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OR

# CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

# THE MIDDLE AGES.

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# THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS
OF
# GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each Chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

*Rolls House,*
*December* 1857.

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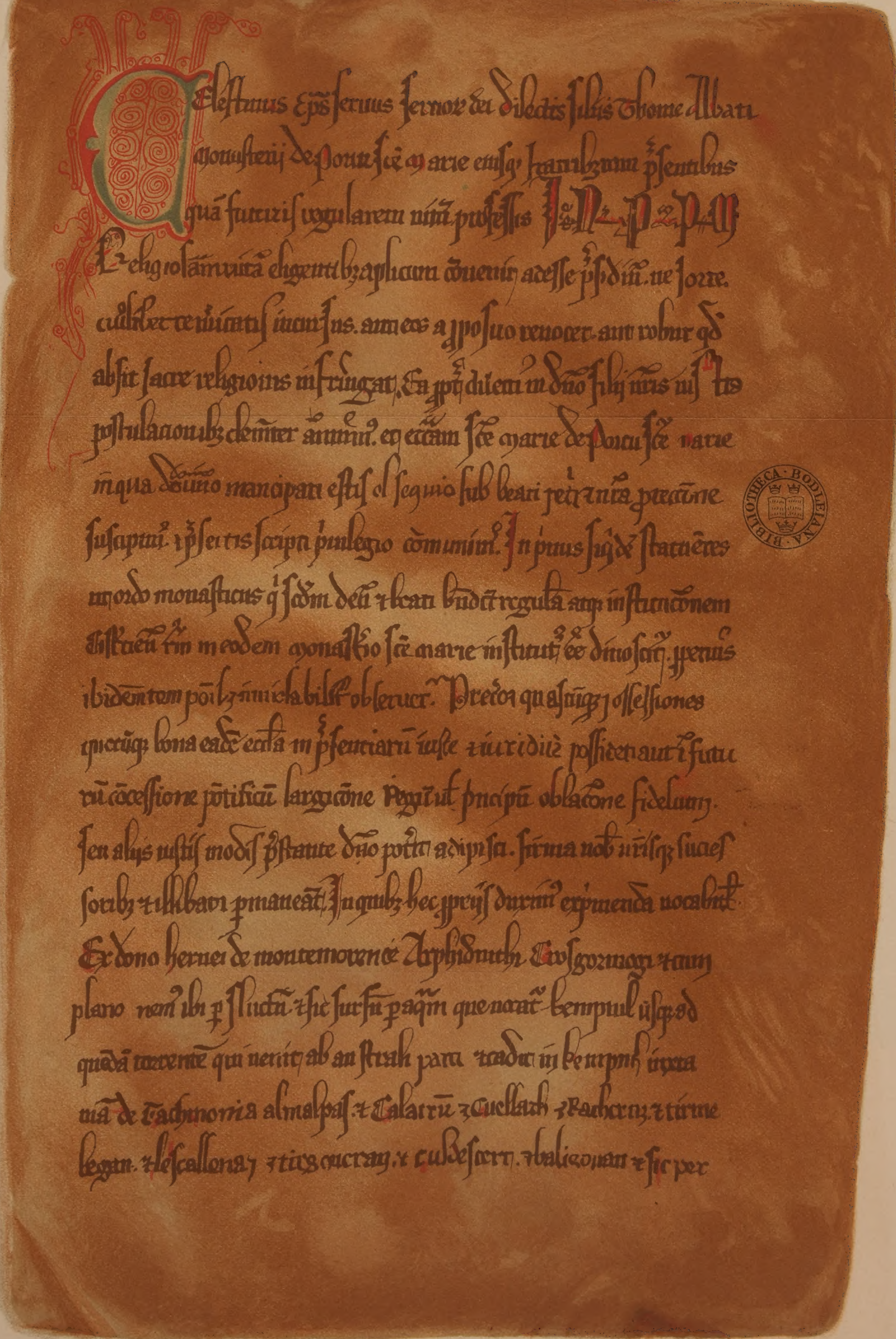

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# CHARTULARIES

OF

# ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN:

WITH

## THE REGISTER OF ITS HOUSE AT DUNBRODY,

AND

## ANNALS OF IRELAND.

EDITED BY

JOHN T. GILBERT, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.,

AUTHOR OF "A HISTORY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN;"
EDITOR OF "FACSIMILES OF NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS OF IRELAND," ETC.

VOL. II.

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# PREFACE.

# PREFACE.

Chartularies.

IN addition to the two Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, printed in our first volume, a Register of documents in Latin connected with that institution was compiled in the early part of the sixteenth century.

"Great Register of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin."

For a knowledge of the contents of this Register, which is not now accessible, we are indebted to Sir James Ware. In 1633, Ware, in his edition of Spenser's "View of the State of Ireland," referred to the manuscript as "the Great Register of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin." Ware, in 1648, in the catalogue[1] of his manuscripts, mentioned that the Register was of vellum of large size; that the first portion of it was transcribed during the reign of Henry VII., while John Orun was Abbot of St. Mary's and that the second portion was executed in the reign of Henry VIII., while Richard Beg and John Burges were Abbots of that establishment.

Ware MSS.

Chandos MSS.

This Register was, with Ware's manuscripts, transferred to Henry, Earl of Clarendon.[2] It was included in the catalogue which Bishop Edmund Gibson[3] published of the Clarendon collection while in the Tenison Library at London in 1692, and it may have passed, as its companion manuscripts did, to the Duke of Chandos. The Register does not, however, appear to have been among the manuscripts at the sales of the Chandos and

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[1] Page 6. Ware also referred to this Register at p. 273 of his treatise "De Hibernia." London: 1658.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. xii.

[3] "Librorum manuscriptorum in duabus insignibus bibliothecis; altera Tenisoniana, Londini; altera Dugdaliana, Oxonii; catalogus." Oxonii: 1692, p. 3.

Tenison MSS.

Tenison Libraries, and, so far as can be ascertained, it is not now to be found in any collection in Great Britain or Ireland.

Excerpts from "Great Register."

Contents of Register.

Two collections of excerpts by Sir James Ware from the Register, which appears to have consisted of one hundred and twenty-nine leaves, are here published from manuscripts in the British Museum. In printing them, references have been given to the pages of our first volume, which contain any of the documents which were in the Register. It will be seen that the Register contained a small number of those extant in the Chartularies, together with others, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, not included in them. In the Register were also copies of many instruments of dates subsequent to the period at which the compilation of the Chartularies terminated.

Foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

From the Register, Ware extracted a narrative of the circumstances under which St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, was stated to have been founded by Gillemoholmoc and Melsachlin, King of Ireland, in the tenth century. This statement,[1] purporting to have been taken by the Prior of

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[1] In reference to it, and to St. Mary's Abbey, Sir James Ware's son, Robert, who appears to have had access to the Register, wrote as follows :—

"This Abbey was founded before the English Conquest, and dedicated to our Blessed Lady, and founded by the river side; which was occasioned by a miracle wrought upon three blind persons. The narration of this story is written at large in one of the Registries belonging to this Abbey, written in the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth, a coppy of which miracle I doe here present as it was written.

"About the time that the O'Tooles bore sway in Dublin and about the adjacent terrytoryes thereof, an honest goodman, called Gillmo Hallmock, lived between the place called Clonliffe, where now this Abbey stands, and Clontarfe by the river,—the man and his wife, her name was Rosia.

"It pleased God to trie both their patiences by visiting them with blindnesse, which affliction these two bore with much submission to God's will, allways saying : Thy will be don ; never repining, but giveing thankes to God, knowing that they deserved greater punishments for their iniquities.

"In this state they lived a great

Foundation of St. Mary's Abbey.

the Hospitallers, at Randown, in Roscommon, from an ancient Irish manuscript, will be found at page 8 of the

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while, disposing very charitably whatever God sent them, distributing of it unto the poor, and on a day as he sat upon a greate logge of wood that was before his doore, and at that time distributing to the poor what he had, soone after, upon a sudden, he smelled a very sweet scent or smell. The man with the same was surprised, in soe much that he groped rownd aboute him, feeling the block on which he sat downe; trieing if he could find anything that caused that sweet savor. At last, he, starting and wondering much to feele a branch that sprang out of the block, at first withdrew his hand. Yet, the sweetness of the smell increasing he groped with his hand the second time. He chanced to light upon an apple which sprang from that branch (though it were in the winter time). The man tooke the apple, and eate the same, upon which he received his sight, and, calling to his wife, Rosia, he, seeing another apple on the same branch, he gave it to her, by which she received her sight allsoe. There being another left, he bethought with himselfe that Mallaghlin, the King of Meath, was blinde. This Mallaghlin was afterwards called Malachias the Great, being Monarch of all Ireland, and this King was then being blinde, in the Monastery of Timore (alias Tharagh), and believed that that apple was designed for him to receive his sight. The man and his wife, Rosia, began their journey, and, coming where the sayd Mallaghlin was, he came into the Monastery and declared unto them all the former miracle, and gave the King that apple, who, upon the eating of the same, received his sight, and blessed God. Having had the whole relation from Gillmoholmock, he desired him to sell him that place called Clonliffe, or to exchange that place for another, and that he would satisfie the man and his wife in treble the valliew for that place.

“ They agreeing to the King's demaunds, Mallachias came thither, and the ground was dedicated to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, for a Monastery of friars, who were to prayse her name; of which place it was prophesied by one of her inspired adorers, that it should be a place for ever where friars should live and prayse her name. But this prophesy failed in Henry the Eighth's dayes, when he dissolved the Abbeys and Monasteries; but, by the Pope's Legate or Nuncio, in those dayes, that the prophecy might not faile, he commanded one to live in or aboute the apurtenances of that Abbey, pronouncing a curse to that fraternity, if some or other of them did not thereabouts cohabit, and a merit if they did fullfill his commaund.” —Additional MS. 4813, fol. 59.—British Museum. *See* also pp. 218, 229. For notices of the sept of Mac Gillamocholmog, *see* “History of the City of Dublin.” Dublin: 1854, vol. i., pp. 230, 403. Keating ascribed the foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, to King Melachlin in the early part of the eleventh century. *See* Lynch's Latin version of Keating's History, MS. p. 261. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

Foundation of St. Mary's Abbey.

present volume. It may be mentioned that in an official instrument of the reign of Edward IV., an excerpt from which, as printed at page 13, was entered in the Register, the original foundation and endowment of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, were ascribed to Dovenald Gillemoholmoc and his wife, noticed in our first volume.

Contents of Register and Chartularies.

The most important documents of the twelfth century in the Register, but not in the Chartularies, were those connected with Hugh de Lacy, John de Curci, Milo de Cogan, the See and Abbacy of Glendaloch, the Templars in Ireland, and the relations of the family of Feipo with the bishopric of Meath.

Reginald, King of the Isles.

Felim O'Conor.

Among instruments of the thirteenth century entered in the Register, and not included in the Chartularies, were a protection to St. Mary's Abbey by Reginald, King of the Isles; donation of lands from Roderic, brother of Felim O'Conor, King of Connacht; and grant of possessions in Munster from Felix, Archbishop of Tuam, A.D. 1231. To the latter grant King Felim was an attesting witness. The instruments connected with Connacht and Munster were stated in the Register to have been entered of record, in 1441, in the presence of the Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, and the Bishop of Ferns.

Feipo family.

The excerpts from fourteenth century documents in the Register supply, among other important matters, memoranda in connexion with Cistercians in Ireland. They also give particulars of the descent of the lands of the Feipo family to Mareward, Baron of Skreen in Meath.

Sermon by Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1317–1349.

In addition to the matters referred to in the excerpts here printed, there was prefixed to ths Register a brief chronicle from the reign of Edward the Confessor to that of Henry VII. The volume was also stated, as follows, to have contained a copy of a discourse by Alexander de Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1317–1349:

"There is extant in the Registry of St. Mary's Abbey, " near Dublin, an account of a remarkable sermon " preached by him [De Bicknor] in Christ-Church, " against sloth and idleness; wherein he bitterly com-

Sermon by Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1317–1349.

“plained of the mischiefs arising from the stragglers and beggars that infested the city and suburbs of Dublin, and, so warm was he in his discourse, that he cursed every one that would not exercise some trade or calling every day, more or less. His sermon had such influence, that the then Mayor of Dublin exercised his authority upon the occasion, and would not suffer an idle person within his liberties, but such who spun or knit, as they walked the streets; even the begging Friars were not excused.”

Documents in Register.

In the following account of St. Mary's Abbey and its Abbots, from the middle of the fifteenth century to the time of the dissolution, will be found notices of the more important documents of that period, which were in the Register, as well as of several writings not included either in it or in the Chartularies.

Archdall.

Ware's excerpts from the Register formed the main materials from which Mervyn Archdall compiled an account of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, for his “Monasticon Hibernicum,” published in 1786.

Neither Archdall, nor those who have, since his time, treated of the monastic history of Ireland, would seem to have been acquainted with the Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, which remained in manuscript till printed in the present work.

John White, Abbot.

John White, the latest Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, mentioned in our first volume, was, on his death in 1463, succeeded by John Handcock.

John Handcock, Abbot.

Portmarnock.

A claim of the Crown to property wrecked on lands belonging to St. Mary's Abbey was resisted by Handcock. Eight butts of Spanish wine, cast ashore, in December, 1465, at Pormarnock from a ship wrecked there, were seized in the King's name by James Blakeney, Sheriff of Dublin.[2] Abbot Handcock, however, on the same day caused the wines to be taken from the Sheriff's officers

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[1] Works of Sir James Ware, edited by Walter Harris, vol. i., p. 331. Dublin: 1739.

[2] Memorandum Roll, Exchequer, Ireland, 5. Edward IV., m. 12.

Portmarnock.

and "converted them to the use" of St. Mary's Abbey, to which Portmarnock belonged.

Skreen.

De Feipo.

Mareward.

During the abbacy of Handcock, a claim was legally decided in relation to rights of St. Mary's Abbey at Skreen, in the county of Meath, under grants made in the twelfth century to Abbot Leonard by Adam de Feipo, and ratified by his descendants in the male line. The right of presenting to the vicarage of Skreen was assumed by Thomas Mareward, son of Katherine, heir to Francis de Feipo. Robert Prendergast, Abbot of St. Mary's, recovered the advowson by law at Dublin, and presented a cleric to the vicarage, on whose death the right of presentation was reassumed by Richard, son of Thomas Mareward,[1] from whom it was again recovered. The future possession of it was confirmed to St. Mary's Abbey by a statute[2] enacted at the "supplication" of the Abbot, John Handcock.

Walter Champfleur, Abbot.

Walter Champfleur or Champfleury, a Visitator of the Cistercian Order in Ireland, and described as a prudent and learned man, succeeded Handcock in the abbacy of St. Mary's.[3]

Statute for St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, A.D.1467–1468.

At the instance of Abbot Champfleur, St. Mary's Abbey was confirmed in its rights and possessions by statute[4] of a Parliament of the English settlement in

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[1] The connexion between the families of Feipo and Mareward appears in the pedigree at p. 23.

[2] Statute Roll, Ireland, vii. Edward IV.

[3] Archdall ("Monasticon Hibernicum," p. 141) states that Handcock, as Abbot, "was succeeded by Thomas Younge." Younge, however, was Abbot of Tintern, Wexford. The mistake of Archdall appears to have arisen from indistinctness in the transcript from which he compiled.

[4] This enactment, as follows, is extant on the Memorandum Roll of the Exchequer in Ireland, x. Edward IV., mem. 12:

"Item: Al supplicacion de Water, Abbe del meason de la Benoit Virgyn Mary iuxt Diuelin que come Roy Henry le primer [second] iaditz Roy dengleterre graunta par son chartre ffait a Fallys en Normandy a Remond, Abbe, iaditz Gouernour del dit meason et a sez successouris le seignuries de Clonliff, Dryshok, Portmernok, Clonsagh, Karikbrenan, Balmacheylmer, Culmyn, oue auterz diuers terres, tenementez, rentes, et seruicez oue les

Earl of Worcester.

Ireland, in 1467–8, during the government there of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, deputy to George, Duke of

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" appurtenauncez, cestassauere, esglises et chapelles, en bosses en pleynes oue tout manere des wrekes qi en lour terres veignount en prees, en pastures, en ewes, en molynes, en stagnes, en riues, en chymyne et pathes, en piscaries et piscatures, en portes et viles, sicome par le chartre del dit iaditz Roy pluis pleinement appiert.

" Et apres ceo le dit Roy Henry, par sez lettres patentes faitz a Fecham en le son counte de Lowth en Irland, dona, graunta, et conferma en pure et perpetualle almoigne a Dieu et al esglis de Notre Dame iuxt Divelin, et Abbes [et] moignes illeosqes Dieu servantes touts les dits terres oue le dit appurtenaunce auxi Richard Strangbowe, iadits gouernour dirland, deuant la graunte fait par le dit Henry iadits Roy, graunta a Dieu et as moignes del dit meason diuers terres, tenementes, rentes et seruices oue lour appurtenaunce sicome par lez ditz lettres patentes del dit Richard pluis pleinement a[ppiert].

" Auxi Johan iadits, esteaunt Seignur dirlaund, par sez lettres patentes graunta a lez moignes del dit meason diuers tenementes, rentes et seruices, sicome par les lettres patentes del dit Johan, iadits Seignur dirland, pluis pleinement appiert."

" Et apres ceo le dit Johan esteaunt Roy dengleterre dona et graunta par sez lettres patentes al dit meason et as moignes illeoqes Dieu servantes diuers terres, tenementes, rentes et seruices oue lour appurtenaunce sicome par lettres patentes del dit Johan esteaunt Roy pluis pleinement appiert, des quex terres, tenementes, rentes et seruices oue lour appurtenaunce les Abbes et moignes del dit meason auoient este possesses hors de temps qe nule memorie est contrarie.

" Sur qe les premisses considerez Ordine est par auctorite du dit Parlement que touts les terres, tenementes, rentes et seruices oue lour appurtenaunce oue tout aultre chose comprise deins ascun de les dits lettres patentes al dit Water, ore Abbe, soient donez, grauntez, et confermez a luy et a sez successores pur toutz iours et auxi qe le dit Water ore Abbe de Monastere de Seint Mary soit enpeche ore oue ascun de sez successouris soient empechez par nostre Souerayn Seignur le Roy ses heyres ou ministres en temps auenire pur ascun manere chose comprise deins ascun de lez ditz lettres patentes sibien ore dependaunt come en temps auenire qe adonqes le dit Water ore Abbe ou ascun de ses successours poient auer lez briefs le Roy nostre Souerain Seignur directes a chescun de sez ministres ou officers eaux commaundantes del dit matiere de surseser, puruieu qi cest act extende a touts maners terres, tenementes, rentes et seruices oue toute manere de wreke, prees, bosse et pasture oue les appurtenaunces, esglises et chapelles des quex le dit Abbe est ore seisie et possesse."

Through an apparent oversight of the official scribe, the name of Louth instead of that of Worcester, in connection with Feckenham, appears in the enrolment of this statute.

Statute for St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1467–1468.

Crown claim for wines.

Clarence. The charters granted to St. Mary's by Richard Fitz-Gilbert, Henry II., and John, were recited in the statute, in which it was declared that the Abbots and monks of the Abbey had held their possessions "from time beyond which memory did not run." The Parliament ordained that Abbot Walter and his successors should enjoy the possessions and rights of the Abbey, and be entitled to demand and receive royal writs for the annulment of proceedings which might tend to infringe upon them. This statute and the charters referred to in it were successfully adduced by Abbot Champfleur before the Barons of the Exchequer[1] in Ireland against a claim made upon him by that Court for payment of one hundred pounds, the estimated value of the Spanish wine, which, as already mentioned, had been seized at Portmarnock on behalf of St. Mary's Abbey by his predecessor, John Handcock.

Statute on herring fishery. A.D. 1470.

That the legislature of the English settlement in Ireland did not hesitate occasionally to deal with some of the rights of the Abbey would appear from a statute[2] passed by a Parliament, A.D. 1470, in relation to fishing. This act, having set forth that "herring fishing is always "casual, and movable by storms and winds from one

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[1] Memorandum Roll of Exchequer, Ireland, x. Edward IV. mem. 12.

[2] Statute Roll, Ireland, x. Edward IV.: "Item: Al requisicion "des Communes: pur ceo qe le pisshonment des harankes est touts "foits casuale, et removable par "stormes et ventes de une lieu al "aultres, et sinon qils soient prises "par temps en seison ils voudrount "auoider: Ordeine est par auctorite du dit Parliament qe touts "maners pisshoners quex arrivount "et fount lour porte sur la terre del "Abbe qe or est de la Benoit "Virgyn Marie juxte Divelin ou "sez successours en temps avenant "poient loialment deriver et jecter "lour rethes pur harankes a touts "foits a lour volunte saunz ascun "empechement ou empediment de "nostre Souerain Seignur le Roy "ses heires, successours, officers ou "ministres en temps avenire, et si "ascun person ou persons enterruptent ou distourbent ascuns des "dits pisshoners de jecter ou deriver lour rethes en clare ou en "obscure qe ceaux ou celluy qissint eaux distourbent paient x *li.*, "une moite au Roy et lautre moite "a luy qe voet suer pur le Roy en "cest partie en ascun Courte le "Roy ed a endurer pur touts "iors."

Statute on herring fishery, A.D. 1470.

“ place to another,” adds : “ If the herrings are not taken at once, they will be gone.” Fishers arriving in ports belonging to St. Mary's were by the statute authorised to draw and cast nets there for herrings at all hours of the day or night, and penalties were decreed against any who would attempt to interfere with them.

Permission for intercourse with Irish, A.D. 1474–1475.

The Abbots of the monasteries of St. Mary and St. Thomas, and the Prior of the house of All Saints, Dublin, obtained an Act of Parliament[1] to enable them to deal with their lands in districts ruled by Irish enemies of the King of England. The Abbots and the Prior were by this statute exonerated from penalties incurred for holding intercourse with hostile Irish, and received permission to enter into contracts with them, and to become godfathers to their children.

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[1] Statute Roll, Ireland, xiv. Edward IV. “Item : Al supplicacion de Richarde, Abbe del meason de Seint Thomas le Martir, juxt Divelin, Water, Abbe del meason de la Benoit Virgyne Marie, juxte Divelin, et William, Prior de Touts Sainctes, juxte Divelin, et lour Covente : Que come ils et lour predecessours, et chescun de eaux severalment come en droits de lour dits measons ount este possesses hors de temps qe nule memoire est de diversez possessions sibien spiritualx come temporalx deins cest terre dirland des quex possessions moulte est deins les habitacions des Irrois enemies le Roy nostre Soverain Seignur : Sur qe lez premisses considerez, Ordeine est enacte et establie par auctorite du dit Parliament qil bien luist as dits Abbes et Prior et chescun de eaux lour successours, Covent et seruantes, et chescun de eaux desoreenavant de aller et mittere et carier sibien vitailx come aultres necessaries al pruffites de lour ditz measons, et chescun de eaux et auxi de mittier et lesser a ferme, et auxi de vendire les pruffites severalment de lour dits possessions esteauntes deins Irroys home as Irroys homes si sovent come il plerra eaux et chescun de eaux et auxi de entercommuner entreter et de estre conversaunt ove lez ditz Irroiz ennemiez sibien en guerre come en peix et sils ou ascun de eaux soien successours, ou ascun de eaux ou ascun de lour Covente ou servantez soient desires compiers ou compier as ditz Irrois ennemies ou ascun de eaux desoreenavant qil bien luist a eaux et chescun de eaux issint affaire saunz ascun offense en ley empechement ou grevaunce de nostre Soverain Seignur le Roy, ses heires, officers ou ministres, ascunz actes, estatutes, ou ordenancez contrarient fait nient obstauntz.”

Abbot Champfleur.

Great Seal, Ireland.

Abbot Champfleur was for a time, under Edward IV. and Richard III., Keeper of the Great Seal in Ireland.[1] That office, as mentioned in our first volume, had been held, in the preceding century, by Stephen Roche, Abbot of St. Mary's.[2] Champfleur was named next after the Lord Deputy in the charter by which Edward IV. established a guild to which the Crown committed the rule, government, and overseeing of the art of baking in Dublin. This guild, styled the Fraternity of St. Clement and Anne, was by charter empowered to investigate and adjudicate upon complaints against the bakers of Dublin. The keeper of the King's prison was commanded to receive and

Guild of SS. Clement and Anne.

Dublin bakers.

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[1] *See* p. 38, and vol. i. pp. 379, 382.

[2] The period during which Abbot Stephen held the office of Treasurer is noted as follows in excerpts by Ware from the now lost "White Book" of the Exchequer at Dublin: "A.D. 1395, Stephanus, Ab-" bas domus Beate Marie, juxta" Dublin, Thesaurarius a septimo" die Octobris anno regni Regis [Ri-" cardi] predicti 19 usque 20 diem" Januarii tunc proximo sequente." —Add. Ms., fol. 46, British Museum, London.

The same excerpts contain the following in connexion with Abbot Stephen and the delivery of the seals of Robert Vere, Marquis of Dublin, Viceroy in Ireland under Richard II.:

"Comandments from the King" to deliver three seales 'd'argent" 'queux afurent jadis Robert de" 'Veer, Marquis de Develin des" 'queux une fuit ordeigne pour la" 'chauncellerie, une autre pour" 'leschequer, et le tiers pour le" 'prive seal,' dated 10 January," anno regni 18, to deliver them to" Richard, B[ishop] of Cicestre," Threasurer of Ireland. This was" done, 'et quartum sigillum ipsius" 'Marchionis, quo utebatur in Ca-" 'pitali Placea ipsius Marchionis" 'in Hibernia, de quo in his locis" 'nulla fit mentio, per ipsum Thes-" 'aurarium de novo liberatum" 'fuit Willelmo Heukfort, ad tunc" 'Justiciario Domini Regis Hiber-" 'nie, quod deliberatur in Thesauro" 'per manus Johannis Veel, clerici" 'ipsius Justiciarii. Et postmodum" '14 die Octobris, anno regni Re-" 'gis Ricardi II. 19, dictum quar-" 'tum sigillum per breve Domini" 'Regis per Stephanum, Abbatem" 'domus Beate Marie, juxta Dub-" 'lin, Thesaurarium, Robertum" 'Burnell, Baronem Scaccarii," 'Alexandrum, Episcopum Miden-" 'sem, tunc Cancellarium Hibernie," 'et alios de Consilio ipsius Domini" 'Regis ibidem existentes, delibera-" 'tum fuit Petro Rowe, Capitali" 'Justiciario ad Placita, cum clave" 'Pipe,' etc. in the King's writ for" this purpose, (which is after en-" rolled) called 'claves doliorum.'"

detain persons delivered into his charge under warrants from the master and wardens of the guild.[1]

Dublin bakers.

On Champfleur's representation, an act was passed in a Parliament at Dublin, in 1483–4, the first year of Richard III., by which St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, was exonerated, in perpetuity, from payment of thirty-three shillings and four pence, previously charged on it in the collection of each subsidy[2] levied for the State.

Carlow.

The advowson of the parochial church of Carlow was, in 1484, granted to Abbot Champfleur by William de Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham,[3] who derived it through descent from one of the heiresses of William Mareschal.

Irish lands of Priory of Malvern.

In 1486, Champfleur purchased from the Priory of Little Malvern its properties in Ireland, which comprised Clonsilla, in the county of Dublin, and lands and churches in Meath. These possessions had been originally granted to Malvern by Hugh Tirrell, Lord of Castleknock, in the county of Dublin. The purchase, effected by Champfleur for the sum of four hundred and fifty marks, was ratified by John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, Robert, Prior of the Cathedral of that see, and Thomas, Prior of Little Malvern.[4]

Hugh Tirrell.

Worcester.

Lambert Simnel in Ireland.

Pardon to Abbot Champfleur.

Sir Richard Edgecumbe.

Abbot Champfleur took part, with Gerald, Earl of Kildare, in the movement in Ireland in favour of Lambert Simnel. For this, he and those associated with him received the royal pardon[5] through Sir Richard Edgecumbe, who was despatched to Ireland as representative of Henry VII. in 1488. Edgecumbe in his narrative mentions that, on the 29th of June in that year, he, "with "divers Lords spiritual and temporal, met together at "St. Mary's Abbey, without Dublin, and there the said "Sir Richard took fealty and homage for the King of "divers gentlemen." Edgecumbe also recorded that, on

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[1] Memorandum Roll of Exchequer, Ireland, xiii–xiv. Elizabeth, m. 110.

[2] Memorandum Roll, Ireland, xvii–xviii. Henry VIII., m. 43.

[3] *See* p. 19.

[4] *See* p. 16.

[5] The pardon to "Walter, Abbot "of St. Mary's, near Dublin," is entered on the Patent Roll of Henry VII. under date of 25th May 1488.

Edgecumbe at St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, A.D. 1488.

the 21st of July, "Walter, Abbot of St. Mary's," with others, took similar oaths before him. On the 29th of the same month, the oaths of homage and fealty were taken "at the Monastery of Our Lady St. Mary, beside "Divelin," by Sir Peter Talbot, Lord of Malahide, and Darcy of Plattin, in Meath, who had been active partisans of Simnel.[1]

Dublin Franchises, A.D. 1488.

Mayor of Dublin.

Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's.

Dryshok.

Ballibocht.

Tulkan.

In connexion with the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey in Dublin and its vicinity, a notice occurs in a cotemporary account[2] of the perambulation, in 1488, of the lands which that city held under royal charters. The places through which the Mayor, with his companions and attendants, rode on this occasion, are specified in the document, which states that they proceeded "straight to the by way that goeth unto Glas-"nevyng, and so out of that, as the chartyr maketh "mencyon, where the gallowse was of old tyme be-"twixt the Abbote of St. Mary Abbay his land over "the east side, and the Priour of Christ Churche's "lands over the west side, and the Abbote and his "convente met with them and praied them that they "would do them no wrong, and they said they would "nothing doe but like as their former fathers enformed "and taught them how they should ride their franches, "and then they rode northward uppon the mere to "Glascoynok, and so forth over the bie way that goeth "to Dryshok, and lefte the stone well over the left hand, "and so forth southward till they came into the bye way "that goeth to Ballibocht, and by the gate of Balliboct "to the water of Tulkan by the bridge of Balliboct, and "over that water, and so by that water southward as "far as they might ride till they came to St. Mary "Abbey, and left the Abbay on the right hand, and by "west the Abbey; on the watir side there lieth a stone, "and there the Abbot and his monks met them agayne, "and the Abbot said that they did him wrong, for they

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[1] "Hibernica." Dublin: 1747, pp. 34–37.

[2] Add. Ms. 4792, fol. 78, British Museum.

"should have ridden by west [of] the Abbey, and so "forth to the sea. And the Maior and his breethren said "nay, for, by our boke, when we did returne backward "from the Tulkan, we shold have rid to Our Lady "Church of Ostmaneby.[1] And soe they departed, and "every man went home to their lodging. And thus the "Maior and his breethren made an end of their ryding "of the franchese."

Dublin Franchises, A.D. 1488. Mayor of Dublin. Ostmaneby.

In conformity with the charter which the Dublin citizens received from John, as Lord of Ireland, in 1192, the church of St. Mary is here styled "of Ostmaneby," from the Ostmans' town.

Abbot Champfleur.

The name of "Walter [Champfleur], Abbot of the House of St. Mary, Dublin," appears among the signatures to the letter[2] addressed by the Lords of Ireland to Henry VII. from the Parliament at Dublin, in relation to the necessity for the continued presence in Ireland of the Earl of Kildare.

John Orun.

Champfleur, on his decease[3] in January, 1497–8, was succeeded as Abbot by the Prior, John Orun, originally a monk of St. Mary's Abbey.

Interments in St. Mary's Abbey. Earl of Ormonde, Bermingham, Chief Justice.

Among laymen of importance interred in St. Mary's Abbey in the fifteenth century were James, Earl of Ormonde,[4] who died in 1452, and Philip de Bermingham,[5] Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, whose decease took place in 1489.

Port-Marnock.

Towards the close of the same century, remains of St. Marnoc were removed to St. Mary's Abbey, where a chapel is stated to have been erected to his memory. They had previously been preserved in the church under his invocation at Portmarnoc, near Dub-

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[1] *See* vol. i. p. xxii.

[2] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VII., Public Record Office, London. "Letters and Papers of reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII." By James Gairdner. Rolls Series, 1861, vol. i. p. 479.

[3] *See* p. 38, vol. i. pp. 379, 382; and the "Book of Obits of the Cathedral of Holy Trinity." Dublin: 1844, p. 8.

[4] Add. Ms. 4792, fol. 77, British Museum, London.

[5] "Book of Obits of the Cathe- "dral of the Holy Trinity," Dublin: 1844, p. 9.

Saint Marnoc.

lin. He is commemorated as a saint[1] in the calendar of the Cistercian Order for the month of January, but no particulars relative to him are to be found in the surviving writings connected with St. Mary's Abbey. According to old legends,[2] Marnoc, or Mernoc, was the discoverer of an island in the western ocean, the description of the attractions of which was stated to have induced St. Brendan to undertake his memorable voyage.

John Orun, Richard Beg, Abbots.

Abbot Orun died in 1508, and was buried in the Abbey near the tomb of Richard Grace, who had been a recluse there. Orun was succeeded as Abbot by Richard Beg.

John Burges, Abbot. Dispute with city of Dublin. Liffey fishing.

During the abbotship of Beg's successor, John Burges, an agreement was concluded in 1516–17, for the settlement of disputes which had existed between the Mayor and Commonalty of Dublin and St. Mary's in relation to fishing in the river Liffey; also on the right to a toll called "presmeys," from herrings; and in connexion with the placing of nets and stakes on the land and strand of the Abbey, on the north side of the river. The arbitrators who adjudicated on these claims were

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[1] "Menologium Cisterciense, "auctore R. P. Chrysostomo Henriquez, Ordinis Cisterciensis Histographo Generali. Antverpiæ: "1630."

[2] Ms. Cotton. Vespasian. D. IX. British Museum, London:

"Mernox nomen hominis,
"Cujus pares rari,
"Cujus fata consequi,
"Par est cum beari.
"Hinc absistens substitit
"Meliore statu,
"Transiens ad insulam,
"Gratam incolatu.
"Nam hic aromatico
"Pastus est afflatu
"Eden, quem florigero
"Sparsit odoratu.
"Paradiso proximus,
"Locus ille felix."

"Mernoc s'était mis en mer et "avait abordé dans une île où il "avait respiré le parfum des fleurs "du Paradis et entendu les con-"certs des anges."—"Les Voyages "Merveilleux de Saint Brandan." Par Francisque Michel. Paris: 1878, p. xii. Mernoc, contracted from Mo-Ernin-occ, is supposed to have been a form of the name Ernin or Erneneus. "Erneneus, "filius Craseni," is mentioned by Adamnan as "per omnes Scotiæ "ecclesias famosus et valde notissimus" The name Marnoc exists in Inchmarnock and Kilmarnock in Scotland. Life of St. Columba. Edited by W. Reeves, D.D. Dublin: 1857, p. 23, Patrick Bermingham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Robert Barnewall, Recorder of the city of Dublin. The Abbot and Convent affixed their seal to the final agreement in the Chapter-House of St. Mary's Abbey, on the 12th of May 1517. The documents connected with the proceedings in this case would appear to have been entered in the "Great Register," not now accessible. They have been supplied in the present volume[1] from a contemporary transcript in the "White Book" in the archives of the city of Dublin.

Agreement between Abbey and city. A.D. 1517.

The seal of St. Mary's Abbey is described as having contained a representation of the Blessed Virgin, bearing the infant Saviour on her left hand, and with the inscription: "Sigillum Commune Monasterii Beate Marie "Virginis, juxta Dublin."[2]

Seal of St. Mary's Abbey.

A dispatch from the Council of Henry VIII. at Dublin, addressed to Cardinal Wolsey on the 21st of December, 1521, bears, with other signatures, that of John Burges, Abbot of St. Mary's Abbey.[3]

Abbot Burges, on his death in 1531, was succeeded by William Laundy.

William Laundy, Abbot.

John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin at this time, recorded that he received the usual oath from the newly elected Abbot, and imparted his benediction to him at the celebration of Pontifical Mass in St. Mary's Abbey.[4] The Archbishop also noted that the Abbey was exempt from contributions to the see of Dublin, but paid to it annually six pounds sterling under the name of "procurations."[5]

Archbishop Alan.

At St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, in June 1534, Lord Thomas FitzGerald, son and heir of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, resigned the office of Lord Deputy in Ireland under Henry VIII. We are told[6] that he rode, "accom-"panied with seven score horsemen in their shirts of "mail, through the city of Dublin to the Dame's Gate,

Lord Thomas Fitz Gerald, A.D. 1534.

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[1] Pages 31-36.

[2] Add. Ms. No. 4792, British Museum.

[3] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. i., No. 29. Public Record Office, London.

[4], [5] "Repertorium Viride," Ms.

[6] "The Irish Historie." By John Hooker. London: 1586, p. 89.

"crossed over the water to St. Mary's Abbey, where the "Council, according to appointment, waited his coming."

Soldiers supplied by Abbey.

Under the "Ordinances[1] for the government of Ire-"land" in 1534, the Abbot of St. Mary's Abbey was bound to supply ten able archers or gunners for hostings or expeditions undertaken by the State.[2]

The Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's subsequently, as will be seen at page xxxi., claimed consideration from the Crown, for having furnished aid in men and victuals against "enemies and rebels," as well as against the "traiterous enterprise of Thomas Fitz Gerald."

Dissolution of religious houses.

Saint Mary's, Dublin, was not among the religious houses suppressed by the act passed in Ireland in 1537 which transferred them and all their possessions to the Crown. There were, according to this act, some monasteries in Ireland, which, "the King was not disposed to have suppressed or dissolved."

Leases by Abbot Laundy.

As Abbot of St. Mary's, Laundy executed leases[3] of several of its lands, tithes, and possessions to various persons for terms extending from seven to ninety years. Amongst those who entered into these contracts were Sir Gerald Aylmer, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, Thomas Howth, or Saint Laurence, Justice of the same Court, and Thomas Luttrell, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Lord Leonard Gray.

Lord Leonard Gray also took leases, from Laundy, of some of St. Mary's lands as well as of the "Abbot's

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[1] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. ii. No. 26. Public Record Office, London.

[2] In the reign of Edward III., a fine was decreed against the Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, for having omitted to attend Sir Robert Assheton, the Justiciary, with soldiers, at a parley with the Irish of Leinster in 1372. The Abbot pleaded that, under royal charters to the Abbey, he and his men were exonerated from all secular services. The fine was remitted, in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Abbot during recent warfare.—Close Roll, Ireland, xlviii. Edward III. Richard II. in 1381 commanded the Abbot of St. Mary's to defend the Abbey's lands on the borders of the county of Dublin, against the sept of O'Toole, which had commenced hostilities there. Patent Roll, Ireland, iv. Richard II., No. 118.

[3] *See* pp. 42–93; also Egerton Ms. 1775, p. 320, British Museum.

" lodging," with contiguous edifices, the "Abbot's garden," the " common orchard," the ash " park," the " garner," the " Abbot's stable," and the " anchorite's park," within the precincts at Dublin.

St. Mary's Abbey.

Lord Leonard Gray.

Gray was son of Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, whose mother was Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. Elizabeth, sister of Leonard Gray, was second wife of Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare. Thomas, son of the latter, took up arms against Henry VIII. in 1543, as already mentioned. The post of Marshal and Lieutenant of the English army in Ireland was held by Gray; he was created Viscount Graney in 1535, and appointed Deputy Governor in Ireland on the death of Sir William Skeffington in that year. Gray resided at St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, and occasionally occupied Maynooth castle, which became the property of the Crown by the attainder of the Earl of Kildare.

Hostages at St. Mary's Abbey.

Hostages, which Gray, as Lord Deputy, received from heads of Irish septs, were occasionally committed to the charge of the Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.[1]

Applications for Crown grants.

Many applications were at this period made to the King's ministers in England for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of the possessions of religious houses in Ireland, the dissolution of which was anticipated. In reference to St. Mary's Abbey the following letter[2] was, in 1538, addressed to Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal, by Thomas Finglas, whose father had held the posts of Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland:

Letter from Thomas Finglas to Thomas Cromwell, A.D. 1538.

"Ryght Honorable, my moste singuler and especyall " good Lord and maister, my humble duty premissed: " May it pleas the same to be advertissed, that forasmoch as nowe of late it haive bene related and " brutted in this land, that the Monastaries here shalbe " suppressed, the Abbots, Priors, and others of ther

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[1] Carew Ms., vol. 603, Archiepiscopal Library, Lambeth.

[2] State Papers, Ireland. Henry VIII. Vol. vi. No. 60, Public Record Office, London.

Letter from Thomas Fiuglas to Thomas Cromwell, A.D. 1538.

"sorte, suppossing the same to take effect, hathe not "oonly enbesselled ther goodes but also sette and lete "to ferme for yeres and otherwyse all ther landes, "tiethes and commodytes appertayning to ther housses, "so that the Kynges Maiestie shalbe greatly prejudysed "thereby, if the said housses cum to his Graces handes, "unles sum good remedy be provided by your Lordshipe in that behalf. The Abbot of Saynct Mary "Abbay, besyde the cyte of Dublin, hathe latly made a "les to my Lord Deputye's use, of all the good logyngys "of the said monastarye with the commodytes belonging "to the same, and also hathe made a les unto him of "the ferme of Ballyboghill and Portmernoke, wiche "was your Lordships pleassure I shulde be preferred "unto, paying suche yerly rent as by the survey therof "shuld be assessed. One Goldyng[1] and others (that "are cheff of the Lord Deputies Counsayle) wyche haive "lesses of the said Monastarye and other relygyous "housses dyd procure hys Lordshipe to optaine the "said lesses, only to thentent that he, being the Kynges "Deputy, maybe a stay to cause ther untrue lesses to "take effect. The said lesses made to my Lord Deputye "was wythout thassent of the Co[n]vent, as parte of "the monkes declared unto me, and, as they ferder "affermyth it is agreed betwixt the said Abbot and "Deputye that if the said Monastarie be suppressed, "then the Abbot shalbe parte taker of the proffytes "of the said leasses, and if the house do stand, then "the leasses to be woyde. It can not be entendyt

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[1] Walter Golding, of the grange of St. Mary's Abbey at Portmarnock. *See* p. 68. In a communication from Walter Cowley to Thomas Cromwell, in 1538, Golding is mentioned as follows in connexion with Lord Leonard Gray: "One Golding, of the Grange, and "one John Feld, who were to"wardes the said [attainted] Earl "of Kildare, do bere no smale rule "there, and rather may cume into "my Lord Deputies prive chamber, "than any of the Kinges Counsell." —State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII. Vol. vi. No. 61. Public Record Office, London.

Letter from Thomas Finglas to Thomas Cromwell, A.D. 1538.

“ but that thus is purposly done to defraude the Kynges
“ Highnes. And for the causses aforsaid, and to put
“ Walter Pipard and me, wyche is by your Lordshipe
“ appoynted to be fermors therof, from the same, my
“ Lord Deputye (as I ame credyble enformed) hathe
“ wryttyn to the Kynges Highnes that the said Monas-
“ tarye of Sainct Mary Abbay may stand unsuppressed,
“ and if it shall pleas his Grace the contrary, that then
“ he may haive the same wyth all thinges therunto
“ belongyng. By thes meanes he entend, if he may, to
“ alterate your Lordships pleassure determyned by your
“ letters dyrected to the Commyssyoners here in the be-
“ half of the said Walter Pipard and me. Wherefor I
“ moste humbly beseche your honorable Lordshipe that
“ it may pleas you to stay my Lord Deputyes purpos in
“ that behalf; and to wryte your Lordships letters unto
“ hym to cancele his interest he haive in the said ferme
“ of Ballibaghill and Portmernoke, consideryng the leas
“ therof is made by covyn. And in my consyens I do
“ thinke he dyd take that leas more to do me dis-
“ pleassure, for that I ame your Lordships servaunte,
“ and for the cause aforsaid, than for any greate proffyte
“ or commodyte his Lordshipe shall haive therby. If
“ it shalbe your Lordships pleassure to examyn my felloo
“ Thomas Agard[1] (who repayreth at this tyme to your
“ Lordshipe) he may declare the truyth howe your Lord-
“ ships pore servaunte here and your cumaundement is
“ repyned at, with dyvers other matters wyche in my
“ pore mynde is requyssed to be declared unto your
“ Lordshipe. Mayster Thresauerere at the contemplacion
“ of your Lordships letter hathe gevyn to me the
“ entereste he had in the wardshipe of Barnewall,
“ wyche your Lordshipe obtained unto me of the Kynges
“ Highnes and for your Lordships sake his Maystershipe
“ is good unto me in all my pore causes here. I wold

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[1] Vice-Treasurer, Ireland.

[2] William Brabazon. *See* page xl.

Letter from Thomas Finglas to Thomas Cromwell, A.D. 1538.

" all others of the Kynges Counsayle here intendyt " no less the advauncement of the Kynges causses and " the suppressing of the Popishe sekte than Maister Thresauerere dothe, wyche wyll never be, for ought I perceive to the contrary, as knowyth the Lord, who " presevewe your honorable Lordshipe in long lyff wyth " increse of honor, to the comforte as well of ous your " pore servauntes in this land as elsewhere. From " Dublin, the xxv day of May.

" Your Lordship's assured pore servaunte
" ever at cumaundemente,
" THOMAS FFYNGLAS."

In May 1539 the Lord Deputy Gray and the Privy Council in Ireland in a despatch[1] to Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal, represented that it would be "for the common weal of the land, and the King's " honour and profit, that six of the religious houses " intended to be suppressed should be allowed to stand " and continue, changing their clothing and rule into such " sort and order" as should please his Majesty. Of these six institutions the first named by the writers was St. Mary's Abbey, "adjoining to Dublin, a house of White " Monks." "In the said house of Seynt Marie Abbay," they wrote, "hath been the common resort of all such " of reputation as hath repaired hither out of England. " . . Also at every hosting, rode[2] and jorney, the said " houses on their proper costs findeth as many men of " war as they are appointed by the King's Deputy and " Council for the same. And if they were suppressed " the profit of them should scarcely find so many men " of war, according to the rate of the King's wages, as " they, now standing, do find and have found, over and " besides the yearly payment both of subsidy, also the

Remonstrance against dissolution of St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1539.

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[1] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. viii., No. 18.—Public Record Office, London.

[2] Hostile incursion.

" twentieth part of their small revenue, with also their " first-fruits at every change of their head rulers."

On the 31st of July 1539, the following letter was addressed to Thomas Cromwell by Abbot Laundy and the Convent of St. Mary's Abbey:—

Letter from Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's Dublin. A.D. 1539.

"Oure moste humble dutie premised to your honor- " able Lordship: Pleas it the same to be advertised, " that we, your Lordship's pore oratours, being flexible " to the King our Soverain Lordes pleasure in all thinges, " moost humbly beseche your good Lordship to be so " good Lord unto us, as to be mean unto the Kinge's " Highnes to vouchesauf that this pore house might " remayn without dissolving; chaunging our habite and " rules, as it shall please the Kinge's Highnes to devise " and command, whereunto we shalbe obedient in all " thinges. Verelie, we be but stywardes and pur- " veyours to other mens uses, for the Kinge's honour; " keping hospitalitie, and many pore men, scolers, and " orphans; sending men to serve the Kinge's Highnes " to all hostinges and journeyes to aide his Grace's " Deputie against the enymyes and rebelles: and at " the traictorous enterprise of Thomas Fitz-Gerald, " aided his Grace's citie of Dublin withe victailes and " habilementes for ther defence, as thei have and woll " reporte. Beseching your Lordship, that the Kinge's " Deputie and Counsaill here may examyn our de- " meanours, and to advertise your good Lordship of the " same, withe ther opinyons, whether thei think more " profitable and expedient for the Kinge's Highnes, that " the said house should remayn, chaungyng habite and " rule, aftre the Kinge's pleasure, or otherwise: and " therupon his Majestie to dispose his pleasure, as to " his Highnes shalbe thought moost expedient. And " we shall contynue his Grace's daily pore oratours, " and pray to God for the long prosperous welfare of " your honorable Lordship, as our especiall preserva- " toure; beseching your Lordship to give credence

Letters from Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's, Dublin, A.D. 1539.

"unto this berer on our behalf. So committing your "most honorable Lordship to the tendre tuicion of "Almyghtie God. Writtin the last day of Julie. Your "humble oratours,

"The Abbot and Convent of
"Our Ladie House, nighe Dublin."[1]

On the same day, they addressed another letter[2] as follows to Cromwell:—

"Aftre our mooste humble dutie unto your right hon-"orable Lordship ever remembred: It may pleas the "same to be advertised that we, your pore and con-"tynuall oratours, being prone and redie to accomplishe "our Soverain Lorde the Kinges Highnes pleasur, and "to folowe your Lordships comaundement in all thinges, "besechethe that if it moght stand withe the Kinges "Majesties pleasure and yours, that this house moght "remayne and contynue without dissolving (changing "our habite and rule), as further at large we have by "our other humble lettres written unto your Lordship "manifested and opened our hole peticions and contem-"placions, we of moost bounden dutie ought contynualie "to pray for your honorable and prosperous estate long "to endure. And after thentent of our pore herts and "the povertie of this land we wold moste humbly "beseche your Lordship to accepte suche remembraunce "as this berer shall delyver as our simple token at this "tyme.

"So comitting your moste honorable Lordship to the "tendre tuicion of Almightie God: Writtin the last day "of Julie by your bounden oratours,

"The Abbot and Convent of
"Our Ladie House, nighe Dublin."

Under the act of Parliament passed in Ireland in 1537, the King's lessee of the site of every dissolved religious house, bound "to keep, or cause to be kept, "an honest farmer's house, or household, in the same "site, circuit, or precinct, according to the quantity "of the demains of the same."[1]

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[1], [2] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. viii. nos. 22, 23, Public Record Office, London.

Walter Peppard

The office of "farmer" of St. Mary's Abbey, under the Crown, was granted to Walter Peppard or Pippard, mentioned in the letter of Thomas Finglas at page xxix. In relation to Peppard, Lord Gray in August 1539 wrote as follows in a letter[2] addressed "to my well beloved "friend, William Popley, dwelling with my Lord Privy "Seal," at London:

Letter from Lord Leonard Gray, A.D. 1539.

"In my lovyng and hartie maner I comende me unto "you advertising you that aswell I have receyvyd your "lettre as a lettre sent by my olde servant Sthephin ap "Henry, concernyng bothe your requests I showlde be "good to your cosen, Water Pepart, who hath maried, "as I perseve by your wryting, a kynsewoman of yours, "I doo right well perseve by my sayd olde servant's "lettre your good true hart to me and myne, as he "affyrmyth, whiche of my part shalbe redublyd in "what shall lye in me to you and yours. But whatso"ever matter you have byn informyd of me concernyng "your kynseman Pepart, touching the monasterie of "Saynt Mary Abbe, wherunto at your sute and request, "as I perseve, [he] hath byn preferryd to the same, I doo "nowe right well perseve that of twoo lessis[3] which I "have of the Abbot and Covent, paying theyrfor the "uttermoost that hath usyd to be payd in tymes passyd, "being noo prejudice to your kynseman, one of the sayd "lessys[4] ys of suche parcelles as one Fynglas[5] shal have, "as apperyth by my Lorde Pryvye Sealls lettre directed "to the Commissioners in his favers; which yf I showlde

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[1] Statutes passed in the Parliaments held in Ireland. Vol. i., p. 131. Dublin: 1786.

[2] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. viii., no. 25. Public Record Office, London.

[3], [4] Leases.

[5] *See* page xxvii.

Letter from Lord Leonard Gray, A.D. 1539.

" forgoo ys and shal bee small comoditie for your kynse-
" man, seing he shall not have the same in ferme. And
" as for any other leys[1] whiche your sayd kynseman
" thinkyth to be hurtfull for him, I shall at your request
" be ordered theirin as shalbe thowght good by you or
" any frynde reasonable you have in theis quarters, not
" doubting but we twoo shall agre well inowe at your
" request and desyer. Desyring you to further me and
" myne with your good worde and helpe to my Lorde
" your Mayster in all my reasonable requests, trusting
" to requyte the same when oportunytie shall requyre yf
" yt shal lye in me. Hartely desyring you to gyve
" fyrme credence to your sayd kynseman, berer herof,
" in other my affayres as my speciall trust ys in you.
" And thus hartelye fare you well with my humble
" recomendacions to my good lorde your Mayster, trust-
" yng that you will make me answere shortelye of one
" specyall matter which I willyd my sayde frynde
" Pepart to declare unto you.

" From the Kinges towne of Droghida, the xii^th^ of
" August [1539].

" By your lovyng frynde
" LEONARD GRAY."

Surrender of St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1539.

The formal surrender[2] of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, and its possessions to the Crown was executed by the Abbot, Laundy, on the 28th of October, 1539.

Among the complaints made in the latter part of that year against John Alen, Chancellor of Ireland, was the following :

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[1] Lease.

[2] Recorded, as follows, in sequence to entries of surrender of other religious houses, on Patent Roll, Ireland, xxxviii Henry VIII. No. 2:—"Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta " Dublin: Willelmus Landey, Abbas " Abbatie Monasterii sive Domus " Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dub- " lin, et ejusdem loci Conventus, " consimilem fecerunt concessionem. " Data xxviii die Octobris, anno " regni dicti Domini Regis xxxi. " [A.D. 1539."]

St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1539.

"This last summer, when the Lord Deputy had been "at a jorney upon the Tolys,[1] by the space of a for-"nyht or more havyng very foule weather and sore; "and after pledges taken by the Lord Deputy of the said "Tolys, he came to Seynt Mare Habbey yn Dulyng, the "sayd Lord Chaunseler then being yn Seynt Patrykes in "Dublin, the Lord Chaunseler came not to see the Lord "Deputy to ynquer of the King's affayres concernyng the "sayd jorney, wheras the rest of the Counsayll, whyche "then was at Dulyng, came to the sayd Lord Depute, "and there consulted about the King's affayres."[2]

A despatch [3] from the Lord Deputy Gray to Thomas Cromwell on the 6th of November, 1539, is dated from "the King's Manor of St. Mary's, beside Dublin."

Effects of Lord Leonard Gray.

Gray was, in 1540, recalled to England, and on charges of treason committed to the Tower of London. An official inquiry into the property left in Ireland by Gray was commanded by the Lords of the Council in England, and on this subject the following communication [4] was addressed to them:—

Letter to Council in England, A.D. 1540.

"After our due and humble recommendations: "Pleaseth it your Graces and right honorabull Lordships "to be advertised, that according your commaundements "unto us, we have made serche for all suche thresure, "juelles, plate and stuffe as the Lorde Leonarde Gray, "late the Kynges Deputie here, had in thies parties; "and of so moche as we coulde fynde, we have made "an inventory expressing the perticularties of every "thing whiche wee doo sende here inclosed. We have "also examyned Arland Ussher whoo confesseth by his "othe that he hathe no more in his custody of the "sayde Lorde Leonardes but oone bason of sylver. He "sayeth he had in his keping a stele caskett with "dyverse bagges ensealed, whiche oone Eute, the saide

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[1] Sept of O'Toole, county of Wicklow.

[2], [3], [4] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. viii., Nos. 34, 35; vol. ix., No. 41.

Letter to Council in England, A.D. 1540.

" Lorde Leonardes servaunte, tooke from hym; but how " mooche was in the sayde caskett and bagges he knewe " not,—and as he thought no small somm. And further " serche we dayly make and woll doo, and so soone as " we may fynde any more, we shall advertyse your " honorable wysdomes with celeryte, as knoweth the " Lorde whoo send your good Lordeships the contynuance " of your hartes desyre. At the Cytie of Dublyn, the " vij^th^ of Auguste, your Lordships to comaunde,

" WYLLYAM, BRERETON.—GEORGE [ARCHBISHOP " OF] DUBLIN.—ROBERT COWLEY, MASTER " OF THE ROLLES OF IRELAND."

" A inventory of shuche stuffe as was found in the " Lorde Deputie [h]is chamber at Sainte Mary Abbay by " my Lorde [Archbishop] of Dublin and the Master of " the Rolles.

" First: viij. ton and a pipe Gascoyn wyne.
" Item: thre long bordes in the halle.
" Item: a cobbord and a foling table.
" Item: xviij. coshens.
" Item: iij. olde coffers.
" Item: a floke bede and a fether bede and a bolster
" Item: foure dossen of kalfe skinis.
" Item: two dossen of bow cassis.
" Item: foure saddelles and two brydelis.
" Item: a pece of grene kendall.
" Item: a payre of shettis and two kaddowis.[1]
" Item: xix. paire of shois.
" Item: two petir pottis.
" Item: two chayers.
" Item: a lute and a casse of recorders.[2]
" Item: thre peces of kerse.
" Item: a pece of red tawne xxvij. yardes.
" Item: the Kinges armys and the hanginges of the " chamber.
" Item: two kandelstikes.

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[1] Rugs.

[2] A kind of flute or pipe.

Effects of Lord Leonard Gray.

"Item: a sake clothe.[1]
"Item: the hanginges of the halle.
"Item: a lether male.[2]
"Item: two standing bedis.
"Item: two andiernis.[3]
"In the chamber of Crist Chirch:
"Item: a parlyment robe.
"Item: two gret coffers.
"Item: foure shues.
"Item: two drinking glasses.
"The corne in the garnell of Saint Mary Abbey
"Item: of whet in the garnell lxv. peckes.
"Item: of otes ix. score peckes.

"Thees parcelles were surveyde by me, Robert Cow-" ley, and on the morrow by the Archebisshop of Dublin " and me. For, immediately uppon the receipt of the " lettres directed from the Kinges Majesties Moost Honor-" able Counsail, my Lord Justice and the said Arche-" bisshop went to Maynothe and appointed me to serche " in Saint Mary Abbay and Criste Chirche, and I toke " the keys and the next morrow the said Archebisshop " and I made the said Inventory."[4]

Among the articles enumerated as having been left at Maynooth by Lord Leonard Gray were double-gilt "great " pots," bowls, "standing cups," "with covers, to drink

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[1] Sackcloth.

[2] A trunk.

[3] Ornamental irons for hearths.

[4] Robert Cowley wrote as follows on this subject to the Duke of Norfolk: "I repayred to Saint Mary " Abbay and toke an inventary of " suche stuff as there was. And " we have examynyd Arlond Us-" sher, who by his othe hathe de-" posed that a litill before the said " Lord Leonardes departing, the " said Arlond had in his kepyng a " stele casket locked, full of mony " as he supposid, golde, and divers " bagges of money sealyd; which " casket and bagges oon Eute toke " from him: and how mouche " mony was in the casket and " bagges the said Arlond could not " tell, but it is thought to bee a " very greate thing. It is said " that there is more stuff of his " prevely in keping; and we for-" bere to certifye the inventarys " that we have all redy, trusting to " fynde more, and to send the hole " togiddere with as moche diligence " and spede as may be."—Ms. Cotton., Titus B. xi., British Museum, London.

Lord Leonard Gray.

"wine or ale," trenchers, goblets, salts, basins, candlesticks, flagons, chalices, a George, "casting bottles" for rose water, a cross of silver, gilt, to set on a church altar, copes and vestments of purple, white, and green velvet, a saffron shirt, cushions of cloth of gold,[1] crimson and russet velvet, perfumed quilts, gowns of black velvet lined with tawny and damask, with buttons of gold, doublets of taffeta, pillows wrought with silk, harquebusses, hand-guns, powder-horns, velvet horse-coverings, and twenty-four horses.

Henry VIII. directed that the effects of Lord Gray should be appraised and delivered to Sir Antony Sentleger, gentleman of the King's privy-chamber, whom he had appointed as his Deputy in Ireland. In England Gray was tried and condemned for treasonable acts alleged to have been committed by him during his government in Ireland, and mainly in connexion with his relatives of the family of the attainted Earl of Kildare, the escape of whose son to the Continent he was alleged to have facilitated. Gray was beheaded on Tower Hill, London, and the title of Viscount Graney became extinct on his death.

Pensions to Abbot and others.

From the lands and possessions of St. Mary's Abbey an annual pension of fifty pounds for life was granted to the Abbot, William Laundy.[2] To other persons connected with the institution annuities were assigned as follows:—William Cottrell and Henry Veisen, three pounds six shillings and eight pence each; James Barret, John Festane, and John Barret, two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence each; Walter Esmonde, Thomas Walsche, John Tirrell, John Whitrell, William Ley, William Walsche, Robert Lide, William Loghan, Patrick Bennet, and Seth Pecoke, two pounds each.[3]

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[1] Articles somewhat similar appear in the list of plate of the Earl of Kildare. *See* Ninth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS., p. 278. London: 1884.

[2], [3] Patent Rolls, Ireland, 1539–44, and Ms. F. i. 16, Trinity College, Dublin.

In November, 1540, Henry VIII. directed that "the site "of the house of St. Mary's Abbey [Dublin], should be "forthwith delivered" to Sir John Travers, Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, to be held, at a reasonable rent, during his continuance in office. Under this order, the church of the Abbey was converted into a storehouse for the King's artillery and munitions of war.

Ordnance stored in dissolved Abbey.

Surveys of St. Mary's Abbey and its possessions, the reports of which will be found in the present volume (pages 41–93), were, about the same time, made, through juries, under the superintendence of Thomas Walshe, Baron of the English Exchequer, John Mynne, and William Cavendish, acting as Royal Commissioners in conjunction with Sir Antony Sentleger, Lord Deputy of Ireland. The total annual value of the Abbey and its possessions, which included houses, lands, and tithes in Dublin, Louth, Meath, Kildare, and Carlow, was estimated at five hundred and five pounds seven shillings and nine pence. This amount was exclusive of rents and sums payable annually by the Abbey. In the surveys various particulars appear, under which the lands in the different localities had been leased. On most of the holdings were buildings and residences for which, however, no rents, separate from those of the lands, are specified, both being included in the total amounts. In addition to the rents in money and kind, some of the tenants were bound to furnish men for agricultural purposes during a stated number of days annually. These services comprised reaping, ploughing, and cartage of hay, corn, and turf to the Monastery, its granges, or other places. The grain crops are referred to under the measurements of sheaves, "copuls" or couples, pecks and bushels. The price of a "copul" is stated to have been 13*s.* 4*d.* That of the Dublin bushel, containing twelve gallons, is given as twelve pence. At Finglas, in the county of Dublin, there was a special corn measurement, styled that of St. Glannoke, appa-

Surveys of St. Mary's Abbey.

Grain.

Measures.

rently from a form of the name of the patron saint of a church there.[1]

Prices. Among the prices noted in the surveys the following may be mentioned: a cow, 10*s.*; a sheep, 8*d.*; a fowl, from 2*d.* to 4*d.*; a goose, 4*d.*; a pound of wax, 4*d.*; a young pig, 6*d.*[2] The terms are also stated under which water-mills were held on the lands of the Abbey.[3]

Mills.

Caribrenan. The grange at Caribrenan, near Dublin, is described as a chief mansion, with three towers, and surrounded with stone walls, necessary for the defence of the inhabitants of the vicinity, their goods and cattle.[4] Some of the Abbey's lands in Carlow are stated to have been laid waste through the wars with the O'Mores and Cavanaghs.

Carlow.

During the reign of Henry VIII., several inquisitions were held in relation to the lands and possessions of the late Abbey of St. Mary. Some of their returns are extant among the records of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

In connexion with Walter Peppard, already mentioned as "the King's farmer" of St. Mary's Abbey, the following letter was written to Thomas Cromwell from Mellifont on the 16th of February, 1540–41, by William Brabason, Treasurer of Henry VIII. in Ireland:[5]

Letter from William Brabason, A.D. 1540–1541.

"My bounden duties unto your most honorable Lord-" ship premised: It may please the same to be adver-" tised that where as your Lordships servant, Water" Pepard, this berer, have by your Lordship's letters" byn preferred unto the late Monasterie of Saincte" Maries next Dublin, that it may please your saide" Lordshipp to continue his good Lorde as well in this" as all other his resonable requests, whereby he may" the reither enjoy the premisses withe all the comodities

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[1] In the old notes to the "Calen-" dar of Oengus," Finglas is styled" Findglas Cainnig," or Finglas of St. Canice. — "Leabhar Breac," Dublin: 1872, p. 87.

[2] *See* pp. 59, 62, 63, 68, 69, 79, 82.

[3] *See* p. 72.

[4] *See* p. 62.

[5] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. ix. No. 11.—Public Record Office, London.

Letter from William Brabason. A.D. 1540–1541.

"and proffitts therto belonging according unto your "good Lordshipps former and most favorable graunt, "as he firmely trustithe, for so moche as he is your "Lordshipps bounden servant. Thus committing your "most honorable Lordshipp unto the tender tuicion of "God, who preserve your saide Lordshipp."

Grants of dissolved Abbey.

Peppard.

A patent was issued in 1543, by which Henry VIII. leased for twenty-one years to Walter Peppard the site, precincts, and some of the lands of St. Mary's Abbey. In the same year a reversion of Peppard's lease was granted by the Crown to James Fitz-Gerald, fifteenth Earl of Desmond, and his heirs.[1]

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[1] The buildings, lands, and other possessions comprised in this grant were the following :

"The entire hospital, messuages, "lands, and hereditaments whatever, lying from the eastern wall "of the cloyster of St. Mary's "Abbey, near Dublin, to the way "leading between the messuage "called the back-house and the "wall of the hospital, or other "buildings aforesaid; and all those "lying between the hospital and "the said way, and the gate of the "cemetery of said Abbey, and the "gate within its precinct near the "Anilyffe and the wall of the late "Monastery of Friars Preachers, "and the walls of said Mary's "Abbey; a stable near said gate; "the said back-house; the brew-"house; an old messuage between "the said back-house and the "Abbey wall; the messuage called "the gate-house; all those gardens "and waste places on the west of "said Monastery; all the messuages, "lands, and hereditaments within "the site thereof; the demesne "lands in the suburbs and fields "of Dublin, viz., fifty acres and "one stang arable, and thirty acres, "pasture, besides marsh: in the "grange of Clonelyffe, a mesuuage; "a waste mill, 123½ acres arable "eight acres meadow, ten acres "pasture, and all other lands, etc. "therein, reputed parcel of the "demesne lands of said monastery: "all those messuages, lands, and "hereditaments called the Fyrres "of St. Mary's Abbey (except the "church, chancel, and aisle of the "church of the said monastery, re-"tained in the King's hands for cer-"tain reasons); and all those houses "buildings, and other places within "the precinct thereof, lately called "the Abbot's lodgings; the dormi-"tory called the Abbot's chambers, "the garden, the common orchard, "the ash-park, the tan-house, the "Ankyster's park, haggard, and "barn, two gardens near the hag-"gard, the garden on the east part "of the church, planted with large "trees; with all advowsons of "churches, and knights' fees be-"longing to the premises. All "which were valued by the King's "Commissioners at 14*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* "Irish, and had been demised by "patent indented, dated 20 July, "35th [year], to Walter Pypparde, Earl of Desmond.

Desmond had recently made his submission to Henry VIII. He visited that King in England, and became a member of his Privy Council in Ireland. The grant of St. Mary's Abbey to Desmond was made in pursuance of the desire of the King to provide some of the Irish nobility with residences and lands at Dublin, for the accommodation of themselves and their trains, while in attendance at Parliaments and Councils there. In the grant of St. Mary's Abbey to Desmond was a clause for its annulment, in the event of the Earl or his heirs confederating with enemies of the King of England, or attempting war against him.

In reference to Walter Peppard and the grant of St. Mary's Abbey to Desmond, the following letter was, in January, 1543-4, addressed to Henry VIII. by the Lord Deputy Sentleger, and the Council in Ireland:[1]

Letter to Henry VIII., 1543-4.

" After our moste humble and obedient dueties unto " your excellent Majestie: May it please the same that

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" of Kylca, gentleman, for 21 years. " —To hold to the said Earl [of " Desmond] and his heirs male, by " one-fifth part of one knight's fee." Patent Roll, Ireland, xxxv. Henry VIII. A.D. 1543.

John Alen, Chancellor of Ireland, wrote, in 1546, as follows to the Privy Council in his reply to charges made against him by Sir Antony Sentleger, Lord Deputy of Ireland:

"To that his Lordship sayth, " I sholde take an obligation of " Peparde, that he sholde not clayme " for the Kynge certeyne landes, " which I have; by th office, wher- " uppon my graunte passed, there is " no soche landes founde to Saynt " Marie Abbay, but a rent of nyne " shillinges by the yere. But after " thoffice, and my graunte passed, " thAbbot and Convent fell in " contention wyth me for a percell " of lande of thirtie acres, whych " they, I, ne none other, knew " where it lyeth; yet by the per- " suation of the two Chief Justices, " I aggreed wyth them to gyve them " 12*d.* more by the yeare, and they " to gyve me and my heyres a " relesse of there clayme for ever; " which they ded, undre theyr " Convente seale. And albeit that " the same rente, upon the dissolu- " tion of Saynt Mary Abbey, was " neyther founde wythin office ne " survey, yet, at the makinge of " Pepardes lesse, I put the rent " in; and if Saint Mary Abbay " were this day in esse, if myne acte " charged me not, they are barred by " Parlyament." State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. xii., No. 47.

[1] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. xi., No. 31.—Public Record Office, London.

"where hertofore we were humble peticioners unto "your Majestie to directe your gracious lettres to the "Frenche Kinge for redresse of a certen complaynte "exhibited unto us by this berer, Waltier Pyparde, your "Majesties fermer of the late howse of Sente Marie, beside "Dublin, purportinge that he had bene robbed by the "sea of as moche marchandize by the Brittons in tyme "of peax as amounted to the some of twelve houndreth "and fiftie poundes sterling, for recoverie wherof he was "in plee by the space of six yeres and lastely to his "grete charges obteyned sentence agaynste his adver-"saries and receyved in parte of paymente of his "damages one houndreth poundes sterlinge, and was ap-"poynted to have the reste by a certen day; wherapon "suerly trustinge, and the rather at the contemplacion "of your Majesties said letters to have briefe expedi-"cion, had, in the meane tyme his factor, that solycyted "his processe, apon certen untrew suggestions of "heresy layde in prison, who after by dew triall and "course of the lawe beinge delivered and there remayn-"ynge for thachievinge his costes, charges and lostes "accordinge the said sentence, was agayne in these "laste warres apprehended and detayned, and still in-"durethe in sharpe prison, bothe to the utter em-"poverishinge and undoinge of the said Waltier as the "castinge away of the said factor.

Letter to Henry VIII. A.D.1543-1544.

"In consideracion whereof, as also for that we apon "certen consideracions have assigned accordinge your "Majesties commaundemente unto therle of Desmonde for "suche howse and lande as your Highnes gave unto "him and his heiers masles for his better supportinge "at his repayer to your Parliamentes and Counseilles "parte of the manse and demaynes of the said Sent "Mary Abbay, whereby the said Waltier, after thexpiring "of his terme in the same beinge oncerten of any dwel-"linge place, must be compelled to resorte to the borders "of the Yrishrie to another farme he hathe of your "Majestie, where he shalbe daylie at grete charges for

Earl of Desmond.

St. Mary's Abbey.

Letter to Henry VIII. A.D. 1543–1544.

“the defence of the same, and also for the contynewall resorte of the confyners theraboute whose interteynmente wilbe chargeous unto him for a time, we shall moste humbly beseche your excellent Majestie, of your haboundant grace, to be his good and gracious Lorde, to gyve him for his relyffe and helpe some lycense for transportinge and conveyinge some grayne and lether or other marchandize out of your realme of Englande, and of your princely goodnesse to graunte him som farder estate of your Majesties said farme that he nowe occupieth apon the borders. Wherin we truste he shall do your Majestie the better service, as knowethe Almyghtie God, whome we beseche to presarve your excellent Majestie in moste prosperouse helthe and victorie of your enymyes.

“From your Majesties Mannor of Kilmaynan, the xvjth of January, the xxxvth yere of your victoriouse reigne.

“Your Majesties moste humble servauntes and subjectis,

“Antony Sentleger.—John Alen.[1]—James Ormond and Ossorie.—George Dublin.[2]—Edwarde Midensis.[3]—Gerald Aylmer, Justice.—William Brabason.—Thomas Lutrell, Justice.—James Bathe, Baron.—Thomas Cusake, Magister Rotulorum.”

Lands of dissolved Abbey.

Of outlying lands of St. Mary’s Abbey leases were granted by the Crown to various persons, among whom are Walter Peppard, Sir John Travers, and Edward Basnet, Dean of St. Patrick’s Cathedral, Dublin.

Peppard held the post of Gentleman of the King’s Chamber to Edward VI., to whose Privy Council in England the following letter was addressed by Sir James Croft, Lord Deputy in Ireland:

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[1] Chancellor, Ireland.

[2] George Brown, Archbishop of Dublin.

[3] Edward Staples, Bishop of Meath.

Letter from Sir James Croft, A.D.1551–1552.

"It maie please your Honnours: Where sondry men of good service in this realme ar chefely rewardyd and gratefyed by preferment of leases of the Kinges landes, and somme taking those at suche unquyet tyme as they war thought wourthie thanckes that wolde becomme the Kinges fearmours, and holde possession for the present tyme, to there gret chardges, with daunger of lyfe: hooping therefore alwayes to be the better consydered and as the Kinges Majestie sholde make newe leases or graunt further estate, they to be preferred before others. And nowe these men doubting hearte for lacke of putting your Honnours in remembraunce, they mought be prevented of the reversions of there leases: I am forced to molest your Honnours for suche men, whose services dayly I am dryven to use for the King: as this gentilman, Walter Pepperd, one of them, who in my tyme hath don very good service, and by reporte hath contynued meny yeres in this realme: and hath nothing to lyve by, but his leases: whereof beyng prevented, he with his wyfe and childerne sholde utterly be destitute of lyving, and therefor is he dryven to sek remedy at your Honours hands: and I also, for that I can nether graunt hym further estate, nor yet assuer hym preferment when the yeres shalbe expyred; I can do no les in consideracion of his servyce, as is aforesaid, than commende him to your Honors, beseching the same to stand his good Lordes. And so most humbly I take my leave. From Kilmanan, the xxijth of Marche, 1551[2].

"Your Honours most humble at commaundement,

"JAMES CROFT."[1]

In the same year, Edward VI. authorised a lease to Peppard of the site and some of the possessions of St.

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[1] State Papers, Ireland, Edward VI., vol. iv., No. 30.—Public Record Office, London.

George Dowdall, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1552.

Mary's Abbey, in succession to the grant which he had received from Henry VIII.

At St. Mary's Abbey in 1552 was the temporary residence of George Dowdall, who had been appointed to the Primacy of Ireland in 1543 by Henry VIII., but subsequently opposed the courses taken by the Government in relation to religion. Dowdall withdrew from the Viceregal councils, and is stated [1] to have had with him "several" of the clergy who dissented "from the King's "edict for the establishing of the liturgy of the Church "to be read or sung in English."

The following letter [2] was addressed by the Lord Deputy Croft, "to the Reverend Father in God, George, "Archbishop of Armagh, at St. Mary's Abbey, by "Dublin":

Letter from Sir James Croft, A.D. 1552.

"Reverend Father,

"Wee understand you are a Reverend Father of the "Church and doe know full well that you are not "ignorant of the obedience due unto Kings and Princes, "for the Cheife of Bishops, namely, Christ the Bishop "of our soules, shewed you the way by his tribute given "unto Cæsar, the same being formerly confessed and "acknowledged to be soe due by the Bishops of Rome "themselves: therefore, if your Lordshipp will apoint "a place where I may convenientlie have the happynesse of appeaseing wrath between the Fathers of the "Church and your Grace, I shall think my labour well "spent to make a brotherly love therein, as I professe myself to be a Christian, yet as I am employed under my "most Gratious Soveraigne here within this his Majestie's realme, I needed not have sought this request, but "feareing wee shall have an order ere long to alter "Church matters, as well in offices as in ceremonies, "which I would prevent if possible, therefore, out of

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[1], [2] "Ex scriptis Jacobi Usheri, Armachani."—Add. Ms. 4784, p. 2, British Museum.

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Letter from Sir James Croft, A.D. 1552.

“my hearty affections unto your paternall gravity and dignity, I have written by the cheife of the Bishops under your jurisdiction, vizt., the Bishop of Meathe, by whom wee entreate your Grace’s answer. James Croft.

“From his Majesties Castle of Dublin, June the 6th, 1552.”

Dowdall’s reply[1] “to the Right Honourable Sir James Croft, Knight, his Majesties Vice-Roy of Ireland,” was as follows:

Letter from Primate Dowdall, A.D. 1552.

“Right Honourable,—Your kinde and hearty offertures came unto me unexpected. I feare it is in vaine for me to converse with an obstinate number of Churchmen, and in vaine for your Lordshipp to suppose the difference betweene us can be soe soone appeased, as our judgements, opinions, and consciences are different; yet doe accept of your Honour’s freindly proffers. I shall rejoyce to see your Lordshipp, and would have wayted on you in person, but haveing withdrawne myself for a long space dureing your Predecessour’s Government, and for a while since, it is not soe meet for me to appeare at your Lordshipp’s pallace. This I hope is a sufficient reason from your Lordshipp’s humble servant,

“George Armachanus.”

Conference at St. Mary’s Abbey, A.D. 1552.

The meeting took place in “the great hall belonging to St. Mary’s Abbey,” but led to no result. The Lord Deputy was, on the occasion, accompanied by Edward Staples, Bishop of Meath, and Thomas Lancaster, Bishop of Kildare, whose views were opposed to those of the Primate.[2]

Primate Dowdall.

Edward VI. removed Dowdall from the primacy of Ireland, in which he was subsequently reinstated, by Queen Mary. To aid Dowdall’s project for establishing a college at “his chief dwelling-place” at Termonfeckin, the Queen granted to him lands there which had belonged to St. Mary's Abbey.[1]

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[1], [2] Add. Ms. 4784, British Museum.

Matthew King.

Matthew King in 1561 acquired from Gerald, Earl of Desmond, the Crown lease of St. Mary's Abbey, which, as already mentioned, had been granted to that Earl's father, who died in 1558. King was "Clerk of "the Checque of the Armies and Garrisons" in Ireland, to which office he had been appointed by Henry VIII. at a daily allowance of one shilling, with ten horsemen as attendants.

Sir Peter Carew.

In 1568, Sir Peter Carew, of Mohun-Ottery, Devon, and John Hooker, of Exeter, were residents at St. Mary's Abbey.

Carew in his youth had been a favourite of Henry VIII. He served as a soldier in Italy, Flanders, France, England, and visited several of the courts of Europe, as well as that of "the Turk" at Constantinople. Sir Peter, after a variety of fortunes, came to Ireland, where he succeeded in establishing his title to lands which, he alleged, had belonged to his ancestors.

John Hooker.

John Hooker, Chamberlain of Exeter, was a collaborator of Raphael Holingshed in the compilation of the Chronicles of England. Hooker's acquaintance with ancient writings led Sir Peter Carew to seek his aid for the decipherment and investigation of records connected with his claims on Irish lands.

St. Mary's Abbey.

During Sir Peter's "abiding" at Dublin, wrote Hooker, "he lay at a house named St. Mary Abbey, where he "kept a very liberal and a bountiful house, and great "resort daily was unto him, for which he was had in "great admiration."[2]

While at Dublin, Hooker was, through Viceregal patronage, enabled to sit in the Parliament there as a burgess for the town of Athenry in Galway. Speeches which he delivered in the House of Commons, in advocating the views of his patrons, were so deeply resented by other representatives, that his associates deemed it desirable to convey him from the Parliament House to Sir Peter Carew's residence at St. Mary's Abbey, under the protection of some of the Commons who were friendly to him.[1]

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[1] State Papers, Ireland, Queen Mary, vol. ii., No. 63.--Public Record Office, London.

[2] "The Life and Times of Sir Peter "Carew, Knight." By John Maclean, F.S.A. London: 1857, p. 77.

John Hooker.

Hooker dedicated his translation and continuation of the "Irish History" by Cambrensis, to his friend, Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1587.

Neither Hooker nor Sir Peter Carew appears to have been conversant with the transactions in preceding ages between members of the Carew family and St. Mary's Abbey, the records of which are extant in the Chartularies before us.[2] Hooker and his better known nephew, Richard, author of "Ecclesiastical Polity," have been ranked among the "Worthies of Devon."

Carew family.

Richard Hooker.

An application for a grant of some of the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey was addressed to Queen Elizabeth by the Mayor and Burgesses of Dublin, whom she had recently thanked for their services against Shane O'Neill.[3] In reference to this application, the Queen, on the 20th April, 1568, wrote as follows to Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy, by whom the petition had been supported:

City of Dublin.

"The Maior and Burgesses of Dublin havinge required "in fee farme to them and their successores the late "Abbaye of Sainete Mary, by Dublin, with certaine "other possessions, whereof somme parte be decayed "houses within the said cittie and subarbes, to whome "we cold be well content to shewe reasonable favor, in "consideracion of their faithfull painefull service diverse "tymes reported to us by our said Deputie, but we finde

Grant to Dublin, A.D. 1568.

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[1] "The Second Volume of "Chronicles." — London: 1586. Part ii., p. 120.

[2] *See* vol. i., pp. 110–112.

[3] State Papers, Ireland, Queen Elizabeth, vols. xx., No. 58; xxii., Nos. 9, 10.—Public Record Office, London.

Grant to Dublin, A.D. 1568.

"it not meete to graunte awaie any our landes within "our English Pale so nighe to that our cittie in fee "farme; and yet, neverthelesse, to give them somme "taste of our favour towards them, we are contented "they shall have such tenementes of ours as are within "the said cittie and subarbes to them and their succes-"souers in fee farme as shall be thought meete by our "Commissioners havinge auctoritee to make lesses of our "landes, so as the valewe thereof exceade not by the "yeare the somme of fortye poundes Irishe, and that for "acknowledgement they shall at thende of everie xxi "yeres yeld to us the doble valewe of one yeres rente, "and that the reste of their landes shall be lyable for "the distresse for our rente."[1]

Under this authority, several houses, together with mills, in Dublin which had formed portion of the property of the dissolved Abbeys of St. Mary and St. Thomas were leased to that city at the annual rent of £40, and £80 for every twenty-first year.[2]

Dublin.

Among statutes proposed to be enacted in Ireland in 1569 was an act that none should buy or sell "in grose "or by retaile any merchandise within the precinct of "St. Mary Abbay, St. Sepulchres, or Thomas Courte, in "Dublin, or within two myles of the same cittie, other "than the free citizens of Dublin."[3]

Linen.

The Exchequer Rolls of 1572 contain a record in relation to sheepskins and linen yarns which had been placed in a chapel within the precincts of St. Mary's Abbey, with a view to their illegal exportation.[4]

Earl of Ormonde, A.D. 1575.

Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, in 1575, received from Queen Elizabeth a grant of a lease of the site and precincts of St. Mary's Abbey. Ormonde held the post of Lord Treasurer of Ireland, and was included among the noblemen to whom Edmund Spenser addressed sonnets in connexion with the "Faerie Queene." Spenser.

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[1] Memorandum Roll, Exchequer, Ireland, x.-xii. Elizabeth.

[2] Archives of the City of Dublin.

[3] State Papers, Ireland, Elizabeth, vol. xxvii., No. 14.—Public Record Office, London.

[4] Memorandum Roll, Ireland, xiii., xiv. Elizabeth.

The following letter[1] was in 1579–80, addressed by the Lords of the Council in England to the Lord Deputy and Council at Dublin in relation to the interests in St. Mary's Abbey of Constance, widow of Matthew King, and as to the legal consequences of the hostile courses adopted by the Earl of Desmond against Queen Elizabeth : Constance King.

Letter from Lords of Council, A.D. 1579–1580.

"After our hartie commendacions unto your Lordship : "Upon humble peticion made unto the Quene's Maiestie "by Constance Kinge, wydowe, late wiffe of Mathewe "Kinge deceased, Cleark of the Check in the realme of "Irelande, that whearas James, late Earle of Desmonde, "beinge lawfullie seised to him and to the heirs males of "his bodie, by gifte of Kinge Henrie theight, of certein "landes and hereditamentes sometymes belonginge to the "late dissolved Monasterie called St. Marie Abbaie, by "Dublin, by good conveyaunce in lawe did demise and "lease the said landes and hereditamentes unto the said "Mathewe Kinge, and his assignes, from the feast of St. "Michaell the Archangell in the yeare of our Lord God "1561 untill thend of the tearme of fiftie nyne yeares, as "by the said indenture of lease more plainlie shall appeare, "the interest of which lease the said Constance nowe law-"fullie possessethe. For so muche as it is doubted by the "said peticioner that upon the conviction of the Earle of "Desmonde that nowe is, for his misdemeanor committed "against hir Majestie, his estate and inheritance in the pre-

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[1] This document is entered, under the following heading, on the Memorandum Roll of the Exchequer in Ireland of the twenty-second year of Elizabeth :

"Adhuc Communia de Termino "Pasche, anno regni Regine "Elizabethe nunc Regine vicesimo "secundo [A.D. 1580] : Memo-"randum quod Constance Kinge, "vidua, venit coram Baronibus "hujus Scaccarii, vicesimo tercio "die Aprilis hoc Termino, in pro-"pria persona sua, et exhibuit "Curie hic quandam literam Domi-"norum de Consilio dicte Domine "Regine regni sui Anglie, datam "apud Westmonasterium decimo "die Februarii, 1579 : et petiit "literam illam coram Baronibus "hic irrotulari, et Barones literam "illam irrotulari preceperunt, "tenor cujusquidem litere sequitur "in hec verba."

Letter from Lords of Council, A.D. 1579–1580.

"misses is to be forfeited and avoided, and consequentlie the estate and title of the poore peticioner likewise made voide, hir Majestie beinge mindfull of the good service done unto her and hir progenitors in that realme by the husbande of the said peticioner, and tenderinge the releife of her, when the same shall come to hir Highnes handes, hathe willed us to write unto youe, to take order that she maie be continued in the possession of the premisses, paieinge therfor the yearlie rent of xi. *li.* x. *s.* iii. *d.* Irishe, beinge the true yerelie value therof taken by survey, and that also you cause a good and sufficient caveat to be entred and registred as well in the Surveior's office, as in all other offices theare to whome it maie appertaine, that the said landes, nor the spiritualties therunto belonginge and therupon growinge, maie not be passed awaie nor the proffittes therof appointed to anie other, but onelie to the peticioner, and that suche speciall order and care maie be taken therin, that neither your Lordship for the tyme of your Government, nor anie other Livetenante, Governor or Justice, that shall succede you, doe not passe or graunt awaie the premisses to anie other, but onelie to make store therof in the peticioner's handes, so as hir Majestie, accordinge to hir most gracious intencion, maie have full power, uppon further suite to be made unto her, by or in the behalf of the said peticioner, to confirme unto her and hir assignes suche nombers of yeares in the premisses as shall remaine unexpired of the former lease graunted by James, therle of Desmonde. And trustinge that this shall suffice unto you for this purpose, wee bid your Lordship heartelie farewell from Westminster, the xth of February, 1579 [–80]. Your Lordship's loving frends,

"T. Bromley,[1] Canc. — William Burghley. — E. Lincoln. — T. Sussex. — F. Bedford. — R. Leicester. — H. Sydney. — Christopher Hatton. — Thomas Wilson."

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[1] Thomas Bromley, Chancellor, England.

In March, 1582–3, Queen Elizabeth directed her Lords Justices at Dublin to make a grant to Constance King of the lands which Matthew King, her husband, had held by demise from the Earl of Desmond. A lease in connexion with St. Mary's Abbey for thirty-seven years was consequently granted to her, and another to Captain Robert Bostock for thirty-one years, to commence on the termination of that to Constance King.[1]

Constance King.

Robert Bostock.

These grants were dated in June, 1583. In November of that year, the Earl of Desmond was killed in Munster,[2] and in 1586 a statute was enacted for his attainder and for the confiscation of his property.

Death of Desmond, A.D. 1583.

Sir William Harpole and Sir Edward Fisher are recorded to have been knighted at St. Mary's Abbey by the Lord Deputy, Sir George Carey, in 1603.[3]

A warrant for a grant for ever of the site, circuit, and portion of the possessions of St. Mary's Abbey was obtained from James I. in February, 1602–3, by John Wakeman, of Beckeford, Gloucestershire. This grant was, in the royal letter, stated to have been made in consideration of a sum of money paid, at the King's instance, to "a "certain old and well-deserving servant in Ireland."[4] In November, 1603, James I. authorised a grant of so much of his manors and lands in Ireland as should amount to the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds English, to be made to Wakeman, his heirs and assigns, free of rent, "in regard of his services and of a valuable "consideration in money paid to a well-deserving sub-"ject within Scotland."[5] Wakeman received from James I. other grants of high value, including those of the Bann river and fishery, the customs and fairs in Belfast and other parts of Ulster.[6]

Grants to John Wakeman.

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[1] Patent Rolls, Ireland, xxv. Elizabeth, m. 8., and viii. James I., Part 1, lviii., No. 17.

[2] "Facsimiles of National Mss. of Ireland," Part IV.-1.—London: Longmans, 1882.

[3] Carew Mss. vol. 619, Lambeth.

[4], [5], [6], Patent Rolls, Ireland, i. and iii. James I.

Sir James Hamilton.

Sir James Hamilton, of Bangor, in the county of Down, purchased most of the patents which Wakeman had acquired. Hamilton had been engaged in England and Ireland, as a confidential agent for James I. before his accession to the throne. He subsequently received large grants of Irish lands, and was, in 1622, created Viscount Claneboy.[1]

Viscount Claneboy.

Legal difficulties were raised in relation to the execution of the grants of St. Mary's Abbey made to Wakeman, and on this subject the following instrument[2] was issued in 1609:

Letter from James I. on St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1609.

"James Rex.—Right trustie and welbeloved, wee " greete you well, and lett you to witt that whereas " heretofore, for certeyne consideracions us moving, wee " were gratiously pleased to give warrant unto the late " Earle of Devonshire,[3] our late Lord Livetenant of our " realme of Ireland, and to Sir George Cary, Knight, " our late Deputie there, for passing by lettres patents, " under the Greate Seale of that our realme aforesaid, " of one hundred pounds of our lands and hereditaments " in fee simple to John Wakeman, Esq., his heires and " assignes for ever, whereof the Monasterie or Abby of " St. Marie Abbey, nere Dublyn, and all lands, tene- " ments, rents, and hereditaments whatsoever there- " unto belonging within our said realme, are mencioned " to be passed by lettres patents as parcell of the said " one hundred pounds to the said John Wakeman in fee " simple which he hath also sould (as wee are informed)

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[1] "The Hamilton Mss.," Belfast: 1867, p. 29.

[2] "To our right trustie and wel- " beloved Sir Arthur Chichester, " Knight, our Deputie of our realme " of Ireland, and to our Chaun- " cellor there now being, and to " any other Deputie, Justice, or " Cheife Governor, Chauncellor or " Keeper of the Great Seale of our " said realme, that hereafter for the " time shalbe, and to all other our " officers and ministers there to " whom it may appertaine."—State Papers, Ireland, James I. Philadelphia Series, vol. i., p. 358. —Public Record Office, London.

[3] Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1599–1603. He died in 1606.

Letter from James I. on St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1609.

" for certeyne somes of money, whereof parte is yett to
" be receaved for payment of the said Earles debts,
" which being refused to be paid by the said Wakeman's
" assignes in respect that some question is made of the
" validitie[1] of the said lettres patents: Wee are there-
" fore gratiously pleased, at the humble suite of our
" right trustie and welbeloved cosin, Henrie, Earle of
" Southampton, one of the overseers of the said Earle of
" Devonsheires last will, and we doe hereby authorize
" and require you to make a graunt or graunts from us,
" our heires and successors, in due forme of lawe, under
" the Great Seale of that our realme, unto the said John
" Wakeman, his heires and assignes, or to such person
" and persons, his and their heires and assignes for ever
" in fee simple, as he the said John Wakeman, his
" heires or assignes, shall nomynate and appoinct, of
" the said Monastery or Abbey called St. Mary Abbey,
" neere Dublyn, and of all the lands, tenements, rents,
" services and hereditaments whatsoever thereunto
" belonging or any wise aperteyning or reputed to be
" parcell thereof within that our said realme, to be
" holden of us, our heires and successors, by such tenures
" and services as are mencioned in our said former
" lettres patents, with such clauses to be incerted
" therein, for avoyding of any questions that hereafter
" may arise, as they may like and have the full benefitt
" of this our gratious meaning towards them, notwith-
" standing any defectes in our said former lettres patents.
" And theis our lettres, notwithstanding any misnaming,
" not nameing, or omission of words meet to be incerted
" therein, which neverthelesse wee declare as incerted,
" shalbe as well to you, as to our Chauncellor now being,
" and to our Deputie or any Heade Governor, Chaun-
" cellor, or Keeper of our Greate Seale, which hereafter
" shalbe, and to all other our officers and mynisters to

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[1] *See* page lxii.

"whom it may apperteyne in that our said realme, "sufficient warraunt and dischardge in that behalf. "Given under our signet at our pallace of Westminster, "the sixe and twentith day of Maye, in the seaventh "yeare of our reine of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, "and of Scotland the two and fortith" [1609].

Wakeman.

In reference to the grant to Wakeman and in connexion with St. Mary's Abbey, the following letter was, in 1610, addressed by the King to Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy in Ireland, and the governmental officials there:

Letter from James I. on St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1610.

"James Rex.—Right trustie and welbeloved, wee "greete you well, and lett you to witt that wee are "gratiouslie pleased, at the humble suite of our right "trustie and right welbeloved cossen, Henry, Earl of "Southampton, and for other good causes and considera-"cions us movinge, and wee doe hereby aucthorize and "require you to make a graunte or grauntes from us, "our heires and successors, in due forme of lawe, under "the Greate Seale of that our realme [Ireland], unto John "Wakeman, Esquire, his heires and assignes, or to such "person or persons, his or theire heires and assignes, for "ever in fee simple, as he the said John Wakeman, his "heires or assignes, shall nominate and appointe, of the late "dissolved Monastery or Abbay called St. Mary Abbay, "neere Dublin, and of all landes, tenementes, rentes, ser-"vices, tiethes, and hereditaments whatsoever thereunto "belonginge or in any wise appertayninge, or which is or at "any time heretofore hath bene reputed, taken, or knowne "to be parte or parcel thereof, with all the rights, members "and appurtenances thereunto belonginge within that "our said realme, exceptinge only to us, our heires and "successors, such landes and hereditamentes as have "bene graunted in fee simple or fee farme by our late "dere sister, Queene Elizabeth, before the eight and "twentith daii of August in the seventeenth yeare of "her raigne [A.D. 1575], and alsoe exceptinge the severall "tiethes of Ballibaughill, Portmernock, Robbuckswales, "Dobber, and villadge of Sanctriffe, and exceptinge such "landes as have bene past for yeares by the said late "Queene by lettres patentes to our right trustie and "welbeloved cossen, Thomas, Earle of Ormond,[1] before "the said eight and twentith daie of August in the said "seventeenth yeare of her Raigne, to be holden of us, "our heires and successors, in free and common soccage, as of our Castle of Dublin and not in capite nor "by Knight's service, with such favorable clauses to be "inserted in our said graunte for avoidinge of any "questions that may hereafter arise as the said Wakeman, his heires and assignes, or such person as he shall "nominate may take the full benefitt of this our gratious "meaninge towardes them. And theis our lettres shalbe "as well unto you, our Deputy, and to our Chauncellor "there now being, as to any other Deputy, Justice, or "Cheife Governor, Chauncellor or Keeper of the Great "Seale of our said realme that hereafter for the tyme "shalbe, and to all other our officers and ministers there "to whom it may appertayne, sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given under our signet at our "Honour of Hampton Court, the nyne and twentith day "of September, in the eight yeare of our raigne of "England, Fraunce, and Ireland, and of Scotland the "foure and fortith."[2]

Letter from James I. on St. Mary's Abbey, A.D. 1610.

Under this letter, a grant in connexion with St. Mary's Abbey was made to Wakeman's assigns, Sir James Hamilton and Sir James Carroll, Mayor of Dublin.[3]

Portions[4] of the Abbey and its lands were granted by the King to Thomas Hibbots and William Crowe, in December, 1610. In the following February, a grant of the Abbey was made to Henry King, son and heir of Constance King.

Henry King.

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[1] *See* p. l.

[2] State Papers, Ireland, James I., Philadelphia Series, vol. i., p. 465. —Public Record Office, London.

[3] Patent Roll, Ireland, 8 James I., Part iii., xx., No. 28.

[4] Specified, as follows, under date of 31 December, 1610, on

Speed. The buildings of St. Mary's Abbey were delineated on a small scale by John Speed, in his map of Leinster, published at London in 1611.

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Patent Roll, Ireland, of the eighth year of James I.:

"A mansion or house called the "Abbott'slodging, within the site of "St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin; a garden called the Abbott's garden, "within the site of Saint Mary's "Abbey, Dublin; a large orchard "called the Common Orchard; the "Ashe Park; a granary called the "Garnell over the outer gate; "four messuages lately called the "Abbott's stable, lying on the "western side of the south gate, "near the river Liffey, all within "the precinct; the Anchorist's or "Ankaster's Park, without the "wall, north the site of the church "of the said monastery; the church "porch; church-yard; the dorture, "vestry and cloyster, with all the "vaults under the dorture; and a "ruinous tower and a court in the "western part thereof, and a small "piece of ground called Shillingfoord's garden, all within the "precinct; and all other hereditaments within the said site, which "were ever in the tenure of Robert "Piphoe, Esq., and Sir Edward "Waterhouse, Knight, deceased, to "hold these for ever, as of the "Castle of Dublin, in common "soccage; rent five shillings, Irish."

Under the grant to Henry King, dated 21 February, 1610–11, as entered on the Patent Roll of 8 James I., were comprised the following:

"A large messuage or slated "house called the Fermorie otherwise Fermor, a large hall, a "chamber, a garnell near the hall "over the loft of the said messuage, "a small hall, a parlour or back "chamber, a larder, and small "piece of ground enclosed, adjoining the said larder; another "small messuage by the south part "of the said large house, and a "garden adjoining; a larger garden "or orchard called the Convent "garden; the brewhouse and bakehouse, with the small waste parcels "of ground surrounding them; a "slated house called the Stabulle, "to the east near the Liffey, with a "small cottage annexed, and a "small piece of ground adjoining "the porter's lodge; a small "piece of ground on which he had "built four cottages, situate in the "north part of the Convent garden; "a small piece of ground between "the hospital walls and the Bradocke water, on which he had "built a small cottage; all within "the site of St. Mary's Abbey; "fifty acres and one stang of the "demesne lands; thirty acres of "pasture, 10 acres of furze, a "messuage and three cottages in "the grange of Clonliffe, with one "hundred and thirty-three acres "arable, twenty acres common "pasture, ten acres meadow, a "water-mill and water-course, and "one acre adjoining, called the "Millemore, all in Clonliffe; parcel "of the estate of St. Mary's Abbey. "Total rent, forty pounds, eight "shillings, Irish.—To hold for ever, "as of the Castle of Dublin, in "common soccage."

Ruth, daughter and heir of Robert Piphoe, of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, became the wife of John, Lord Poer. Of their eldest son, Richard, created Viscount Decies and Earl of Tyrone, in 1673, the Marquis of Waterford is the present representative.

Sir Gerald Moore.

Sir Gerald, or Garret, Moore, who had rendered important services in Ireland to Elizabeth and James I., acquired Henry King's interest in St. Mary's Abbey, and, in 1619, obtained a royal grant of it in perpetuity. Several dissolved religious houses, with their lands and tithes, were, under Crown grants, held by Sir Gerald Moore, and among them was the extensive Cistercian Abbey, in Louth, from which he was given by James I. the title of Viscount Mellifont.

Mellifont.

Wakeman's claims.

The claims on St. Mary's Abbey under the royal grants to Wakeman were not relinquished. The impediments which arose in relation to them and the negotiations for the purchase of Wakeman's interests, are referred to as follows in a letter from Dublin, in 1621, addressed to Sir James Hamilton by his brother John Hamilton.

Letter to Sir James Hamilton, A.D. 1621.

"I have receaved your letters which you sent me " by Anthonye, and according to your direction I came " to Dublin with the best speed that I could, but as " yet cannot make any agreement for St. Mary Abay, " for that no parcells of it is past: neither had they " fully condissendit what parcells to pass, by reason of " some differances of the opinion of Mr. Delahyd and " Mr. Recorder,[1] and of Sir Francis Anneslye,[2] and Sir " James Carroll's [3] business, in other affayres that could " not attend it. Notheless they have now resolved by " God's grace to pass the grant, and to dispose of it " befor Sir Francis come for England, if they can con" veniently do it, but howsoever to pass it; for which " purpose I mynd to attend here till that be effected, " but since my coming we could not meet with one " that would buy the whole and pass it, nor yet your " half of it, but sundry would buy particular parcells

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[1] William Dongan, Recorder of Dublin.

[2] Secretary of State, and Member of Privy Council, Ireland.

[3] *See* p. lvii.

Letter to Sir James Hamilton, A.D. 1621.

" when it is past. . . . Your accompt that you wrote " for, concerning Mr. Wakeman, shall come over with " Anthonye, and so also I hope shall the discharge " that you desyred from Sir Arthur Savage, who hath " promised it, but will not meddle with anything con- " cerning St. Mary Abbay. I have spoken with Sir " James Carroll concerning Mr. Wakeman, and the money " that is due to him, and he sayeth that, for his part " of that money, he disbursed it at the direction of the " Earl of Devonshyre,[1] and of Mr. Earth and Mr. Wake- " man, as may appear by their letters and other writts, " which you have in your custody, by which you might " cause them to allow it if you would; for if he were " there with these writts he might do it. And he doth " also alledge, that at the purchase of that grant he " did disburse the money in great, and did receive it " again in such small parcells, as it came never together " to a sum to do him good, and withall, that you " kept for your own use the chief and principal par- " cells wherein was most benefit, and that he got " those that were meanest, or at least rate to be had " for, and that therefore you should regard him; so " that, howsoever it be, we cannot get him to send " over any money, or to relieve you of that debt; " but you must take the best course that you can " there for it, and we shall do what we may here, " and advertise you more fully."[2]

Sir James Hamilton.

On the fifth of September, 1621, James I. ordered that so much of the lands and possessions of St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, as amounted annually to one hundred pounds Irish, above all charges, should be regranted to Sir James Hamilton, as assignee of John Wakeman and to Sir James Carroll.[3]

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[1] *See* p. liv.

[2] "TheHamilton Mss."—Belfast: 1867, p. 44.

[3] Patent Roll, Ireland, xix. James I., No cxxxi., 48.

Lord Moore of Mellifont.

In May, 1622, the King directed his Lords Justices in Ireland "to cause a grant under the great seal of that "realm to be made, without fine, unto the Lord Moore "of Mellifont, and his heirs, of one great mesuage or "house, in or neare the citty of Dublin, being parcell of "the possessions of the dissolved Abbey or Monasterie "St. Mary the Virgin, neare Dublin, which were of "formerly graunted to Henry King, Esqr., deceased, and "by meane conveyance are come to the said Lord "Moore."[1]

St. Mary's Abbey.

Claims of Wakeman.

Wakeman's claims and the King's order in his favour, above noticed, were referred to as follows in a dispatch[2] which in February, 1622–3, Falkland, Lord Deputy in Ireland, addressed to the Lords of the Council in England:

Letter from Falkland, Lord Deputy, A.D. 1622–1623.

"I fynde noe such letter from his Majestie and your "Lordships mencion of the viiith of September in the "19th yeare of his raigne concerning St. Mary Abbay, "butt I beeleeve the date is mistaken, for I have one of "the fifth of the same mouneth and yeare, wherein the "Lord Deputie for the tyme beinge is required to "accepte of a surrender of a former graunt, made unto "the Lord Vice-Count Claneboy and Sir James Carroll, "of St. Mary Abbey, and to passe a new graunte in fee "fearme in lewe thereof. By vertue of which letters "I have taken the surrender, and signed a fyant for "the fee fearme which I have given order shalbe noe "further proceeded in (according to your Lordships "dirrections) untill I bee warranted thereunto by his "Majestie or your Lordships, and have sente unto the "Auditor and Surveyor for a particuler of such parcells "as have passed uppon the former graunt, which wilbee "ready within these two or three dayes and then by "my next dispatch I will present it unto your Lord-"ships."

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[1] State Papers, Ireland, James I., Docquet book, May 11, 1622, No. 856.—Public Record Office, London.

[2] State Papers, Ireland, James I., vol. 237, No. 987.—Ib.

Case of Wakeman.

In relation to Wakeman, and the legal views taken of his claims, the following statements appear in a document[1] of A.D. 1630:

Grant of St. Mary's Abbey to Wakeman, A.D. 1602–3.

"1. King James, by his lettres under his signett dated "8th Novembris, primo Jacobi Regis, authorised the "Earle of Devonshire,[2] Lord Lieutenant Generall of "Irelande, to graunte unto John Wakeman, in fee simple "without rent, by lettres patentes, soe much of his lands "and hereditaments in Ireland as should amount to the "cleere yearly value of one hundred pounds English per "annum, to be held of the Castle of Dublin in free "soccage, by coulor of which lettre the dissolved Monas- "tery called St. Mary Abbay, nigh Dublin, in Ireland, "with diverse lands therunto belonginge, worth nigh one "thousand pounds [per annum] were past in fee simple, "without rent, to John Wakeman by lettres patents "dated ultimo Februarii, anno primo Jacobi, at the "survey of £42 12*s.* per annum. Yett was the survey "therof then upon recorde £179 10*s.* 3*d.* per annum, "and withall the premisses joyntly with diverse other "lands of more vallue were then in lease from the Croune "with Thomas, late Earle of Ormonde,[3] at the entier "rent of two hundred pounds per annum, but there was "inserted in this lease, after the habendum and redden- "dum of the rent of two hundred pounds, an explanacion "how the said rent was to be devided and answered out "of each severall parcell, thus, videlicet for the said "Abbay and lands £42 12*s.*; for the rectorie of D. four "pounds per annum, and soe of the rest, etc.

Grant to Ormonde, A.D. 1575.

Grant to Wakeman, A.D. 1610.

"2. The said Wakeman, by vertue of a second lettre[4] "under the signett, dated 29 Septembris, anno 8 Jacobi "[1610] past not onely the premisses but alsoe all other "the lands and hereditaments belonging to the said "Abbay within the realme of Ireland by lettres patents "in fee simple, without rent, upon the old consideration "of the first lettre to be holden in free soccage of the

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[1] "The Case of St. Mary Abbey, Dublin." Ms. F. i. 18.—Trinity College, Dublin.

[2] *See* page liv.

[3] *See* page l.

[4] *See* page lvi.

"Castle of Dublin, the same amounting to double as "much in yearely vallue as that he formerly past upon "the first lettre.

Grant to Wakeman, A.D. 1610.

"3. In this last patent were excepted all the lands "past for tearme of yeares by Queen Elizabeth to the "said Earle of Ormonde before the 28th daie of August "anno 17 Elizabeth [A.D. 1575]; and in trueth there "was noe lands parcell of the premisses past for yeares to "the Earle before the said 28th daie of August, but there "was severall parcells graunted to him by the said "Queene for yeares, which was parte of the said Abbay "lands, upon the said 28th daie of August and 17 Elizabeth. And thereupon the Judges in Ireland conceaved "that this last patent was procured by Wakeman upon "false suggestions, and for that reason the Barons of the "Exchequer there have ever since denied to give waye to "the allowance thereof, or to the takinge of the rents "and profitts by Wakeman, or his assignes, of any parte "of the premisses by coulor of the said last patent, in "regarde of the misenformation and that there appeared "there was not vallueable consideracion given for soe "large a graunte, beinge of more vallue than two "thousand pounds per annum."

Ormonde.

Opinion of the Judges in Ireland.

The grant of some of the property in Dublin of St. Mary's Abbey made by Queen Elizabeth[1] to the municipality of that city was renewed by Charles I. in 1639. It would appear that the walls of the Abbey were then standing, and at this period we also find mention of the "Abbey Green."[2]

Grant to Dublin, A.D. 1639.

Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of Charles I., resided[3] at St. Mary's Abbey, and the Court of Chancery was occasionally held there. Alice, daughter of Chancellor Loftus, was the wife of Charles Moore, second Viscount Drogheda, Crown tenant of St. Mary's Abbey. Loftus, during

Adam Loftus, Chancellor of Ireland.

Charles Moore, Viscount Drogheda.

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[1] *See* p. xlix.

[2] The grant, dated at Dublin, 11 April 1639, is preserved among the archives of that city.

[3] Ormonde Archives, Kilkenny Castle. *See also* "McGillicuddy Papers."—London, 1867, p. 38.

his contest with the Viceroy, Wentworth, which led to his removal from the Chancellorship, was for a time prisoner in his house at St. Mary's Abbey.[1] In reference to the liberation of Loftus, Wentworth wrote to Viscount Conway in 1639: "There is a Gloria Patri "sung at St. Mary Abbey, so as the pillars in that "kitchen now may hope to have the honour to become "the pillars again of a church, as formerly they were. "But for all their pæan, his Lordship got not his "enlargement 'till he had punctually performed every "thing formerly injoined him by this State, and "wherewith if he had complied at first, his Lordship "had not at all been committed."[2]

Imprisonment of Chancellor Loftus.

St. Mary's Abbey, 1639.

Charles, second Viscount Drogheda, was killed in an engagement with the Irish in 1643.[3] His son, Henry Moore, became first Earl of Drogheda in 1661. Charles Moore, the second Earl, married, in 1669, Letitia Isabella, daughter of John, Lord Robarts, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the rents of St. Mary's Abbey formed part of her jointure.[4] After her husband's death, she, in 1679, became the wife of William Wycherley, the dramatist. His efforts, after her decease, to establish his claims on rents from St. Mary's Abbey involved

First Earl of Drogheda.

Lord Robarts.

Countess of Drogheda.

William Wycherley.

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[1] Ninth Report of Royal Commission on Historical Mss., Part II. —London: 1883.

[2] "The Earl of Strafford's Let-"ters and Despatches," vol. ii., p. 381.—Dublin: 1740.

The following entry appears in a schedule submitted in 1634 by the Protestant clergy of Ireland to the Lord Deputy Wentworth, in relation to annual rents of appropriations in possession of the Crown: "Sundry parcels of St. Mary's Ab-"bey passed, or pretended to be "passed, in fee-simple, amounting "to the yearly rent of £58 13*s*. 0*d*." —Id., vol. i., p. 384.

In connexion with the grant mentioned at page lvii., a memorandum as follows is extant in the Ms. "White Book" of the city of Dublin: "By a patent to Crowe "and Hibbotts in 8 James I. "[1610], Court leete, Assize of "bread and beere, view of frank-"pledge, wreck, jetsom, etc., and "felons' goods, within the precinct "of St. Mary's Abbey, were granted "to them and their heires, and "thence the Lord Drogheda pre-"tends the liberty."

[3] "History of the Irish Confede-"ration and War in Ireland, 1641–"1643."—Dublin: 1882, vol. ii., p. 402.

[4] Archives of Marquis of Drogheda, Moore Abbey, Monasterevin.

him in disastrous litigation, which led to his imprisonment for debt during several years.

Tithes.

In the reign of Charles II., the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin obtained for his see grants of various tithes which had belonged to St. Mary's Abbey, and which, owing to forfeitures, had become vested in the Crown.[1]

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Some of the stones of St. Mary's Abbey are stated to have been used in the construction of a bridge over the Liffey in its vicinity in 1676.[2] The name of St. Mary was given to a church and parish established under act[3] of Parliament, in 1693, on part of the ground at Dublin which had formerly belonged to St. Mary's Abbey.

The designation of "St. Mary's Abbey" is still applied to a portion of the original site,[4] now within the city of Dublin. On it stands a fragment of an ancient structure supposed to have formed portion of the Abbey, and described as follows in the early part of the present century :—

Ancient building.

" This vaulted chapel measures forty-seven feet in " length from the eastern wall to the western; and " in breadth twenty-three feet and three and half " inches. The compass roof forms a circular arch, " divided into four compartments, by parallel arches, " supported by pilasters or columns. Each of these " compartments is subdivided by cross arches, the

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[1] Letter of Charles II., under Privy Seal, Whitehall, 4 July, 1673.

[2] "Life of St. Patrick." Dublin: 1747.

[3] ix. William III., cap. 16. Statutes passed in the Parliaments held in Ireland, vol. iii., p. 433. Dublin: 1765.

[4] The corpse of a Prelate in his "pontificals," is stated to have been found, during excavations at St. Mary's Abbey in 1718, and to have been re-interred there by direction of William King, Archbishop of Dublin. The remains, it was supposed, were those of Felix O'Ruadan, Archbishop of Tuam, who, as mentioned at p. xxxvii. of vol. i., was buried in St. Mary's Abbey, in 1238.—*See* "Life of St. Patrick." Dublin: 1747, p. 72.

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

"groins of which spring from the shafts, and intersect each other in the centre of the ceiling. Another "set of springers, supported by the same columns, "form, with their antagonist springers, a well proportioned range of pointed arches against each side "wall. The height from the present floor to the "arched ceiling is eleven feet."[1]

Martyrology.

A Martyrology[2] of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, which was extant at the period of the compilation of the Register in the early part of the sixteenth century, is not now known to exist. The Bodleian Library possesses a manuscript which belonged to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. It contains religious treatises, by St. Bernard and other authors, written in the fourteenth century on seventy-nine leaves of vellum of small quarto size.[3]

Ms. of St. Mary's Abbey.

Catalogues of Abbots.

In addition to the catalogues of Abbots of St. Mary's in our first volume,[4] two lists are here given, from the manuscripts of Sir James Ware[5] and his son, Robert.[6]

The name of the Abbot of St. Mary's at the time of the grants from FitzGilbert and Henry II. is not mentioned in those instruments,[7] nor is it distinctly specified in any of the catalogues of Abbots. It would appear that Sir James Ware did not succeed in obtaining satisfactory evidence[8] on this point, which is now elucidated from hitherto unpublished records,[9] containing official statements that Raymond was Abbot at the time of the execution of the grants by FitzGilbert and Henry II.

Raymond, Abbot.

Leonard, Abbot. Adam, Abbot.

Leonard is named as Abbot in an agreement[10] of A.D. 1182, and it would appear that his predecessor was Adam, whose name[1] occurs among those of the witnesses to an instrument, under the seal of Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, about the year 1178.

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[1] "Essay on the origin and progress of Gothic Architecture in "Ireland." By Thomas Bell. Dublin: 1829, p. 168.

[2] *See* p. 21.

[3] "Catalogi Codicum Manuscriptorum Bib. Bodleianæ," v. 2. Oxon.: 1878, col. 17.

[4] *See* vol. i., pp. 378–82.

[5] *See* p. 37.

[6] *See* p. 39.

[7] *See* vol. i., pp. 78–83.

[8] *See* vol. i., p. 378.

[9] *See* p. xvi.

[10] *See* vol. i., p. 354.

Laurence, Archbishop of Dublin.

After the suppression of St. Mary's Abbey, a nominal Abbacy of it was maintained by the Cistercian Order. No catalogue is known of these titular Abbots. Among them, in the early part of the seventeenth century, was Paul Raget.[2] He was obliged, under the Penal Laws, to quit Ireland, and by his erudition acquired eminence as a professor at the Cistercian Abbey at Bonlieu, near Bordeaux. Raget was succeeded as Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, by Patrick Plunket, of the family of the Earl of Fingall. Plunket took part in the affairs of the Irish Confederation,[3] documents in connexion with which, dated at Kilkenny in 1646, are signed:[4] "Fr. Patricke Plunket, Abbot of St. Maries Abbey of "Dublin, Diffinitor and late President-Generall of the "Congregation of St. Malachias and St. Bernard in Ire-"land." Rinuccini in his correspondence styled him "l'Abate Plunketo."[5] Plunket was, in 1647, appointed by the Pope to the see of Ardagh, and, in 1669, to that of Meath. This Bishop's nephew, Oliver Plunket, whom he educated, became Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, and was executed at London on a charge of treason in 1681.[6]

Titular Abbots of St. Mary's, Dublin.

Plunket, Abbot.

The Register of St. Mary's Abbey, Dunbrody, in the county of Wexford, is of small size. It consists of forty-eight leaves of thick vellum, measuring about nine inches

Register of St. Mary's Abbey, Dunbrody.

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[1] "Adam, Abbate de Sancta "Maria, apud Dublin." The archiepiscopal seal is described as bearing a figure of the Archbishop, with a crozier, curved at head, in his left hand; inscription: "Sigillum Laurentii, Dublin, Archie-"piscopi."—Add. Ms. 4792, fol. 77. British Museum, London.

[2] "Triumphalia Sanctæ Crucis," Ms.

[3] "Contemporary History of Af-"fairs in Ireland, A.D. 1641-"1652." Dublin: 1879-81.

[4] "Survey of the Articles of the "late rejected Peace." Kilkenny: 1646.

[5] "Nunziatura in Irlanda." 1844, p. 102.

[6] "Memoirs of Most Rev. Oliver "Plunket." By P. F. Moran, D.D. Dublin: 1861; "Facsimiles of "National Mss. of Ireland." Part IV.,-2. London: 1884.

Register of St. Mary's Abbey, Dunbrody.

in length and six in width. Its contents are entirely in Latin. The writing, which is of different periods, extending apparently from the early part of the fourteenth century, is in solid characters, with large initials coloured throughout with vermilion. In the initial letter on the first page, blue is combined with red in the ornamentation. Of this page a facsimile is prefixed to the present volume. Several of the leaves are injured by stains or by attrition, many are entirely blank, and others are now missing.

Ware.

The Register was referred to by Sir James Ware in works published by him in 1626,[1] 1628,[2] 1654,[3] and 1658.[4] The foundation-charter[5] of Dunbrody was transcribed by Ware from this manuscript for Dodsworth and Dugdale, in whose "Monasticon[6] Anglicanum," it was printed in 1661. An entry[7] in the Register records that the volume was presented to Ware in 1665 by Henry Jones, Protestant Bishop of Meath. It is now preserved in the Bodleian Library, among the manuscripts purchased by Rawlinson at the Chandos sale already mentioned. Brief excerpts from portions of the manuscript were made by Ware under the title of "Ex "Registro Monasterii de Dunbrothy (alias de Portu) S. "Mariæ in Com. Wexford." These excerpts form part of a volume which, numbered 36 in the Ware and Clarendon collection, is now in the British Museum.[8]

Contents of Dunbrody Register.

The first part of the Register is occupied with a bull[9] from Pope Celestine III., A.D. 1195, for the establishment of the Abbey, followed by Papal instruments of the thirteenth century, chiefly in relation to the Cistercian Order and its affairs in Ireland. The originals of some of these documents are referred to in the Register[10] as extant at the time in the Cistercian house at Tintern in Wexford.

Tintern, Wexford.

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[1] *See* p. 223.

[2] "De Præsulibus Lageniæ," p. 106.

[3] "De Hibernia." London: 1654, p. 151.

[4] *See* p. 230

[5] *See* p. 151.

[6] Vol. ii., col. 1026: "Ex Regist. dicti cœnobii per Jac. Waræum, Eq. Aur. exscriptum."

[7] *See* p. 200.

[8] Add. Ms. 4787, p. 66.

[9] *See* p. 97.

[10] *See* pp. 127, 131–3, 136–8.

The Papal instruments are succeeded in the Register by brief notes on the Kings of England, commencing with William the Conqueror; particulars relating to William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, who married Isabella, grand-daughter of Dermod MacMurragh, King of Leinster; and notices of their descendants. Of these notices the conclusion is not now in the manuscript,[1] and this deficiency would appear to be of old date.

William Mareschal.

Dermod, King of Leinster.

The account of the Mareschal family is followed by expositions of ancient legal terms,[2] and a list of the charters [3] and grants in the volume. The documents thus enumerated originally occupied the second part of the Register, but this portion of the manuscript has, it will be seen, been rendered imperfect through the loss of several leaves.[4]

Charters and grants.

The document of earliest period in the Register before us is that by which Hervey of Mount Maurice granted lands for the establishment of an abbey of the Cistercian Order. Few particulars have been recorded of Hervey beyond those which are found in the work entitled "Expugnatio "Hibernica," written by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis.[5] He states that Hervey was uncle to Earl Richard FitzGilbert, that he was a man of fallen fortunes, and that, without arms or money, he came to Ireland in 1169 with the first Anglo-Norman adventurers who arrived there to aid King Dermod MacMurragh. Cambrensis describes Hervey as acting mainly in the interests of his nephew. After the success of Dermod and the Anglo-Normans at Wexford, that King is stated to have given Hervey two cantreds of land on the coast there. In 1170, Hervey's representations are said to have caused

Hervey of Mount Maurice.

A.D. 1169.

Wexford.

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[1] *See* pp. 140–6, and Ms. E. 3.20, Trinity College, Dublin. In this Ms., to the passage: "Iste Ricardus "habuit unum filium, quem vocavit "Gualterum,"—printed at p. 140 of the present volume,—the following note is appended: "Et alios præ-"terea, tres, Gillebertum primogen-"itum, Rogerum, Robertum, et Ric"ardum, monachum Bechensem."

[2] *See* p. 147.

[3] *See* p. 201.

[4] *See* pp. 178, 183, 185, 189, 195, 196, 200.

[5] "Giraldi Cambrensis Opera," vol. v., Rolls Series. London: 1867.

Waterford.
St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.
Henry II. A.D. 1171.
FitzGilbert.
Marshal in Ireland.
Raymond.

his associates to execute seventy of the principal townsmen of Waterford, who were in their hands as hostages. Hervey was one of the five witnesses who attested the grant from Earl Richard FitzGilbert to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.[1] In 1171, Hervey went to England, whence he was despatched to Waterford by Henry II. with royal letters summoning FitzGilbert to his presence. FitzGilbert consequently attended on the King at Newenham, Gloucestershire, where he was then engaged in preparations for the expedition to Ireland. A reconciliation was effected between Henry II. and FitzGilbert, mainly through the address and mediation of Hervey. The post of Marshal to Henry II. in Ireland appears to have been held by Hervey, but the troops there are stated to have on one occasion insisted on having Raymond le Gros as their leader. An expedition to Munster undertaken by Hervey in 1174 was attended with disastrous results to the soldiery under his command. Hervey married Nesta, cousin of Raymond le Gros, and daughter of Maurice FitzGerald. He is stated to have made misrepresentations to Henry II. against Raymond, towards whom, according to Cambrensis, he entertained hostile feelings.

Description of Hervey.

The connexion between Raymond and his cousin, Giraldus, is supposed to have influenced that writer in his depreciation of Hervey, whom he described[2] as follows:—

"He was of stature a tall and a comelie man, his eyes "graie and somewhat big, amiable of face and pleasant

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 79.

[2] "The Irish Historie composed "and written by Giraldus Cambrensis and translated into English by "John Hooker." London: [1587]. p. 38. The original is as follows:
"Erat autem Herveius vir procerus "et pulcher, oculis glaucis et prominentibus, aspectu amabili, vultuque venusto, verbis ornatis, collo "tereti et longo, in fidam capitis "columnam erecto, demissis humeris, et tam manibus quam brachiis "decenter in longum protensis, pectore mediocriter quadrato; medio "vero, quod plerisque sine lege turgescere solet, naturaliteret et modeste substricto; demum in amplitudinem pectori proportionalem "versus ilia descendente; denique, "tam coxis quam tibiis et pedibus "per omnia militaribus, partique "corporis superiori non ineleganter "respondentibus. Statura quoque

Hervey of Mount Maurice.

“ of countenance, an eloquent man, having a long and a “ round necke, his shoulders somewhat low, his armes “ and hands something long, he was broad brested, “ but small in waste, though the same being big in “ others is thought to be commendable, his bellie was “ somewhat big and round, his thighes, legs, and feet “ being well proportionated and answerable to his “ bodie; of stature he was indifferent. But as in bodie “ he was well beset and compact, so, on the contrarie, “ his mind, life, and conversation were corrupt and “ disordered. . . . . Besides, he was a privie and an “ envious accuser, and a double man, uncerteine, vaine, “ and altogither unconstant, saving in inconstancie; “ a very subtill man and a deceitfull: under his toong “ he had both milke and honie, but both of them “ were mixed with poison. He was sometimes in “ great prosperitie, and all things fell out according “ to his owne desire; and suddenlie fortune turning “ hir wheele, he had such a fall, that he did never “ recover the same againe. He was sometimes a very “ good soldior, and had good experience in the feats “ of wars, after the maner used in France; but he “ was so suddenlie altred and changed, that he became

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“ vir erat non immodice mediocritatis modum excedente.

“ Sed quantum exteriorem hominem multiplici natura dote beaverat, tantum et interiorem variis “ vitiorum maculis deformaverat. “ Erat quippe vir a pueritia veneri “ datus; et quicquid in omni libidine vel aliis in ipsum, vel ipsi in “ alios collibuerat, licere putans; “ nec incestus ullos, nec adulteria “ vitans. Vir invidus, delator, et “ duplex: vir subdolus, facetus, et “ fallax: cujus sub lingua mel et “ lac veneno confecta. Vir vagus “ et vanus: præter inconstantiæ “ solius, nullius rei constantiam “ habens. In summis rotæ gradibus quandoque constitutus; sed “ irremeabili descensu, et irreparabili jam casu, versus ima volubilitate dilapsus. Vir olim Gallica “ militia strenuus; sed hodie plus “ habens malitiæ quam militiæ, “ plus fraudis quam laudis, plus “ eminentiæ quam existentiæ, plus “ festivitatis quam fecunditatis, plus “ verbositatis quam veritatis.”— “ Giraldi Cambrensis Opera,” vol. v., p. 327. Rolls series. London: 1867.

Hervey of Mount Maurice.

"more skilfull in malice than valiant in prowesse, "more full of deceit than renowned in honor, more "puffed up in pride than endowed with worship, "more hastie than happie, and more full of words "than abounding in truth."

Giraldus, in another portion of his work, designated Hervey as one of "the great pillars" of the enterprise which his countrymen undertook against Ireland. He added that, by God's secret but not unjust judgment, Hervey and some of his chief associates had not any legitimate children.[1]

Cork.

The name of Hervey appears among those of attesting witnesses at Oxford to the charter, assigned to A.D. 1177, by which Henry II. granted Cork to Robert FitzStephen and Milo de Cogan.[2] A royal ordinance of the same date mentions Hervey's land between Wexford and Waterford.[3]

The grant made by Hervey for the establishment of an Abbey at Dunbrody is not mentioned by Giraldus, whose latest notice in relation to him is as follows:[4]

Hervey. Canterbury.

"About this time Hervie of Mont Moris professed "himselfe a monke in the monasterie of the Trinitie in "Canterburie, and gave to the same in franke and pure "almes all his patronages and impropriations of all "his churches, lieing by the sea coasts betweene Waterford and Wexford,[4] and so became a monke, and lived "a solitarie life in a religious habit; who as he changed "his habit, so would to God he had changed his mind,

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[1] "Quatuor hi grandes expugnationis Hiberniæ postes, Stephanides, Herveius, Reimundus, "et Johannes de Curci."—"Giraldi "Cambrensis Opera." Rolls Series. London: 1867, vol. v., p. 345.

[2] "Waræi de Hibernia disquisitiones." London: 1658, p. 275.

[3] "Chronica Rogeri de Houedene." Rolls Series. London: 1869, vol. ii., p. 134. "Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi." Rolls Series. 1867, vol. i., p. 164.

[4] "Cambrensis Opera," vol. v., p. 352. "The Irish Historie." London: [1587], p. 45.

[5] *See* p. lxix.

Hervey of Mount Maurice.

" and as he hath laid awaie his secular weeds, had cast " off his malicious disposicion."[1]

The retirement of Hervey to the monastery at Canterbury is entered under the year 1179 in the Annals of Ireland in the present volume (p. 304).

Dunbrody. Foundation charter.

To the year 1175 may be assigned Hervey's charter, under which the Abbey of Dunbrody was subsequently erected. In this instrument, which will be found at p. 151, Hervey styles himself "Marshal of the King in Ireland" and "Seneschal of all the land of Earl Richard" FitzGilbert. He grants the lands and privileges in honour of God, St. Mary, and St. Benedict, to the monks of Buildwas, for the construction of an Abbey of the Cistercian Order. The grant, he states, is for the benefit of his soul, and those of his wife, ancestors, and heirs, as well as for the souls of King Henry and Earl Richard.

Marshal of Henry II.

Buildwas.

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[1] On the acrimony of Cambrensis towards Hervey the following observations were made in the sixteenth century by Richard Stanihurst:

"Herveius, si Giraldo Cambrensi " fides adhibenda sit, erat veterator " perquàm versutus, artificio dis- " simulandi mirabiliter eruditus. " Verè, an secus, pro certo affirmare " non queo, verisimile tamen mihi " videtur, Herveium Giraldi voluntatem læsisse, quandoquidem in qua- " vis ferè libelli sui paginula ejus " famam omni contumelia attingit. " At si depravatos hominis mores " sincerè expresserit, historici integritatem, religionemque plurimùm laudo : sin domestici odii " publicos testes colligere voluerit, " maledicam bacchandi calumniam " multùm reprehendo."—" Per hos " dies Herveius de monte Maurisco, tanquam rudem accipiens, " atque ad meliorem mentem, voluntatemque à Deo conversus, " mundanis corruptelis nuntium " remisit, in monasticam professionem se totum tradidit, denique " omnem malitiam, cum militia, " deposuit. Durus est in hunc " scriptor, prout suprà positum est, " Giraldus Cambrensis, quem invidiosis maledictorum notis tradere " voluit posteritatis memoriæ. Sed " quoniam malevolentia congruenter veritati convenienterque perraró loquitur, talesque suos inimicos fingit, quales eos esse, et " videri optat, æquum erit, in " narratione iniqua, calumniatori " fidem derogare. Formam Herveii ita depingere conatur Giraldus. Aptas et integras singulas " corporis partes habuit; articulorum compactio firma; coloris " suavitas insignis; . . . . . " Talia et multa acerbiora Giraldus. Verùm ut hæc ita fuisse " demus, cùm explicabili numinis

Lands.

Dunbrodiki.

The lands given are specified in the charter, and their extent is defined by references to hills, woods, plains, rivers, and highways. Among the lands were those of Dunbrodiki,[1] from which the Abbey was subsequently named.

The monks were, under Hervey's charter, freed from all secular services, exactions, or tolls throughout his lands. He authorised them to hold their own court of justice, to supply their houses with timber from his woods, and to harbour in security any fugitives who

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"clementiæ placuerit, cælestis gratiæ lucem homini, vitiis obcæcato, tendere, quorsum pertinet, humano modo peccantem tam acriter criminari, cùm liceat pænitentem, melioris vitæ sensum capientem admirari? Habet suum juventus fervorem, difficileque est, eam ætatem libidinis uredine non torreri. Detur igitur aliquid naturæ communis fragilitati, et aliorum vitas ad insolens illud ac Pharisaicum perpendiculum minimè exigamus. Quippe hoc nihil aliud est, quàm in alienum nævum lynceis oculis intueri, nostram strumam, instar talpæ, non dispicere."—"Richardi Stanihursti, Dubliniensis, de rebus in Hibernia gestis." — Antverpiæ: 1584, pp. 153, 191. *See also* "Cambrensis Eversus." 1662, p. 53.

In the "Anglo-Norman Poem on the Conquest of Ireland," published in 1837, Hervey is styled "Hervi de Mumoreci" and "de Momorci." In reference to grants by Earl Richard FitzGilbert, the author wrote:

'Sur la mer donat Obarthi
A Hervi de Momorci.'"

[1] This name occurs also in the following forms: "Donbrothia," p. 229; "Donbrothy," p. 304 and vol. i., p. 326; "Donnbrothy," p. 280; "Dumbrothy," 1291; "Dummebrodechi," p. 98; "Dunbrodeki," p. 166; "Dunbrotheki," p. 169; "Dunbrothi," p. 171; "Dunbrothiki," p. 158; "Dunbrothy," i., p. 354. In documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the name appears as "Donbrodie," "Donbrody," "Dunbrodie," "Dunbrody," "Dunbrodye." On Sheet 39 of the Ordnance Survey map of Ireland, Dunbrody appears as containing 325 statute acres, 1 rood, 26 perches, in county of Wexford, barony of Shelburne. In a communication to the Ordnance Survey, in relation to Dunbrody, the late John O'Donovan, L.L.D., Editor of "Annals of Ireland," wrote as follows: "The name of this parish is called in Irish by the inhabitants of the barony of Ida on the other side of the water, Dún Brotha, which signifies the *Dun* or fort of Brody, a man's name formerly common in Ireland; and from this interpretation of the name it appears probable that the great abbey of this parish occupies the site of a Pagan dun." — Ms. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

sought their protection. Among the attesting witnesses to this charter were the Bishops of Wexford and Ossory, and Hervey's wife, Nesta.

Nesta, wife of Hervey.

Richard FitzGilbert, who died in 1177, executed a charter (p. 152) in similar terms to, and in confirmation of, that of Hervey.

Dunbrody. Fitz-Gilbert.

The next document, in point of date, in connexion with Dunbrody, is an agreement of 1182 between Ranulph, Abbot of Buildwas, and Leonard, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin. It commences with a statement that Hervey of Mount Maurice had recently granted to the "White Monks" of Buildwas a site for a monastery in the place called "the Port of St. Mary, Dunbrody," in the diocese of Ferns in Ireland, with lands, rights, and powers for its administration under the rule of the Cistercian Order.[1]

Dunbrody. Buildwas. Dublin.

To obtain full information in connexion with these lands, Abbot Ranulph, we are told, despatched thither from Buildwas a discreet and careful lay-brother named Alan. On his arrival, Alan found the place a solitary waste, and a hollow oak tree was the only shelter it afforded him. In miserable plight, he ascertained with all speed the extent and character of the lands intended for the Abbey, and returning to Buildwas communicated the results of his labours.[2]

Mission of Alan to Dunbrody.

The Abbot of Buildwas did not consider it expedient to send any of his monks to Dunbrody, and decided to offer all his rights there to St. Mary's, the Abbey of his Order at Dublin. This proposal was accepted, and, in addition to rights under Hervey's charter, the Abbot of Buildwas invested St. Mary's, Dublin, with entire jurisdiction over Dunbrody.

Transfer of Dunbrody to St. Mary's, Dublin, A.D. 1182.

The agreement was concluded at Dublin on the first of November 1182, by Ranulph, Abbot of Buildwas, and Leonard, Abbot of St. Mary's, who appended to it the seals of their respective communities.

Abbots of Buildwas and Dublin.

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[1] *See* p. 4 and vol. i., p. 354.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 357.

Dunbrody.

Donations of land to John, who appears to have been the first Abbot of Dunbrody,[1] were made by Gilbert of Essex and other settlers in Wexford and Waterford.[2]

Charters from Prince John, A.D. 1185.

A charter confirming the Abbey in its possessions was executed by Prince John, at Tibraghny, Kilkenny, in 1185, and among the attesting witnesses to it were Bertram de Verdun, Theobald Walter, founder of the house of Ormonde, and others.[3] By further instruments in the same year, the Abbot, monks, their men, possessions and goods were taken under the immediate protection of Prince John, who granted to them valuable rights and immunities throughout his territories.[4]

Dunbrody: Bull from Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

In 1195, Celestine III. issued "the great Bull" for the foundation of the Abbey, and for the confirmation of it in all its rights and liberties.[5] This document is addressed to Thomas, Abbot of the Monastery of the Port of St. Mary, and his brethren under monastic rule there. The Pope announces that, in accordance with their requests, he takes the church of the Port of St. Mary, its Abbot, monks, and their successors, under the protection of St. Peter and the see of Rome. He decrees that the rule of St. Benedict and the institutes of the Cistercian Order as then in use in the Abbey shall be perpetually maintained there. He confirms the Abbey in its present and future possessions; exempts the monks from payment of tithes; and permits them to receive ecclesiastics and laymen. The Pope also confers upon the Abbot and monks several privileges, such as freedom from attendance at secular courts of justice; permission to appear as witnesses in civil and criminal causes; authority to have their churches, altars, and church requisites consecrated gratuitously by the diocesan Bishop, whose refusal to bestow the prescribed benediction on a newly-elected Abbot was not to impair the authority of the latter. Recourse was also authorised to extern Prelates for any of the Abbey's affairs which required the exercise of episcopal functions.

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[1] Roll "Coram Rege," Edward I., No. 125.—Public Record Office, London.

[2] *See* pp. 98, 167, 169, 198.

[3] *See* pp. 166, 167.

[4] *See* p. 97.

[5] *See* p. 97.

Dunbrody: Bull from Celestine III. A.D. 1195.

Bishops, unless specially invited, were, under the Bull, precluded from entering the Abbey, and from interfering with the Cistercian regulations for the election, institution, or removal of the Abbot.

Excommunications, interdicts and suspensions, promulgated against the monks or their hired servants, for non-payment of tithes, were declared void by the Bull, which also decreed that mandates from Rome should not affect their privileges, unless they contained special reference to the Cistercian Order.

To ensure peace and tranquillity, the Pope prohibited the commission of acts of rapine, theft, incendiarism, bloodshed, forcible arrest, murder, or violence, within the precincts of the monastery, its granges or enclosures.

In addition to special privileges mentioned in the Bull, the Abbey was by it given all the liberties and immunities which had ever been conferred on Cistercians, and declared to be exempt from exactions of secular rulers. Persons who infringed the provisions of the Bull, and failed to make due reparation, incurred excommunication and deprivation of the sacraments of the church at the time of death.

The Bull was dated at St. Peter's, Rome, on the Kalends of December, in the fourth year of Pope Celestine, A.D. 1195, and bore the attestations of nineteen Cardinals, Deacons, and Bishops.

The manuscript Register contains a drawing[1] of the Papal seal, with the following inscription: "Sanctus. "Petrus. Sanctus Paulus. Celestinus. Perfice gressus "meos in semitis tuis."

Site of Abbey.

The Abbey was erected on a point of land in Wexford, situated near the junction of the rivers Barrow and Nore with the Suir.[2]

See of Ferns.

Albin O'Molloy, Bishop of Ferns, in whose diocese Dunbrody Abbey was established, took the monks and their possessions under the protection of his see, and enjoined the faithful to guard, protect, and defend their rights both lay and ecclesiastical.[1] Lands and churches at Portumna, and in its vicinity in Connacht, were, with other donations, given to the Abbey by Milo de Cogan.[2] Herlewin, a Cistercian, who was Bishop of Leighlin in the early years of the thirteenth century, is stated to have constructed great part of the church of the Abbey of Dunbrody, in which he was interred in 1217.[3]

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[1] *See* p. 103.

[2] *See* p. c.

De Cogan.

Bishop of Leighlin.

Dunbrody.

William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

The charters of Dunbrody Abbey were confirmed by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, who became Lord of Leinster, through his marriage with Isabel, sole child of Richard FitzGilbert and Eva, daughter of King Dermod Mac Murchad.[4]

Earl William, known as the senior, or "the great "Marshal," administered the government of England for Richard I., and was a surety between the Barons and King John, whose son Henry III. was, on his father's decease, placed under his tutelage.[5]

Religious establishments at Wexford, Duisk, and Kilkenny, were endowed by William Mareschal.[6] He also founded a Cistercian Abbey not far from Dunbrody, in accordance with a vow which he had made while at sea, in a storm off the coast. This Abbey, designated "De "Voto," or "of the vow," was also styled New Tintern, from being occupied by monks from the establishment founded at Tintern, in Wales, by a predecessor of the Earl.[7]

Tintern.

Dunbrody. William Mareschal.

In his confirmation-charter to Dunbrody, William Mareschal states that it is granted for the benefit of the souls of himself, his wife, Isabel, their children, and ancestors. He took the Abbey under his special protection, and commanded his adherents not to permit the monks, or their men, English or Irish, to suffer from exactions by foresters or other officials, or to be impeded in enclosing their lands and woods and making fosses.[1]

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[1] *See* p. 168.

[2] *See* p. 190.

[3] *See* p. 280.

[4] *See* p. 141.

[5] "Matthæi Parisiensis Historia "Anglorum." Rolls Series. London: 1866, vol. ii., pp. 27, 155, 196.

[6] *See* "Facsimiles of National "Mss. of Ireland." Part II., p. xlviii. London: Longmans, 1878.

*See* pp. 141, 226, 231, 280, 307, 308.

Isabel, Countess of Pembroke.

William Mareschal, senior, died in 1219, leaving five sons and five daughters.[2] Of his eldest son, and heir, William, there are no documents in the Dunbrody Register. It contains two instruments by his brother Richard, who succeeded him as Earl in 1231. One of these, an undated ordinance for the disforestation of the Earl's lands at Ross, is of high interest, as it supplies a number of local names in archaic forms.[3] By the other charter, the Earl restored to Dunbrody Abbey the wood of Duncannon, which his father had received in pledge from that house.[4] This grant was executed, under the Earl's seal, at Ross Castle, on the first of April, 1233. He at this period engaged in hostilities in Ireland against Henry III., and died at Kilkenny in 1234, from wounds received in a conflict at Kildare.[5] His brother and immediate successor, Gilbert Mareschal, was killed in a tournament at Warwick[6] in 1242.

William Mareschal, junior.

Richard Mareschal.

Disforestation.

Duncannon.

Gilbert Mareschal.

Walter Mareschal, the fourth brother, who succeeded as Earl of Pembroke, ratified the antecedent grants to Dunbrody Abbey, and bestowed further lands on it.[7] By charter he conferred on the Abbey many valuable immunities from local exactions, such as those for payment in cows for heads of outlaws, taxes for constructing castles, bridges, parks, walls, and folds, demands from foresters and bailiffs in relation to woods and pasture of cattle.

Charter from Walter Mareschal.

Immunities.

The Earl granted to the Abbot and monks complete freedom with respect to their lands, woods, and waters. Reserving to himself the right of hunting, he gave them

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[1] *See* p. 158.

[2] *See* pp. 141, 312.

[3] *See* p. 154.

[4] *See* p. 160.

[5] *See* pp. 142, 315.

[6] *See* p. 143, and "Itineraria Symonis." Cambridge: 1778, p. 132.

[7] *See* p. 161.

Dunbrody. Charter from Walter Mareschal.

liberty of pasture, throughout all his forests, to the extent annually of eighty cows and calves, and fifteen hundred sheep and lambs, or an equivalent number of other animals. He also granted liberty to have purchases made for the Abbey throughout his lands, without payment of customs or tolls.

Papal instruments.

In addition to the Bull of Pope Celestine, the Register contains several Papal instruments by which privileges and exemptions were conferred on the Cistercian Order in general. These documents were entered in the Register usually from transcripts, certified under the seals of Archbishops or other prelates, and the originals of some of them are noted as extant at the time at Tintern.[1] In the Register are also the headings of two instruments which it originally contained, in relation to the Abbey of Tintern or "De Voto." [2]

The Register does not appear to have contained a copy of the decree by which the Abbot of Inislaunaght, Tipperary, was in 1234 sentenced by the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order to be excommunicated and deposed, if it should be proved as had been alleged, that he had commenced an illegal action against the Abbot of Dunbrody.

Hervey.

Transfer from Canterbury to Tintern, A.D. 1245.

In 1245, the lands in Ireland which Hervey of Mount Maurice had, as mentioned at p. lxxii., given to Christ Church, Canterbury, were by the Prior and Chapter of that institution transferred to the Abbey of Tintern, Wexford, at an annual rent of ten marks, subsequently increased to thirteen. It was stipulated that the Abbey at Tintern should always maintain a chaplain to celebrate masses for the souls of Hervey of Mount Maurice and other founders and benefactors of Christ Church, Canterbury.[4]

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[1] *See* pp. 127, 131–133, 136–138.

[2] *See* p. 189.

[3] Martene "Thesaurus Novus." Vol. iv., col. 1359.

[4] "Universis Sancte Matris Ec-"clesie filiis, ad quos presens "scriptum pervenerit, Fratres "Prior et Capitulum ecclesie Christ "Cantuariensis salutem in Do-"mino : Noveritis quod nos dedi-"mus, concessimus, et hac presenti "carta nostra confirmavimus dilec-"tis nobis in Christi Abbati et "Conventui de Voto, Cisterciensis

Walter Mareschal. Anselm Mareschal.

Earl Walter Mareschal, on his decease in 1246, was succeeded by his father's fifth son, Anselm, who died in the same year, and with him terminated the direct male line from Richard FitzGilbert and Eva, daughter of Dermod, King of Leinster.

Chronicles.

The "Chronicles" in the Register, here printed at pp. 140–146, were obviously entered in it to indicate the legal representatives of those who had claims over Dunbrody as portion of the lordship of Leinster. The entries commence at A.D. 1066, and are continued, in a series of succinct notes concerning the Kings of England and the Mareschal family, to A.D. 1274. These are followed by memoranda in relation to the marriages and descendants of Matilda, Johanna, Isabella, and Sibilla, daughters of William Mareschal.[1] The Register, however, does not now contain the leaves in sequence, in which, it may be assumed, similar details were given in connexion

Kings of England. Mareschal family.

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" ordinis, Fernensis diocesis in " Hibernia, omnes terras et predia " urbana seu rustica que possidemus et tenuimus hucusque in " Hibernia ex dono pie memorie " nobilis quondam viri Hervei de " Monte Mauricii. Quas, videlicet, " terras nominatim presentibus duximus exprimendas, videlicet, totam terram nostram de Kilmor, " de Kenturc, de Banewe. Et totum redditum et jus nostrum de " Thamasre. Totum eciam redditum et jus nostrum de terris ad " ecclesiam de Kylboghan pertinentibus, cum insula de Banewe, " et duas insulas de Salteye, cum " earum omnibus pertinenciis et " appendiciis ad nos spectantibus." —The agreement in relation to the chaplain was as follows :—

" Et nichilominus exhibebunt " competentem ydoneum capellanum qui continue celebrabit missam defunctorum in capella Beati " Brandani apud Banewe specialiter pro nobili quondam viro, " Herveo de Monte Mauricii, et pro " aliis fundatoribus et benefactoribus ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis."—"Registrum Henrici, Prioris." Ms. Library, University of Cambridge. — Proceedings of Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. iii., 1856, p. 216.—*See*, also, Reports by J. B. Sheppard on Mss. of Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, in Reports of Royal Commission on Historical Mss. iv. (1876), p. 445, ix. (1883), p. 75.

[1] *See* pp. 143, 313. In relation to the descendants of William Mareschal's daughter, Sibilla, and her husband, William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, extracts appear in vol. 608 of the Carew Mss., Lambeth, under the heading :—" Ex legiario " Monasterii de Portu S. Marie de " Dunbrothy in Hibernia."

Eva Mareschal.

with the daughter named Eva, ancestress of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster and Lord of Meath. In our Appendix will be found official statements, of the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., on the partition of the Leinster lands of William Mareschal's five daughters and their descendants.

Matilda Mareschal. Bigod.

Leinster.

Matilda, eldest daughter of William Mareschal, became the wife of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. The office of Marshal of England, as well as the lordship of the part of Leinster in which Dunbrody stood, devolved upon their son Roger. By an instrument executed in 1274–5, his successor, Earl Roger, intimated to all his officials and tenants in Ireland that he had taken Dunbrody Abbey, its Abbot, monks, men, and all its possessions under his protection, and commanded that their rights should be respected and defended.[1]

Dunbrody.

Ross.

Particulars of proceedings between the Earl's representatives in Ireland and the Abbot of Dunbrody appear on a Roll of 1281, in relation to cattle and horses taken by force from granges of the monastery and driven to Old Ross. In this document the prices for bullocks, cows, and horses are set down at twenty shillings each.[2]

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[1] *See* p. 180.

[2] Plea Roll, Ireland, x. Edward I.: — "Rogerus le Bigod, Comes Norfolchie et Marescallus Anglie, Ricardus Tracy, et Philippus de la Roche, attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Abbati de Dunbrothy de placito quare, cum idem Abbas de terris et tenementis Abbacie sue de Dunbroghy nullum redditum nec aliquod aliud servicium prefato Comiti debeat, presertim cum terras et tenementa illa teneat in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, nec eciam aliqua racionabili causa subesset quare predictus Comes ipsum Abbatem per averia sua vel alio modo distringere debuisset secundum legem et consuetudinem regni Domini Regis, idem Comes et predicti Ricardus et Philippus, per mandatum ipsius Comitis, averia predicti Abbatis apud Cul Tyrbregan et Ranweston inventa ceperunt et eadem averia enormiter verberaverunt, et ad loco remociora festinanter fugaverunt, et ea sic fugata et nimis fatigata imparcaverunt, et in parco tamdiu detinuerunt quod plura eorum ex nimia fatigacione et fame perierunt, et alia dampna et enormia eidem Abbati intulerunt, ad dampnum ipsius Abbatis non

Forest. Bentry, Wexford.

A record of the same year contains an entry in reference to alleged infringement of the Earl's rights by persons who, without permission, entered his forest at Bentry, in Wexford, where they felled and appropriated oaks and other trees.[1]

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"modicum et contra pacem Domini Regis, unde queritur quod die Sancti Andree apud Cul [Tyrbregan] anno, etc. octavo, ceperunt duos boves, precii duarum marcarum, et tres vaccas, precii xx solidorum, quos fugarunt apud Veterem Ros. Item, d[ie An]nunciationis Beate Marie anno eodem, apud grangiam de Tyrbregan ceperunt decem affros, precii cujuslibet xx solidorum, et eodem die apud grangiam de Cul ceperunt sex equos, precii cujuslibet xx. solidorum, et unum bovem, precii unius marce, et fugarunt apud Veterem Ros, et die Assumpcionis Beate Marie, anno eodem, ceperunt apud grangiam de Raus quindecim boves precii cujuslibet unius marce, et septem equos, precii cujuslibet xx. solidorum, et unum pullum precii x. solidorum, et unum pullum, precii quatuor marcarum, et fugarunt apud Veterem Ros, unde deteriorati et in dampnum ut ad valenciam, etc.

"Et predictus Comes per attornatum suum venit ipse et aliis dicit quod non tenetur predicto Abbati nec brevi suo nec narrationi sue respondere, pro eo quod in isto casu et precipue in capcione averiorum jacet aliud breve de cursu. Ad hoc respondet predictus Abbas quod sunt alii articuli in predicto brevi suo, qua de causa aliud breve de cursu capi non debuit nec oportuit. Et predictus Comes per attornatum suum dicit quod alias in curia contencio fuit et placitum inter easdem personas per breve replevine averiorum, scilicet, de xl. averiis de averiis prenominatis. Super quo brevi idem Comes in curia recessit sine die. Et petit judicium de brevi suo et sua narratione." [Remainder of entry indistinct.]

[1] The record above-mentioned, in relation to the forest, is entered, as follows, on the same Roll :—

"Inquisicio inter Hay Huskard et Willelmum Uesher super eo quod si predicti Hay et Willelmus sine licencia et voluntate ipsius Comitis intraverunt forestam suam de Bentry et iidem destruxerunt et vastaverunt plures quercus et alias arbores in eadem foresta, scindendo, prosternendo, et abducendo, in grave dampnum ipsius Comitis, et contra pacem, etc., sicut predictus Comes dicit, vel si predicti Hay et Willelmus, de concessione et voluntate Roberti Cokeril, tunc Senescalli predicti Comitis, habuerunt licentiam scindendi sex quercus in eadem foresta, quas abduxerunt, et nunquam postea predictam forestam, destruxerunt, vastaverunt, nec aliquas quercus prosternerunt ibidem . . ." [Ms. indistinct.]

Dunbrody: Papal grants.

In connexion with the Abbey of Dunbrody and its special rights, letters appear in the Register from Gregory IX., exempting the Abbot from acting as Judge in law cases; from Innocent IV., in relation to churches at Portumna; and from Gregory X., with reference to the chapel and grange at Balimol.

Agreements.

Among the documents included, or referred to, in the Register may be mentioned agreements between the Abbey of Dunbrody and the monasteries of Athissel, Duisk, Inislaunaght, Inistioc, and Selsker; confirmations of grants by William de Cogan, Thomas Fitz Antony, and Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster.

Templars. Wexford.

In the Register are also memoranda in relation to law proceedings, which appear to have terminated in 1285, between Dunbrody and the Templars, as to claims on the grange and land of Kilbride in Wexford.

Documents in Register.

The Dunbrody Register does not appear to have originally contained any documents later in date than the early part of the fourteenth century. The only instrument of a subsequent period in it is that (p. 198) from Robert, Bishop of Ferns, in 1453, concerning the right of the Abbey to the chapel of Rathcro in his diocese.

Dunbrody.

Some transactions may be here noticed in connexion with Dunbrody, for the history of which but few materials are now to be found.

Dunbrody. Athissel.

A controversy which had prevailed for some time between Dunbrody and the Augustinian monastery at Athissel, Tipperary, in relation to churches and benefices, was adjusted[1] by Nicholas, Archdeacon of Ferns, acting

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[1] "Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes literas visuris vel audituris Frater Hubertus, Prior Domus Sancti Edmundi de Athissell et ejusdem loci Conventus, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Universitati vestre notum facimus quod cum lis mota fuisset per longa tempora inter nos et Abbatem et Conventum de Portu Sancte Marie, Ordinis Cisterciensis, Fernensis diocesis, super ecclesias et beneficia de Clonmel, Lysrotheran, et Kylmoryssyn, cum pertinenciis, coram Venerabili viro, Nicholao, tunc temporis Fernensi Archidiacono, judice principali a Domino Papa delegato, et ipsius subdelegatis, ex altera parte, et coram Domino

Alain de la Zouche, Justiciary.

as Papal delegate, and Alain de la Zouche, Chief Justiciary of Ireland, A.D. 1255–59. The document, here subjoined, in connexion with this settlement between Hubert de Burgh, Prior of Athissel, and the Abbot of Dunbrody, is one of those missing from the Register, which only contains the references to it printed at pages 106, 196.

Litigation with Templars.

Petition from Abbot, A.D. 1290.

Among the records of the English courts of the reign of Edward I. are extant entries relating to litigation, both in England and Ireland, between Peter, Abbot of Dunbrody, and the Templars, with respect to claims on Crok, or Crook, in the county of Waterford. The right of the Abbot of Dunbrody to this land, under a grant from Gilbert of Essex, was contested by the Templars, who claimed it under a charter from Henry II. In a petition to Edward I. on this subject, in 1290, the Abbot of Dunbrody stated that he had during twelve years carried on proceedings without effect against the Master of the Templars in Ireland before the King's Justices both in Dublin and England. He averred that by procrastination he had been grievously oppressed,[2] that his Abbey was reduced to the greatest poverty, and he earnestly

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"Alano, Justiciario Hibernie, similiter: Tandem lis sopita fuit inter "nos sub hac forma: Quod nos, "nomine pacis et ad evitandum "labores quotidianos et expensas, "eisdem Abbati et Conventui sexaginta et octo sterlingorum bone "monete et successoribus eorum "annuatim de camera nostra concessimus persolvendos a nobis et "successoribus nostris, in Domo "eorum, per nos vel nuntios nostros, videlicet, medietatem ad "Purificationem Beate Marie proxime venturam et aliam medietatem ad Vincula Sancti Petri, incipiendo anno MCC quinquagesimo sexto." . "In cujus rei "testimonium, has literas sigillo "nostro, unacum communi sigillo, "fecimus apponi."—Ms. F. 1. 16, Trinity College, Dublin.

[2] "Idem Abbas, sentiens se ultra "modum gravatum, et domum "suam ad maximam paupertatem "deductam per hoc quod dictum "placitum tam diutinam in diversis "terris cepit dilacionem, ad pedes "Majestatis vestre, flexis genibus "provolutus, cum Conventu suo, "excellencie vestre supplicat humiliter et devote quatinus, caritatis "intuitu, et pro salute anime vestre, "et pro salute anime Domini Henrici patris vestri, quondam Regis "Anglie, dictum placitum maturare

Dunbrody. supplicated the King to direct his Justices to proceed with all despatch, as he could neither maintain hospitality, nor administer the affairs of his Convent, if necessitated to continue litigation against opponents so powerful as the Templars.

William, Abbot of Dunbrody. Adam O'Thothyl and William de Kerdiff were in 1302 appointed by William, Abbot of Dunbrody, to represent him during his absence.[1] Damian, Abbot. In 1308, Damian, Abbot of Dunbrody, executed an acquittance [2] for an annual payment made to his Abbey by the monastery of Athissel.

Philip Churchill, Abbot. Philip Chirchull, or Churchill, Abbot some years later, was engaged in legal contests with the Crown in relation to the title to the land at Kilbride, questions in connexion

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" dignemini. Mandantes Justiciariis vestris predictis quod in " eodem placito sub qua poterunt " celeritate procedant donec judici- " aliter terminetur. Quia dictus " Abbas neque hospitalitatem neque " Conventum de cetero tenere po- " terit, si predictum placitum " diucius debeat prosequi contra " adversarios suos Templarios tam " potentes."—"Petitiones in Par- " liamento," xviii. Edward I. Public Record Office, London.

[1] Patent Roll, Ireland, xxxi. Edward I.

[2] "Pateat universis per presentes " nos Damianum, Abbatem de " Portu Sancte Marie et ejusdem " loci Conventus, de communi as- " sensu et consensu nostro, remis- " isse, relaxasse, et omnino quietum " clamasse inperpetuum necnon et " sursum reddidisse, pro nobis et " successoribus nostris, Fratri " Thome, Priori Domus Beati Ed- " mundi de Athissell et ejusdem " loci Conventui, et eorum succes- " soribus, totum jus et clameum " quod habuimus, habemus, vel " aliquo modo habere poterimus, in " quatuor marcis et dimidia annue " pensionis quas predicti Prior et " Conventus nobis portare solebant " per eorum literas, quas recuper- " avimus versus eosdem in magnis " assisis apud Casseliam per eorum " recognitionem. Ita quod nec nos, " nec successores nostri, nec aliquis " alius nomine nostro aliquod jus, " clameum, calumpniam, seu ex- " igentiam in predicto redditu de " cetero exigere vel vendicare po- " terimus. Et si nos, predicti " Abbas et Conventus, contra istam " quietam clamantiam in aliqua " parte venire presumpserimus, " volumus et concedimus quod tunc " teneamur eisdem Priori et Con- " ventui in mille libris in puro " debito. In cujus rei testimonium, " presentibus sigillum nostrum com- " mune apponi fecimus. Datum in " Prioratu de Athissell, die Jovis " in hebdomada Pentecostes, anno " Domini millesimo tricentesimo " octavo."—Ms. F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin.

with which arose consequent on the suppression of the Order of the Temple.

Templars.

The Hospitallers in Ireland, on whom the lands of the Templars there had been conferred, transferred their claims on Kilbride to the Abbot of Dunbrody.[1]

Hospitallers.

By decree in 1340, the Abbots of Bective and Granard removed Chirchull from the Abbacy of Dunbrody, which they committed to the Prior, William de Ross. The deposal of Chirchull was caused by his refusal to permit visitation at Dunbrody by Philip Wafre, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin. A petition was addressed to Edward III. by Abbot Wafre, in the same year, for the arrest of Philip Chirchull, John Chirchull, David Chirchull, and two other monks. They,[2] he alleged, had, contrary to discipline, left Dunbrody, and were wandering from place to place in Wexford, Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny. The King's deputy in Ireland, on this application, issued

Deposal of Abbot, A.D. 1340.

Proceedings of monks.

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[1] "Omnibus Christi fidelibus tam "presentibus, etc. Frater Roger "Outlawe, Prior Hospitalis Sancti "Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia, "ceterique confratres ejusdem Ordinis Hospitalis in Hibernia, "salutem, etc. Noveritis nos, pro "nobis, etc. ex consilio et as"sensu totius Capituli nostri, re"misisse, relaxasse, et inperpe"tuum quietum clamasse, Abbati "et Conventui Monasterii de Portu "Sancte Marie de Dunbrothy, Cis"terciensis Ordinis, et eorum suc"cessoribus, totum jus et clameum "et omnem actionem quam habe"mus, habuimus, vel aliquo modo "habere potuerimus, in omnibus "terris et tenementis, cum perti"nenciis, in Kilbride, et omnem "actionem quam in dictis terris et "tenementis, cum pertinenciis, ha"bere poterimus ratione alicujus "acti Ordinis Templariorum, quo"rum terras et tenementa per Do"minum Summum Pontificem, post "adnullacionem et cessationem "eorundem, nobis applicata fue"runt, sine aliquo jure vel facti "nobis retenemento. Ita quod "nos, nec successores nostri, nec "aliquis alius nomine nostro, in "predictis terris et tenementis de "cetero aliquid juris vel clamei "vendicare, clamare, vel exigere "poterimus inperpetuum. In "cujus rei testimonium, presenti"bus sigillum nostrum com"mune, cum assensu Capituli "nostri Generalis, est appensum. "Datum apud Kilmainan, 20 die "mensis Octobris, anno Domini "1334, et anno regni Regis Ed"wardi Tertii post conquestum "octavo."—Ms. F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 326.

Dunbrody. a precept directing that the monks should be apprehended and delivered to the Abbot, to be dealt with according to the statutes of the Cistercian Order.[1]

St. Mary's, Dublin. Dunbrody. In 1342, the Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, was, by authority of Cistercian Abbots in Ireland, confirmed in his jurisdiction over Dunbrody.[2] Their ordinance was ratified by a General Chapter of the Cistercian Order in the following year.[3]

Inspection, A.D. 1343. Buildwas. Dunbrody. At the same period, a formal inspection was, at the request of the Prior and Convent of St. Mary's, Dublin, made of the original agreement between their predecessors and Buildwas, in relation to Dunbrody. This inspection was executed by the Priors of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, and of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist there, who affixed their seals to the certificate. It was also attested by a notary public and several witnesses, among whom were three monks from the Hospital of St. John and three from the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity.[4]

Walter Mareschal. A confirmation[5] of the charter[6] from Walter Mareschal to Dunbrody was issued by Edward III. in 1348.

Cistercian Chapter, A.D. 1354. The General Chapter of the Cistercian Order in 1354 approved and ratified an agreement entered into between the Abbey of Buildwas and that of St. Mary, Dublin, for settlement of differences which had existed in relation to the filiation, jurisdiction, and visitation of the establishment at Dunbrody.

William de Ross, Abbot of Dunbrody, A.D. 1355. William de Ross, Abbot of Dunbrody, was proceeded against for having, in 1355, at Hook, in the county of Wexford, arrested Thomas Herhyn, a monk of the Cistercian Abbey of Tintern, whom it was alleged he deprived of two horses, half a mark of silver, and detained in prison

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[1] *See* pp. 20, 182.

[2], [3] *See* p. 20.

[4] *See* vol. i., p. 356.

[5] Patent Roll, Ireland, iv. Henry IV., No. 142.

[6] *See* p. 165.

Tintern, Wexford.

during three days.[1] Abbot William was also charged with having deposed Thomas Wigemore, Abbot of Tintern, six of whose horses, together with silver articles and other goods, he was said to have appropriated.[2]

Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.

Richard de Bodenham, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin,[3] was indicted for his proceedings, about the same time, against William Walshe, Abbot of Tintern. Bodenham, it was alleged, took possession of rents, corn, and cattle, as well as of the common seal of the Abbey of Tintern.

The charges thus brought against the Abbots of Dunbrody and St. Mary's, Dublin, were submitted to juries, who declared them to be unfounded.[4]

David Cornwalshe, Abbot of Dunbrody, A.D. 1363.

Tracton, Cork.

David Cornwalshe, Abbot of Dunbrody, was in 1363, delegated to examine and adjust differences which existed in the Cistercian Abbey of Tracton, in Munster. Richard Graynoll, the Abbot of Tracton, was removed from office by authority of Cornwalshe. He subsequently charged Cornwalshe with having received from him a sum of money and a horse worth twenty marks. Graynoll also alleged that the monks opposing him had given a sum of twenty pounds to Cornwalshe. A royal pardon was, however, issued to the Abbot of Dunbrody for these alleged irregularities.[5]

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[1], [2], [4] Ms, F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin.

[3] *See* pp. 12, 19, 26–28; vol. i., pp. xliii., 378, 381.

[5] "Per finem unius marce quam "Frater David de Cornwalshe, "Prior Domus Beate Marie de Dunbrothy, fecit cum Domino Rege "per plegium Simonis Prendergast "et Willelmi Cornwalshe trans-"gressionis in hoc quod ipse die "Lune proxima post festum Sancti "Johannis Baptiste, anno regni "Regis tricesimo septimo, venit ad "Domum Beate Marie de Traghton cum una commissione Ab-"batis de Whytland, Superioris "dictarum Domorum de Dun-"brothy et Traghton, ad visitan-"dam et corrigendam dictam Do-"mum de Traghton, ad quod "tempus dictus Abbas de Dun-"brothy invenit commonachos "dicte Domus de Traghton re-"belles Fratri Ricardo Graynoll, "illorum Abbati. Quiquidem Fra-"ter Ricardus, Abbas dicte Do-"mus de Traghton, rogavit dictum "Fratrem, Abbatem de Dun-"brothy, quod ipse corrigeret ma-"liciam commonachorum dicte "Domus de Traghton, rebelles Ri-"cardi Abbatis, capiendo de se pro "suo labore. Quiquidem Frater

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Statute of Kilkenny, A.D. 1367.

A Parliament at Kilkenny in 1367 enacted that religious houses situated within the English settlements in Ireland should not admit Irishmen, but that they might receive men of English race without taking into consideration whether they had been born in England or Ireland. Persons who contravened this enactment were liable to attainder, and the temporalities of their institutions might be seized on behalf of the Crown. Royal writs were subsequently addressed to the Abbot of Dunbrody and other Abbots in Ireland, requiring them to observe these ordinances.

St. Saviour's, Wexford.

The Priory of St. Saviour, Ross, with its lands and churches in Wexford, including those of Killesk and Clondeleth, was acquired by the Abbot of Dunbrody, with the permission of Thomas Den, Bishop of Ferns. Clondeleth is stated in the record to have been totally devastated by hostile Irish. For these acquisitions the Abbot of Dunbrody in 1370–1, obtained the sanction[1]

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“ David cepit ex causa predicta de “ predicto Fratre Ricardo, Abbate, “ unum equum precii viginti mar- “ carum et decem libras argenti in “ pecunia numerata, videlicet, ad “ corrigendam maliciam predic- “ torum commonachorum. Et “ postea predictus Frater David “ cepit de prefatis commonachis “ dicti Fratris Ricardi viginti libras “ argenti, et sic cepit ex utraque “ parte, et predictum Fratrem Ri- “ cardum deprivavit de officio Ab- “ batis, etc. Pardonatur eidem, “ etc.”—Ms. F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin.

[1] “De confirmacione Dunbrothy : “ Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salu- “ tem : Inspeximus literas patentes “ Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis “ Anglie, avi nostri sigillo suo quo “ utebatur in terra Hibernie sigil- “ latas, in hec verba :

“ Edwardus, Dei gracia Rex An- “ glie et Francie et Dominus Hi- “ bernie, omnibus, ad quos pre- “ sentes littere pervenerint, salu- “ tem :

“ Constat nobis per inspectionem “ rotulorum Cancellarie nostre Hi- “ bernie quod nos nuper litteras “ nostras patentes fieri fecimus in “ hec verba :

“ Edwardus, Dei gracia Rex An- “ glie et Francie et Dominus Hi- “ bernie omnibus, ad quos presentes “ littere pervenerint, salutem :

“ Sciatis quod cum nuper per “ litteras nostras patentes conces- “ serimus et licenciam dederimus “ dilectis nobis in Christo, Abbati “ et Conventui domus Beate Marie “ de Dunbrothy, quod ipsi viginti “ libratas terrarum, tenementorum, “ et reddituum sive advocacionum “ ecclesiarum, cum pertinenciis,

of Sir William de Windesore, Viceroy in Ireland for Edward III.

De Windesore, Viceroy.

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"tam de feodo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris, tenementis, redditibus et advocacionibus, que de nobis tenentur in capite, adquirere possent: Ita quod iidem Abbas et Conventus, habita de advocacionibus illis plena et pacifica seisina, ecclesias illas appropriare et eas sic appropriatas in proprios usus tenere possent: Habendas et tenendas sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. Dum tamen per inquisiciones inde in forma debita faciendas, et in Cancellaria nostra, vel heredum nostrorum rite retornandas, compertum foret quod id fieri posset absque dampno, impedimento, vel prejudicio nostri vel heredum nostrorum ac alterius cujuscumque, prout in eisdem litteris plenius continetur.

"Ac iidem Abbas et Conventus, virtute concessionis et licencie predictarum, perquisiverunt sibi et domui sue predicte Prioratum Sancti Salvatoris de Rosse, unacum terris, tenementis, redditibus, et advocationibus ecclesiarum eidem Prioratui annexis in comitatu Weysford, videlicet, ecclesiam de Killesk, eidem Prioratui annexam, que valet per annum in omnibus exitibus unam marcam, et ecclesiam de Clondelethe, eidem Prioratui similiter annexam, que nichil valet ultra reprisas, quia destructa est per Hibernicos, videlicet, de Thoma, Fernensi Episcopo, ac Superiore et Communitate ville de Rosse, et illum ingressi fuerunt priusquam inquisiciones in Cancellaria nostra Hibernie inde fuissent modo debito retornate, quiquidem Prioratus de nobis non tenetur et nichil valet ultra reprisas, sicut per inquisicionem inde de mandato nostro captam, et in dicta Cancellaria nostra retornatam, est compertum:

"Nos, volentes concessionem nostram predictam effectui debito mancipare de gracia nostra speciali perdonavimus eisdem Abbati et Conventui transgressiones factas in hac parte, et statum ac possessionem quos habent in Prioratu predicto, unacum terris, tenementis, redditibus, et advocationibus predictis concedimus et confirmamus.

"Et ulterius concessimus, pro nobis, et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est,eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi Prioratum predictum, unacum terris, tenementis, redditibus, et advocationibus predictis, eidem Prioratui ut predicitur annexis, cum pertinenciis, habeant et teneant sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, in valorem duarum marcarum per annum, in partem satisfactionis illarum viginti libratarum terrarum,tenementorum reddituum, et advocacionum ecclesiarum quas sibi, ut premittitur, concessimus adquirendas: statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito, aut ingressu ipsorum Abbatis et Conventus in Prioratu ac terris, tenementis, redditibus, ecclesiis et advocacionibus predictis eidem

Abbot of Dunbrody, A.D. 1377.

The Abbot of Dunbrody was among those appointed in 1377 to act as guardians of the peace in the county of Wexford on behalf of the government of Edward III. in Ireland. The Rolls of Chancery in Ireland contain records of summonses issued to the Abbot of Dunbrody to take his place with other Abbots, in Parliaments of the English settlement held at Tristeldermot in 1377–8, and at Dublin in 1380.

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" Prioratui annexis in forma pre- " dicta facto non obstantibus:

"Nolentes quod predicti Episco- " pus, Superior et Communitas, " aut successores sui, seu predicti " Abbas et Conventus, seu suc- " cessores sui, racione premissorum " per nos vel heredes nostros occa- " sionentur in aliquo, seu graven- " tur: Salvis tamen capitalibus " Dominis feodi illius serviciis inde " debitis et consuetis.

"In cujus rei testimonium, has " litteras nostras fieri fecimus pa- " tentes.

"Teste: Willelmo de Wyndesore, " Locum nostrum Tenente in terra " nostra Hibernie, apud Kilkenny, " vicesimo quarto die Januarii, " anno regni nostri Anglie quadra- " gesimo quinto, regni vero nostri " Francie tricesimo secundo [A.D. " 1370–1].

"Nos autem litteras predictas ad " requisicionem prefati Abbatis " duximus exemplificandas per pre- " sentes.

"In cujus rei testimonium has " litteras nostras fieri fecimus pa- " tentes.

"Teste: Willelmo de Wyndesore, Locum nostrum Tenente in " terra nostra Hibernie, apud Kil- " kenny, tercio die Februarii, anno " regni nostri Anglie quadragesimo " sexto, regni vero nostri Francie " tricesimo tercio [1371–2].

"Nos autem perquisicionem, " perdonacionem, concessiones, et " confirmacionem predictas, ac " omnia alia et singula in dictis " terris prefati avi nostri dicto " anno quadragesimo quinto factis " contenta, rata habentes et grata, " ea, pro nobis et heredibus nos- " tris, quantum in nobis est, accep- " tamus et approbamus, ac nunc " Abbati et Conventui loci predicti " et successoribus suis, tenore pre- " sencium, de gracia nostra speciali " concedimus et confirmamus, " prout eedem littere racionabiliter " testantur, et prout iidem Abbas et " Conventus, et predecessores sui, " dictum Prioratum, terras, tene- " menta, redditus, advocaciones et " ecclesias ac alia premissa in eis- " dem litteris contenta hucusque " racionabiliter habuerunt et tenue- " runt.

"In cujus, etc. Teste, Rege, apud " Westmonasterium, xvi. die Junii.

"Per breve de Privato Sigillo et " per ipsum Regem, ac pro tresde- " cem solidis et quatuor denariis " solutis in Hanaperio." Patent Roll, ii. Henry IV., Part 4, m. 16. —Public Record Office, London.

David Cornwalshe, Abbot of Dunbrody.

On a petition from David Cornwalshe, Abbot of Dunbrody, to the King's Council in Ireland in 1393, an order was issued for protection for a year to Richard Deverouse.[1] Abbot Cornwalshe was subsequently charged by David Estmond, Commissioner for Richard II., with having taken part in obstructing his attempt to hold an official inquiry at Dunbrody under letters patent from the King, in relation to illegal proceedings and extortions practised on English subjects in Wexford. Estmond averred that monks of Dunbrody, and other persons, assailed him with force of arms, seized the royal letters and official documents in his charge, and committed him, chained and shackled, to the Abbot's prison. He stated that he was thus detained during sixteen days, till he swore on the Gospels that he would not subsequently seek redress. Estmond added that Abbot Cornwalshe's successor, John Develyn, although not present, consented to these acts.[2] The arrest of

David Estmond.

Wexford.

John Develyn, Abbot of Dunbrody.

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[1] Roll of King's Council in Ireland, A.D. 1392–3. Rolls Series. London : 1877, p. 75.

[2] "David Estmond, burgensis " ville de Weysford, assignatus fuit " per literas patentes Domini Regis " ad inquirendum, per sacramentum " proborum et legalium hominum " de comitatu Weysford, etc. " de diversis extorsionibus et injuriis " legeis ipsius Domini Regis " in comitatu predicto perpetratis, " etc. Venit apud Dunbrothy " decimonono die Novembris, " anni decimiquarti Ricardi II. ad " executionem dictarum literarum " patentium, etc. Quidam tamen " David Cornwalshe, tunc Abbas " de Dunbrothy, Johannes Botiller, " Willelmus Severne, Willelmus " Slyme, Johannes Milton, " Thomas Galgey, et Thomas Mannot, " commonachi dicti Abbatis, " Johannes Battaille, Johannes " Wolfe, et Philippus Curke in " ipsum David, Commissionarium " Domini Regis, etc. contemptuose " insultum fecerunt, et ipsum David " vi et armata potentia ceperunt, " imprisonaverunt, et in vinculis " ferreis atque in cippis posuerunt, " et dictas literas patentes " Domini Regis, et alia brevia, etc. " violenter rapuerunt et expoliaverunt, " etc. et ipsum David in prisona " dicti Abbatis per sexdecim " dies detinuerunt, quousque " oportebat dicto David supra Sacra " Evangelia jurare quod ipse " ex causa predicta versus eos aut " aliquem eorum etc. prosequi non " deberet, in contemptum Domini " Regis, etc. Et quod Johannes " Develyn, qui nunc est Abbas, ad " omnia predicta consentiens fuit, " etsi non presens, etc. Et preceptum " est Vicecomiti quod eos " capiat et salvo custodiat, etc."—Ms. F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin. *See*, also, Close Roll, Ireland, xviii., Richard II., No. 44; and Patent Roll, Ireland, i. Henry IV., No. 86.

Dunbrody.

the parties inculpated by Estmond was officially ordered by an instrument, dated on the 13th of March, 1394–5. It, however, contained a direction that, in reverence to the Church, and that the monks might with the more devotion serve God during Lent, which had then commenced, the proceedings should be respited till after Easter, which in that year fell on the 11th of April. The Abbot, John Develyn, alias Calfe, subsequently received a royal pardon, in consideration of forty pounds, for the payment of which James, Earl of Ormonde, and Fulco Furlong, of Wexford, became sureties.

Charters, 1402.
Abbot, 1426.

A royal confirmation[1] of the charters of Dunbrody Abbey was issued in 1402, and in 1426 the Abbot was amongst those appointed Justices and Commissioners of the peace for the county of Wexford.[2]

Portumna.
Dominicans.
Pope Martin V.

The church of Portumna, Galway, which, as already mentioned, had been given to the community of Dunbrody, was by it subsequently transferred to the Dominican Order, which formed an establishment there. The rights of the Dominicans at Portumna, and the recognition of them by the Abbot and Convent of Dunbrody, formed the subject of a letter[3] issued by Pope Martin V. on the 8th of October 1426.

Suppression of Dunbrody Abbey, A.D. 1537.
Devereux, last Abbot of Dunbrody.

The Abbey of Dunbrody was, with other religious houses, suppressed by an act[4] of the Parliament in Ireland in 1537, and, with its possessions, was formally surrendered to the Crown by Alexander Devereux, its last Abbot. Devereux received the appointment of Bishop of Ferns from Henry VIII., in 1539, and in the same year was consecrated by George Brown, Archbishop of Dublin.

The temporary custody of the dissolved Abbey of Dunbrody was entrusted by the Crown to James Sherlock, of

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[1], [2] Patent Roll, Ireland, iv. Henry IV., No. 142, iii. Henry VI., No. 117.

[3] "Hibernia Dominicana." 1762, p. 307.

[4] Statutes passed in Parliaments held in Ireland. Dublin: 1786, vol. i., p. 127.

Survey of dissolved Abbey, Dunbrody, A.D.1540–1541.

Waterford. An inquiry in relation to the value of the property of Dunbrody Abbey was, in 1540–41, held by Royal Commissioners, in conjunction with farmers and tenants of the lands and buildings. The results of this investigation will be found in the present volume.[1] The buildings within the precinct of the monastery were set down as of no value beyond the cost of maintenance. They were stated to be requisite for the use of "the farmer" as well as necessary for protecting and defending the inhabitants of the adjacent country in times of war against the Cavanaghs and other Irish septs. The grange of Dunbrody, containing twenty acres of arable land, meadow, and pasture, was valued at twelve shillings per annum. The townland of Dunbrody, containing four messuages, sixty acres of arable land, pasture, and wood, were in the occupation of four tenants, who paid an aggregate rent of forty shillings annually. There were also in Dunbrody townland three weirs and a mill. The price of a sheep was set down as eight pence, and that of a peck of wheat or oats sixteen pence. In connexion with the lands, references are made to services such as "hook-days," or reaping days, weeding-days, also to tolls of fish from fishing-boats of strangers. The total value of all the possessions of the Abbey was estimated at 28*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*.

Prices, A.D.1540–1541.

An application for a grant of the dissolved Abbey of Dunbrody was made by Sir Osborne Echingham, or Itchingham, to Henry VIII. Itchingham in his early years had been employed on the Continent and in England as confidential agent to Sir Thomas Spinelly, Ambassador to Flanders and Spain. After Spinelly's death in 1522, Itchingham was engaged in similar services for Henry VIII., by whom in 1530 he was sent as envoy to the King of Hungary. He subsequently obtained the post of Marshal of the English army in Ireland, with a retinue of thirty-four horsemen. Itching-

Sir Osborne Itchingham.

Spinelly.

Hungary.

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[1] *See* pp. 209–16.

Sir Osborne Itchingham. Baltimore. Monasternenagh.

ham became a member of the Privy Council in Ireland, was appointed in 1543 to command the English soldiery at Baltimore in Munster, and received a grant of the dissolved Cistercian Abbey of Monasternenagh in that province.[1] The application [2] of Itchingham to the King, in February 1544–5, in reference to Dunbrody, was as follows :—

Letter to Henry VIII. A.D. 1544 –1545.

"Most dreade and my redoubtid Sovereigne Lorde: " Maye it please your most excellent Majeste to be " advertised that where I, your humble and obedyent " servant, have bene the best parte of all my lyffe " browght up in the warris, wherein allthoughe I never " judged mysellfe worthy to sarve so noble a Prynce, yet " in that feate and exercyse methynke I coulld better " sarve your Grace than in any other, and for that cause " only obtayned your most gratyous lycence to repayre " into this your reallme (then beyng one of your pencyoners) for that the same was at that present in greate " rebellyon, and your Highnes in peace with all other " reallmys, and now, gratios Lorde, that thoroghe your " kyngly wysdome and pollecy, with the contynuall " paynes of [Sir Antony Sentleger] your Deputie here, " this your reallme, thanckys be to our Lorde, is in such " good quyetnes and staye as the lyke hathe not bene " sene, and percevying allso your Highnes to be encomberid with your ollde awncyent enemys, the Frenche " men, yff your Majeste shall thinck me, your pour " servant, in eny cace mete to sarve your Grace there " or elliswhere, I rest acordyng my most bowndon " dutye at your highe plesur and commaundment, as he " that hathe none other desyre but to be where I mowght " do that sarvyce that mought best content your " pryncely expectation; and nowe, being sumwhat grone " in yeres, woolld be yet most gladde to spend the rest " of my tyme in the same. And in cace your highe

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[1] Letters and Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. Rolls Series. London: 1867–80.

[2] State Papers, Ireland. Henry VIII. Vol. xii., No. 2. Public Record Office, London.

" plesur shall be that I shulld still sarve your Majeste " here, where I have nowe full four yeris sarvyd your " Highnes in the name of Marshall of your retynew " here, I shall in semblable wyse contynu to the uttermost of my lyttill pour ; and yf your plesur so be, " then shall I most humbly beseche your Majestie to " extend your most pryncely clemency in my behallfe, " whereby I maye obtayne of your Highnes a wast " lordship callid Dunbrody late [be]longyng to a howsse " of religyon wich excedith not the sume of twentie and " two poundis syxtene shillings and fyve pence starlyng " by surveye. In lewe whereof I wolld surrender into " your most gratyos handis the Manor of Netherhall, " late belongyng to Hycklyng in your cowntye of Norfolk, " within your reallme of England, wich I have of your " highnes for terme of my lyffe, and is worthe by yere " syxtene poundis thurtene shillingis four pence. Most " gratyos Lord, I desyre this as well for that this lordship " here lyeth amongist the willd Irysh and now moch " wastid where I wollde trust in God to do good servyce " and bryng the same to better manewrance, as allso for " that I wolld be gladde, sarvying so noble a prynce as " your Highnes is, to have sumthyng that bothe by my " labor and your most bownetefull favors and rewarde I " mowght be the more able to sarve your magnyfycence " for my tyme, and yet leave sumwhat to my pour " wyffe and childerne, my eldyst sone nowe beyng " atendant apon your Majeste, for whome acordyng my " most bowndon dutye I rendre such humble thanckys " as a poure slave maye to his Sovereigne Lorde and " master, most humbly besechyng the same to tender " this my pour sute, and beyng advertised of your " highe plesur I shall most gladdly God willing accomplysh the same. And where I have no better thing " wherewith to present your Highnes I send you a " hobye bredd in this your reallme wich I trust will " prove a very good horsse, havyng good affyance your

Letter to Henry VIII. from Sir Osborne Itchingham, A.D. 1544–1545.

Norfolk.

Letter to Henry VIII. from Sir Osborne Itchingham, A.D. 1544–1545.

" grace wooll vochsauff to accept so pour a gyft of hym " that wyth all his harte wolld present you with a " better yf it wer in his power. So praying Allmighty " God to send your Majeste long and prosperos lyffe " with contynuall vyctory over your enemys. At your " Gracy's cite of Dublyn the xxvi^ti of Februarii the " xxxvi^ti yere of your Majeste's most victoryos raigne.

" Your Majestis most humble and obedyent
" servant and subjecte,
" Osborne Echingham."

In relation to this application, the Lord Deputy, Sir Antony Sentleger, and Council of Ireland wrote in May, 1545,[1] to the Privy Council in England as follows:—

Letter from Lord Deputy and Council, Ireland, A.D. 1545.

" Right Honerable, after our humble duties: This is " to advertise your Honours that, according your " honerable letters to us directed, on the Kinges Majesties behalf, touching Sir Osborne Ichingham, we have " herewith retorned the survey of suche landes as he " hath made sute to the Kinges Majestie to have in " exchaunge of his Highnes for landes in Englonde, " the same survey signed with our handes, that for that " purpose be assigned according your said letter and " commaundement. And further to advertise youe of

Dunbrody.

" the scituation of the same landes, it was sometyme an " Abbey, and stondeth upon or nigh the haven of " Waterforde, towardes Wexforde, borderinge upon a " wast grounde, callid the Fasshowe, or Waste of " Bentry, which adjoyneth hard upon the Cavernaghs " on that cost, who have alwais ben robbers and dis-" troyers of the same landes. And although, thankes be " to God and the Kinges Majestie, the said Cavernaughes " be nether so evell disposed, as thei have byn in tymes " past, nor yet of so great strenght, yet be thei not in

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[1] State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII., vol. xii., No. 9. Public Record Office, London.

Letter from Lord Deputy and Council, Ireland, A.D. 1545.

" suche perfection but there remayneth still amonge " them many evell doers, whereby we thinke it more " mete to have suche one assuered servaunt of his Majes- " ties planted there, as were hable, of hymself, to staye " ther malice, if they wolde hereafter attempte the " same; for it liethe so, as suche a man may do ther " great service; and no dought the same Sir Osborne, " having, as he hath, a convenyent nombre under him " of the Kinges Majesties retynue, being once settled " there, shall reduce that corner to muche quyat and " civilitie.

" It may further please your Honours to be advertised " that, sith the writing of our late letters unto youe, we " receyved your letters dated the seconde of Aprill, " which came to us the sixth of Maye, and according " the contentes thereof, although we had before taken " ordre for Corke and Kynsale, we have sent eftsones " thither, to cause them to do what may be done for " the fortification of their townes, and have also ap- " poynted the seid Sir Osborne, with all convenient " spede, to repaire thither with forty of the retynue " here, to assiste thos of the same townes. Nevertheles, " your Honours must considre that, in case any army " shulde arrive there, and were disposed to arrest upon " the wynnyng of the same townes, it wolde be harde to " save them. For neither are thei of themselves defen- " cible agenst an army, nor yet thos townes nor countrie " so furnished with men, as were hable to defende the " same; and the countrie so barren and wast, that no " victualles are there to be had, if we shulde repaire " thither with any nombre."

Grant of Dunbrody to Itchingham, A.D. 1545.

By letters patent dated 4th of October, 1545, Henry VIII. granted to Sir Osborne Itchingham and his heirs the Monastery and grange of Dunbrody, with all its lands in Wexford and Waterford, at the annual rent of £3 10*s*. 6*d*. and the service of one-fortieth part of a

Itching-ham.

knight's fee.[1] The decease of Sir Osborne Itchingham appears to have taken place in 1546. His successors did not engage in public affairs, and his last male representative, John Itchingham, died in 1650, leaving but one child, named Jane, In 1660, Jane Itchingham became the wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, second earl of Donegal.[2]

Earl of Donegal.

A description of the county of Wexford, compiled by Robert Leigh for Sir William Petty in 1684, contains the following notices [3] in relation to Dunbrody Abbey and its vicinity :

Dunbrody, A.D. 1684.

"Dunbrody lyes westward of Tinterne, along the river "of Waterford and Rosse, and is counted the best land "both for grazing and plowing in that side of the county "of Wexford. It yealdes wheate, barly, pease, beanes, and "oates, and is a deepe, myrye, darke soyle. There is "at the place called Dunbrody, on the aforesaid river, a "large Abby, or ruinnated Monastery, that belonged to "the Order of St. Bernard; the walls whereof are still "standing. It is a pleasant seate, and has on the east "side a shrubby kind of wood, which formerly was "good timber, and is now an ornament only. This "place has greate convieniancy of fishing and fowling, "and has severall weares for taking of sammon. Belonging to it, a little distance from these old ruins, "stands a good large house of lime and stone, built "before the Rebellion of Ireland by John Ichingham, "Esq., but was not finished, and stands ever since waste "in a manner. Over against the Abby, to the westward, "lyes, in the river of Rosse, the island belonging to my

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[1] Patent Roll, Ireland, xxxvii. Henry VIII., No. 35.

[2] Chancery inquisitions, Ireland: Wexford. James I., Nos. 9, 43, 44, 55; Charles I., Nos. 106, 134, 142; Charles II., No. 1. By Act of Parliament of the tenth year of George I., the estate of Dunbrody was settled in perpetuity on the heirs of Arthur, Earl of Donegal, and his wife.

[3] "Journal of Kilkenny Archæo-"logical Society. vol. ii., Dublin: 1859, p. 457.

"Lord Duke of Ormond, called the Greate Island, containing about seven hundred acres of land, and a "little below it the rivers of Rosse and Waterforde joyne, "and beare the name of that of Waterforde, till it looses "itself in the sea neare the Tower of Hooke."

Dunbrody, A.D. 1684.

In 1786, the ruins of Dunbrody were noticed as follows[1] by Mervyn Archdall:

"The interior walls of the church are nearly entire, as "is the chancel, on each side of which (in the wings of "the church) are three chapels, vaulted and groined; "the great aisle is divided into three parts by a double "row of arches, supported by square piers; the inside "of those arches has a moulding which springs from "beautiful consoles: the tower, rather low in proportion "to the rest of the building, is supported by a grand "arch; the cloisters appear to have been spacious, but "their foundations alone remain[2]: Some other ruinous "walls indicate where the hall, the refectory, the dormitory, etc., stood: The west window, of an uncommon form, is entire, and the door immediately beneath "it was very magnificent, being adorned with filigree

Dunbrody Abbey. A.D. 1786

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[1] "Monasticon Hibernicum." Dublin: 1786, p. 740.

[2] The Abbey, according to M. de Montmorency-Morrés, formerly contained a monument to Hervey of Mount Maurice, of which he published an engraving in 1817, and described as follows:—"Un mausolée en marbre noir de Kilkenny, "orné de petites colonnes, et surmonté de la statue du connétable abbé. Il y était représenté, "en costume de prêtre, laissant "apercevoir sous son froc, autour "du cou, une partie de la cotte "de maille de l'ancien guerrier. "A sa main droite, posée sur sa "poitrine, il portait le calice, et "à sa main gauche le bâton de "commandant; le tout merveilleusement exécuté. Cette antique statue fut enlevée de la "place qu'elle occupait, à l'époque "de l'insurrection de 1798, par "des soldats de la garnison de "Duncannon, forteresse située à "peu de distance de l'abbaye; "elle fut mutilée et souillée avec "indignité."—"J'ai dessiné sur "le lieu, en 1809, et publié en "1817, dans mon Mémoire Généalogique, une esquisse fidèle "de ce tombeau; il n'existe plus "aujourd'hui aucune trace de la "statue."—"Les Montmorency "de France et les Montmorency "d'Irlande." Paris: 1828, p. 81.

Dunbrody Abbey, A.D. 1786.

"open-work cut in the stone, and so raised as to allow "a finger easily under it; one precious fragment of this "curious work remains."

Two drawings and a plan of Dunbrody Abbey were, towards the close of the last century, executed for the Right Honourable William Burton Conyngham, Teller of the Exchequer in Ireland. Engravings from them were published in 1791, in the first volume of the "Antiquities of Ireland," by Francis Grose.[1]

Dunbrody Abbey.

Extensive remains of Dunbrody Abbey still exist, but in a more decayed condition than when they were described as follows [2] in 1826:

"The nave is divided into a body and side aisles by "two rows of pointed arches, eighteen feet in width, "and thirty feet in height, supported by square piers. "The inside of each of these arches is adorned with a "moulding, which springs from handsome consoles, and "produces a pleasing effect. A square tower rises from "the central part of the edifice, and is sustained by arches "fifty feet in height. This tower, although not ungraceful, is of low proportions, the entire height, from "the supporting arches to the parapet, being little more "than thirty feet. The whole length of the church is "nearly 200 feet; and the chancel is in the same state "of lingering decay as the nave. The great window "over the west entrance is forty feet in height, and "comprises three tall and narrow lights, with three "quatrefoil openings in the screen of masonry that fills "the head of the arch. The doorcase of the western "entrance, now mutilated, inclines towards the circular "form, and appears to have been handsomely ornamented. In its more perfect state it is described by Mr.

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[1] A large view of Dunbrody Abbey, drawn and engraved in aquatinta by Joseph Fisher, was published at Dublin in 1795.

[2] "Beauties of Ireland." By J. N. Brewer, London: 1826.

"Archdall, as 'being adorned with filigree open-work "cut in stone, and so raised as to allow a finger easily "under it.' The transepts measure from north to south "140 feet. In each transept are three chapels, which "have groined ceilings, and are lighted by narrow "pointed windows. In this venerable church are still "to be seen four niches, once containing sepulchral "monuments. . . . In the vicinity of the church are "some ruinous vestiges of the hall, refectory, and other "domestic parts of the abbey; together with the "foundations of a spacious cloister."

Dunbrody Abbey.

Cistercian establishments, Ireland.

In illustration of the Chartularies now published, there is subjoined, in the present volume, a chronological catalogue of Cistercian establishments in Ireland from a manuscript of the early part of the seventeenth century. This catalogue purports to have been compiled from an ancient manuscript containing statutes, bulls, and other matters connected with the Cistercian order in Ireland.

The number of Cistercian establishments entered in the catalogue is thirty-four, of which eleven were founded before 1172, twelve between 1172 and 1199, and eleven in the succeeding century.

To the names of the establishments in the catalogue, are, with one exception, appended amounts varying from twenty shillings to three shillings and four pence; but no indication appears as to the objects for which these sums were intended. The Abbeys of St. Mary, Dublin, and of Mellifont are set down for twenty shillings each; Dunbrody and ten others, for thirteen shillings and four pence each. The remainder are rated as follows:—two at ten shillings each; one at eight shillings and eight pence; eleven at six shillings and eight pence each; one at six shillings; and five at three shillings and four pence each.

The dates in the catalogue before us do not entirely accord with those in that published at Cologne by De

Cistercian establishments, Ireland.

Visch,[1] a Cistercian Prior, in 1656, or with those in the manuscripts Faustina B. vii. and Vespasian A. vi. in the British Museum.[2] De Visch commented on the discrepancies in dates as to the foundations of Cistercian establishments, especially of those subsequent to that at Morimond, in the diocese of Langres, in the early part of the twelfth century, and from which, it may be observed, the Abbey at Moycosquin in Ulster derived its origin.[3]

Notices of Cistercians by Ware.

In the present volume are included the brief but valuable notices, printed by Sir James Ware in 1626 and 1658, in relation to Cistercian establishments in Ireland. To these has been added a short table by Ware, intended as an appendage to his work in 1626, and entitled "Ortus et Progressus Cœnobiorum Cister-"ciensium Hiberniæ." It indicates the immediate parent-houses from which the various establishments issued. The only copies hitherto accessible of this table are two preserved in the British Museum. Ware's notices, of 1626, on Cistercian establishments of Ireland are here printed, with his revisions and annotations as

Ware.

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[1] *See* vol. i. xvi.—"Chronologia "antiquissima Monasteriorum Or-"dinis Cisterciensis, a quadrin-"gentis (et quod excurrit) annis "concinnata, ex pervetusto Du-"nensis bibliothecæ codice eruta, "et certioribus aliarum aliquot "Abbatiarum monumentis sup-"pleta, per R. D. Carolum De "Visch, Religiosum ac Priorem "de Dunis."

[2] "On the date of foundation "ascribed to the Cistercian Abbeys "in Great Britain." By W. De G. Birch.— Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. xxvi., pp. 281, 352. London: 1870. The dates of Cistercian foundations in Ireland, in the three catalogues above-mentioned, which do not accord with those in that printed at pages 217–218, are as follow:

Ms. Dunensis: Mellifont, 1140. — Inislaunaght, 1148. — Athlone, 1150.—Holy Cross, 1169.— Mawr, 1171.— Ashroe, 1177. — Kilcowl, 1184.

Ms. Faustina, B. vii.: Corcumro, 1194.— Kilbeggan, 1199.—Dusk, 1204. — Woney, 1204. — Kilcowl, 1209.—Granard, 1214.—Moycosquin, 1218.—Tracton, 1224.

Ms. Vespasian, A. vi: St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, 1138.—Mellifont, 1140.—Bective, 1149.—Athlone, 1150.—Ashroe, 1178.— Kilbeggan, 1199.—Dusk, 1204. — Granard, 1214.—Moycosquin, 1218.— Tracton, 1224.

[3] *See* page 227.

extant in the Bodleian Library. This production of Ware constituted the chief Irish material used by Gaspar Jongelin in his work on the general history of the Order published at Cologne in 1640.

Jongelin.

The Cistercian Abbeys in Ireland were in many cases designated by allegorical Latin titles analogous to those applied to establishments of the Order on the Continent. Among the names thus applied to the Irish Abbeys were those of which the English equivalents are "of Beatitude," Bective; "Clear Fountain," Ulster; "Fertile Rock," Clare; "God's Blessing," Athlone; "God's Castle," Fermoy; "Hill of Victory," Connacht; "Living Fountain," Cork; "Valley of Salvation," Baltinglas. A Cistercian Abbey in Kerry was styled "Kyrie Eleison," Some of the designations were fanciful translations from the Irish, as "Rose Valley" for "Ros glas," and "Green Wood" for "Iubar," yew tree, from which the name of Newry was formed.

Names of Cistercian Abbeys in Ireland.

The only charter[1] of donation, of which a copy is extant, to a Cistercian establishment in Ireland, before

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[1] The following extracts are from Ware's copy of this document.

"Mauritius mag Laclain, rex "totius Hibernie universis magnatibus suis subregulis, principibus, ducibus, clericis et laicis "omnibusque et singulis Hiberniensibus, presentibus et futuris, "salutem: Sciatis quod ego, unanimi voluntate et communi concessione magnatum Ultonie et "Ergallie et de Oneach, scilicet "Doncadh O Cearbail, regis totius Ergallie, et Murcadh, ejus "filii, regis O Meth, et Tricaced "erthur, et Conla regis Ultonie, "et Donaldi O Hede, Regis "Oneach, condonavi et confirmavi, in honore Beate Marie et "Sancti Patricii et Sancti Benedicti, patris et fundatoris Ordinis Cisterciensis, monachis Deo "servientibus in Nyvorcyntracta, "in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam, terram O Cormaic, "ubi fundatum est monasterium, "Athcrathin, cum terris suis, silvis "et aquis, Enacratha, cum terris "suis, silvis et aquis, . . . . Has "terras, ex dono meo proprio, "dictis monachis confirmavi, pro "salute anime mee et ut particeps "sim omnium bonorum missarum "et horarum et orationum quæ "in monasterio ipso fient, et "usque in consummationem seculi. "Et quia ipsum monasterium Ybarcyntracta mera mea voluntate "collocavi, ipsos monachos tanquam filios et domesticos fidei "sub protectione mea suscepi, ita "quod a molestationibus et in-

Charter to Cistercian Abbey of Newry, [A.D. 1157.]

the Anglo-Norman descent appears to be that granted by Mauritius or Muircheartach MacLachlain, King of Ireland circa A.D. 1157, to the Abbey originated by St. Malachy some years previously at Newry. The charter is in Latin and in form different from those of subsequent periods in Ireland. It is addressed by Muirchearteach, as "King of all Ireland," to "his kings, "princes, nobles, leaders, clergy, laity, and to all and "each of the Irish present and to come." Muirchearteach states that, with the unanimous will and consent of the nobles of Ulster and others, for the honour of the Blessed Virgin, St. Patrick, and St. Benedict, father and founder of the Cistercian Order, he has granted the lands, which he names, as a perpetual and pure donation to the monks serving God in Newry. These lands, he continues, I have confirmed to the aforesaid monks of my own proper gift for the good of my soul, that I may partake of all the benefits of masses, hours, and prayers which shall be offered in the monastery itself to the end of time. And because I have founded the monastery of Newry of my own free will I have taken the monks under my protection as sons and domestics of the faith, that they may be safe from the molestation and incursions of all men. Muircheartoch added that, as his kings and nobles might wish to confer lands upon the monastery for the benefit of their souls, he desired that they should do so in his lifetime, while they had his free licence and assent, that he might know what and how much of his

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" cursibus omnium hominum sint " liberi. Volo etiam ut quando " reges vel duces de Oneach vel " de Ergallia aliquas terras pro " salute anime sue ipsi monasterio conferre voluerint, id diebus meis facient, dum liberam " licentiam et voluntatem meam " habent, ut sciam quid et quantum de terreno meo regno Cœlestis Rex possideat ad opus " pauperum suorum monachorum. " Testes et fideijussores sunt Gilla Mac Liag, Archiepiscopus " Armachanus, tenens baculum " Jesu in manu sua; Æd O Killedy, Episcopus Ergallie;" etc. Add. MS. 4792. British Museum, London.

earthly kingdom the King of Heaven might possess for the use of His poor monks. The witnesses and sureties of the charter were four Bishops, ten kings and chiefs, and three Abbots, together with Gilla Mac Liag, Archbishop of Armagh, who is set down in the first place, and as "holding the Staff of Jesus [1] in his hand." Cistercian Abbey, Newry.

Some of the Cistercian establishments in Ireland were originally organised by monks from Mellifont,[2] in the county of Louth, founded A.D. 1142. The first monastic denizens of Mellifont had, at the request of St. Malachy, been specially instructed in the Cistercian rules under St. Bernard at Clairvaux. The site and natural features of Mellifont were considered to resemble those of Clairvaux, in the church of which St. Malachy was buried in 1147. Relics[3] of St. Malachy were, in 1194, transmitted from Clairvaux to Mellifont and other Cistercian Abbeys in Ireland. The connexion between Mellifont and Clairvaux appears to have been continuous. From a manuscript of Troyes we learn that in the thirteenth century a Prior of Clairvaux, with his Mellifont. St. Malachy. St. Bernard. Clairvaux. Mellifont.

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[1] *See* pp. 257, 275.

[2] *See* p. 262. The statutes of Citeaux contain the following references to Mellifont, the Cistercian Abbots of Ireland, and their attendance at General Chapters of the Order abroad:

A.D. 1190.—"Abbates de Hibernia tribus annis remaneant, "et quarto anno veniant, et ita "ordinet Abbas Melli-Fontis ut "aliqui eorum veniant singulis "annis ad capitulum."

A.D. 1195.—"Abbatibus Hibernie permittitur ut tres tantum de ipsis annis singulis veniant ad Capitulum, et Abbas "Melli-Fontis provideat ut sic fiat.

"De Abbatibus Hibernie precipitur ut qui habent privilegia "ad Capitulum deferant, et interim eis non utantur; et si "quis eis usus fuit ab Ordine "amoveatur, et quicumque alia "privilegia contra formam Ordinis habuerint idem patiantur."

A.D. 1198.—"Abbati S. Sulpitii dicitur ut breviarium Abbatis Melli-Fontis Abbati Clare "Vallis restituat. Similiter et "equos Alte Cumbe reddat. Quod "si factum non fuerit, a festo "Omnium Sanctorum Abbas et "Prior omni sexta feria in pane "et aqua abstineant." "Lucæ "Holstenii, Vaticanæ Basilicæ "Canonici et Bibliothecæ Præfecti, Codex Regularum et Canonicarum." Tom. ii. pp. 409, 421, 425. Augustæ Vindelicorum: 1759.

[3] *See* pp, 276, 306.

Clairvaux. brother, a monk of that Abbey, was drowned in the Irish Sea.[1]

In the middle of the fourteenth century legal questions were raised by officials in Ireland of Edward III. in relation to the transmission to Clairvaux of sums of money which the Abbot of Mellifont had collected in conjunction with Abbots of the Cistercian establishments of Boyle, Knockmoy, Bective, and Cashel.[2] A declaration of the same period is on record, from a newly-elected Abbot of Mellifont, that his appointment was incomplete till confirmed at Clairvaux.[3]

Cistercian Abbots, Ireland.

Mellifont. The rights of Mellifont to maintain a prison and to enjoy immunities, under the Crown of England, analogous to those conferred on St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, were ratified by Edward III. in 1349.[4]

Abbots. A list of the Abbots of Mellifont will be found at page 219 of the present volume.

The Abbey of Mellifont was, after the suppression of monasteries, granted by the Crown to Edward Moore, father of Sir Gerald Moore, already noticed in connexion with St. Mary's Dublin.

Mellifont. Excavations recently carried on at Mellifont, under direction of the Commissioners of Public Works, have brought to light remains which afford evidences of the extent and elaborate character of the monastic buildings there.[5]

Cistercian Abbeys in Ireland in connexion with Furness. A direct jurisdiction was, under the Cistercian statutes, exercised by the monastery of Furness, Lancashire, over the Abbeys of the Order at Corcumruadh, Fermoy, Holy Cross, Inis, and Inislaunaght.[1]

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[1] Prior Clarevallis, tricesimus primus a Sancto Bernardo : "Johannes dictus Favette, post "Abbas de Ballerna, postea magnus cellerarius Clarevallis. Per "eum combustum fuit cellarium "de Morvalz, postea fregit sibi "tibiam; tandem in mari Hibernie, cum fratre Haimone, monacho, submersus est." "Études "sur l'état des Abbayes Cisterciennes." Par Henri D'Arbois, de Jubainville. Paris : 1858, p. 358.

[2], [3], [4] Ms. F. 1, 16, Trinity College, Dublin.

[5] Fifty-second Report from the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, 1884.

Nationalities.

Address to John XXII. from Ireland.

Granard. Bruce.

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Petition from Cistercians, England, A.D. 1324–1325.

The nationalities of the denizens of the Cistercian establishments in Ireland occasionally came under the notice of the administrators of the English settlement there. Edward I. in 1297 commanded the Abbot of Mellifont to ensure that one half of the monks in the houses under his control should be of English race.[2] The Irish, in their address to Pope John XXII., complained of the exclusion of religious of their nation from ecclesiastical establishments in Ireland. They specially called the attention of the Pope to hostile acts by monks of the Cistercian Abbeys at Granard and Inis.[3] The Abbey at Granard[4] was in 1315 plundered by Edward Bruce and his Irish allies, who, it would also appear, did not spare the granges and lands of St. Mary's Abbey,[5] Dublin. According to a statement in 1321–2, it was then usual at Mellifont to admit as monks only those who declared that they were not of English race.[6] The community of the Cistercian Order in England in 1324–5 addressed a petition on this subject to Edward II., in which they represented that they received persons of every country, provided they were of good character, but that the Abbeys in Ireland only admitted to the Order such as were of the Irish nation.[7] The King was asked by the English

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[1] "Hæ sunt filie Fournesii :— "Monasterium de Caldra, fundatum est 1134; de Swinsheued, "anno Domini 1148; de Castro "Dei in Hibernia, Hibernice Fermoy, 1170; de Insula, *i.e.* Ines "ibidem, 1180; de Sancta Cruce "ibidem, Hibernice Wethirlughan, "1180; de Petra Fertili ibidem, "Hibernice Corkemruth, [Corcumruadh] 1197; de Russin in "Mannia, 1238; de Surio in Hibernia, Hibernice Yneselughnaght, 1240."—Ms. Vitellius, c., ix., fol. 225. British Museum.

[2] Ms. F. 1. 16. Trinity College, Dublin.

[3] Johannis de Fordun Scotichronicon. Oxonii : 1722, vol. iii, pp. 909, 910.

[4] *See* p. 347.

[5] "Pro toto tempore quo Scoti, "inimici Regis, in Hiberniam applicuerunt."—Plea Roll, Ireland, ix. and x. Edward II.

[6] Close Roll, xv. Edward II.

[7] "A nostre Seigneur le Roy et a "son Conseil monstre la Comminaltie de l'ordre de Cisteus en En- "gleterre, qe par la ou eux rescey-

Cistercians.

Abbey of Woney, A.D. 1436.

Ormonde.

Cistercians to provide a remedy in the matter, and he transmitted their application to his Justiciary and Council in Ireland. The statute enacted at Kilkenny, in 1367, in favour of English ecclesiastics has been already mentioned at page xc. In this connexion may be noticed a memorial subsequently addressed by monks of Woney, or Abingdon, Limerick, to James, Earl of Ormonde. The petitioners stated that a monk of the Irish nation had been appointed Abbot over them, through the influence of the Irish laity of the district.[1] This act they represented was contrary to law, and they complained of the proceedings of the Abbot and the treatment they had received from him. To prevent Irish enemies from appropriating an establishment which had been founded and richly endowed by the house of Ormonde the Earl was solicited by the petitioners to substitute an Abbot of English race.

Abbey of HolyCross, Tipperary.

O'Hartry.

A titular Abbacy of Holy Cross in Tipperary was, after the dissolution of religious houses, maintained by the Cistercian Order, as in the case, already mentioned, of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. In the early part of the seventeenth century, Malachy O'Hartry, of Waterford, endeavoured to collect materials for an account of the Abbey of Holy Cross and of eminent Irish members of

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" vent en leur religioune et de com- " munedreyt deyvent resceivre gentz " de chescune nacioune, issint qe " eux soient de bone vie et de bone " conversacioune, les Abbes d'Ire- " land ne voillent resceivre nul " homme entre eux q'est de la na- " cioune d'Engleterre fors taunt " soulement de lour nacioune de- " meyne, en despisaunt nostre " Seigneur le Roy et ses gentz de " sa terre d'Engleterre. Pur quoi " la dite Comminaltie del dit ordre " d'Engleterre prie a notre Seigneur " le Roi, si lui pleise, q'il voille de " ceo ordener remedie.

" Responsio : Cest peticion soit " mande a la Justice d'Irland, qe " appelle a li Conseil qe la est, face " ordener tiel remedie en ceste " chose come il verra qe soit pur " commune profit."—" Rotuli Par- " liamentorum et Petitiones in Par- " liamento." I. p. 420.

[2] *See* pp. 226, 228, 235.

[3] The document, extant among the Ormonde Archives, Kilkenny Castle, is dated " ultimo die mensis " Maii, anno Domini MCCCCXXXVI." *See* " Proceedings and Transac- " tions of Kilkenny Archæolo- " gical Society," vol. iii., Dublin : 1856, p. 222.

the Cistercian Order, to which he belonged. In consequence of the Penal Laws, O'Hartry laboured under great difficulties. No chartulary of the Abbey of Holy Cross, analogous to those here published of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, and of Dunbrody, would appear to have been then extant.[1]

Abbey of Holy Cross, Tipperary.

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The compilation styled "Annals of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin," is in Latin, written in solid Gothic characters on strong vellum, fourteen inches in length and ten inches in breadth, without title or heading, and unornamented except with occasional rubrics.

Annals of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

The Annals are preceded in the manuscript by three pages, partly damaged, containing imperfect portions of a Latin work on the Popes, Kings of Europe, and the Crusades.

The portion containing the Annals, as printed in the present volume,[2] consists of twenty-five pages, with remnants of others. The unmutilated leaves are in excellent condition.

A partly obliterated entry at the end states the work to have been written by Thomas Case, cleric of the church of St. Werburgh the Virgin, and completed on the Saturday before the feast of St. Aldelm, in the year 1427.

Thomas Case.

This manuscript was in the possession of Sir Robert Cotton in the reign of Charles I., at which time Sir James Ware had access to it. In the latter part of the seventeenth century it was in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, where it was classed D. 34, which entry appears on its first page. The manuscript is still preserved in that collection, and, with other writings, is bound in a volume under the notation E. 3. 11.

Sir Robert Cotton.

There is no title prefixed to these Annals. They commence with the birth of Christ, and the first page terminates with the death of St. Alban, in the third

Annals of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

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[1] The Charter from King Donal O'Brien to Holy Cross Abbey in the twelfth century is reproduced in "Facsimiles of National Ms. of "Ireland," Part II., Plate LXII. London: 1878.

[2] *See* pp. 241–286.

Annals of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

century. The leaves containing the portions in immediate sequence to this are missing, and the leaf now following the first commences with entries relating to the middle of the tenth century. The cutting away of some entire leaves, and of portions of others, has caused chasms in the manuscript for the following periods: from [1181] to 1192; 1221 to 1307; 1309 to 1314; and 1316 to 1361. The latest event referred to in the Annals is of the year 1405.

The first portion of these Annals is almost identical with a fragment in a manuscript styled the "Black "Book" of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, now Christ's Church, Dublin. The compiler's other main sources of information appear to have been the works of Henry of Huntingdon, Eadmer, and Lives of St. Malachy by St. Bernard and others. From the "Hibernia Expugnata" of Giraldus Cambrensis the annalist took his account of the events connected with the Anglo-Norman settlement in Ireland. The statutes and records of the Cistercian Order and the writings of Lanfranc are also referred to in the Annals. No indication appears as to whence the compiler drew his information on some matters specially connected with Ireland prior and subsequent to the times treated of by St. Bernard and Cambrensis.

Extracts by Ware.

Sir James Ware extracted from these Annals the entries which they contained relative to Ireland, and entitled his transcript "Annales Monasterii Beatæ "Mariæ, Virginis, Dublin." The "Annals of St. Mary's Abbey" were mentioned by Ware in 1626 as among his principal historical materials, and he frequently referred to them in his works subsequently published.[1] He has not, however, assigned any reason for having named the compilation "Annals of St Mary's Abbey."

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[1] "Archiepiscoporum Casselien-"sium et Tuamensium Vitæ." Dublin: 1626. — "Disquisitiones "de Hibernia." London: 1654, 1658. "Hibernia Sacra." Dublin: 1717, pp. 14, 16, 17, 84. The "Annals of St. Mary's Abbey, "Dublin," are also referred to by Walter Harris in his edition of the works of Sir James Ware, vol. i., pp. 56, 66, 250. Dublin: 1739.

Annals of St. Mary's Abbey.

No information in connexion with Case is to be found in the surviving documents of St. Werburgh's, Dublin. That church, it may be observed, stood in the vicinity of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, the "Black "Book" of which contains entries similar to those in the "Annals" before us. The latter would appear to have been much less defective in Ware's time than they are now. The chasms in the manuscript of the "Annals of St. "Mary's Abbey" are, as far as practicable, filled in the present volume by Ware's excerpts[1] from the now missing portions.

Case.

Chasms in Ms.

The fragment of "Annals of Ireland," printed at pages 293–302 of the present work, consists of three leaves of vellum, which are bound up with writings of much later age in a volume formerly in the collection of Sir James Ware, and now in the British Museum.[2]

Fragment of Annals of Ireland, A.D. 1308–1317.

The "Annals" are written in large but faded characters, slightly decorated with colours, on pages of small folio size.[3] Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy assigned

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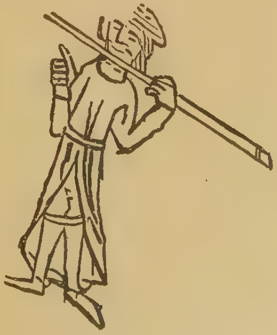
[1] Add. Ms. 4787, f. 30. British Museum, London. On the Ms. is the following entry :—"Sir Robert "Cotton hath a copy of these An- "nals transcribed by one Tho : "Casse, at the end whereof are "these words : 'Explicit cronica "'scripta per manus Tho : Casse, "'clerici ecclesiæ Sancte War- "'burge, virginis, die Sabbati prox- "'imo ante festum Sancti Aldel- "'mi, Episcopi, anno Domini "'1427.'"

No vestige of this manuscript is now to be found in the Cottonian collection in the British Museum.

[2] Add. Ms. 4792.

[3] A reproduction of the first page of these Annals is given in "Fac- "similes of National MSS. of "Ireland," Part III, Plate xvii. London : 1879. A figure, as below, appears on the upper part of the third page of the manuscript, but without any apparent connexion with the matter in the text :



Fragment of Annals of Ireland, A.D. 1308–1317.

the manuscript to the fourteenth century.[1] The first leaf[2] commences with the continuation of an entry for A.D. 1308, in connexion with John le Decer, Mayor of Dublin, and concludes with an unfinished sentence in relation to an Archbishop of that see. The second leaf opens with the conclusion of an entry[3] for the year 1316, and the annals are continued in sequence till, at the close of the third leaf,[4] they terminate with an incomplete sentence of a passage relating to the year 1317.

This fragment is of high historical importance. It furnishes, among other matters, details of proceedings of Robert Bruce and his brother Edward in Ireland, as hereafter noticed.

Annals of Ireland, "Laud Ms."

A transcript from the matter contained in this fragment, or from a work corresponding nearly with it, is included in a volume which, for reasons hereafter stated, may be styled the "Laud Manuscript." It contains Annals of Ireland from 1162 to 1370, as printed in the present work, and consists of forty-one leaves of vellum and paper, eight inches in length by five and a half in width. Each of the pages contains in general thirty-one lines, in a small Chancery hand of the fifteenth century, without ornamentation or coloring. The pages have wide margins, on which are entered in Roman numerals the years treated of in the text.[1] There is no original heading or title to the volume, and it may have formerly contained leaves antecedent to its present initial one.

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[1] "Descriptive Catalogue of Ma-" terials relating to the History of " Great Britain and Ireland." Rolls Series. London: 1871, p. 364

[2] *See* p. 293.

[3] *See* pp. 296, 350. This passage was translated as follows by Holland :

" At the same time the Irish of " O-mayl [in Wicklow] went to-" wards the parts of Tullogh, and " fought a battell : whereupon of " the Irish were slaine about foure " hundred, whose heads were sent " to Dublin : and wonders were " afterwards seene there. The dead, " as it were, arose and fought one " with another, and cried out *Fen-" nokabo,* which was their signal."

On a Roll of the year 1312 was recorded a proceeding against persons who at night plundered a village in Leinster, the inhabitants of which fled in terror on hearing the O'Tooles' war-cry "Fennokabo :" "Ipsi noctanter venerunt " . . . . . , et in eadem villa " riotose clamaverunt magna voce " Fennok abo, Fennok abo, quod " est signum de O-Tothils, et per " hujusmodi clamorem maliciose " fecerunt omnes homines et fe-" minas ejusdem ville fugere extra " domos suas." These are among the earliest Anglo-Irish references to Irish war-cries, "which," it is stated, " chiefly terminated in the word aboe " [abu] . . . signifying cause or " business."—Works of Sir James Ware. Dublin : 1746, vol. ii., p. 163. "Fennok" appears to be a form of the modern Irish term *Fionóg,* a Royston, or grey, crow. In a manuscript of Sir George Carew, "three russet crows proper" are depicted as the arms of O'Toole of Wicklow. *See* " Facsimiles of " National MSS. of Ireland," Part IV.–1. Plate xxxix. London: 1882.

[4] *See* p. 302.

Annals of Ireland, "Laud Ms."

The "Laud manuscript" supplies no information as to its original compiler, transcriber, or owner, beyond that given in an undated entry on the back of the last page,[2] which, in a hand similar to that in the body of the volume, states that the book belonged to William Preston, Viscount Gormanston. That nobleman, second Viscount Gormanston, was in 1493 Deputy Lord Treasurer in Ireland. He commanded a wing of the archers at the battle of Cnoc Tuagh in Galway, A.D. 1504; held the office of Lord Justice of Ireland in 1515; and was a member of the Privy Council there till his death in 1532. Notices of some of his ancestors in the fourteenth century are included in the Annals before us.[3]

Viscount Gormanston, A.D. 1493–1532.

The writing throughout the volume bears much resemblance to that in the manuscript known as the "Gormanston Register," described by the Editor of the present work in the Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Mss. form.[4]

Gormanston Register.

In 1517 extracts from these Annals, or from copies of them, were made by Philip Flattisbury for Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

Flattisbury.

The "Laud manuscript" is stated, as subsequently mentioned, to have been brought to England in the reign of Henry VIII. from Ireland by Thomas Howard, Earl

Earl of Surrey. A.D. 1521.

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[1] For reproduction of two pages from these Annals, *see* "Facsimiles "of National MSS. of Ireland," Part III., Plate liv. London: 1879.

[2] *See* page 398.

[3] *See* pp. 395, 396.

[4] Part I., p. 573. London: 1874. *See also* "Facsimiles of National "MSS. of Ireland." Part III., Plate xxxi. London: 1879.

of Surrey, who retired from the Viceroyalty in 1521 Copies of the Annals appear, however, to have been extant in Ireland. James Grace, of Kilkenny, drew largely from them for the Annals which he compiled between the years 1537 and 1539. English versions of several passages identical with those in the "Laud Ms." were, somewhat later, embodied in the "Book of Howth."[1] These Annals were also extensively used in the work on Ireland[2] compiled by Edmund Campian, who, in mentioning the books consulted by him for it, wrote in reference to them: "Where Cambrensis endeth, there beginneth a nameless author, who, in certain short notes, containeth a chronology unto the year of Christ 1370."

James Grace.

"Book of Howth."

Campian.

Camden, A.D. 1607.

From the manuscript now before us the Annals were printed by Camden in 1607, at the end of the last edition, which he personally superintended, of his "Britannia;" and observations,[3] translated as follows by Philemon Holland, were prefixed by Camden to them:—

"Thus far forward was the printers press a going, when the Honourable Lord William Howard of Naworth, for the love that he beareth unto the studies of antiquity, willingly imparted unto me the

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[1] Calendar of the Carew MSS. Rolls Series, London: 1871.

[2] "Historie of Ireland." Dublin: 1633.

[3] "Huc jam prælo currente perventum erat, cum vir honoratissimus, Dominus Guiliel[mus] Howard de Naworth, pro eo quo antiquitatis studia prosequitur amore, mihi lubens impertiit manuscriptos annales rerum Hibernicarum, ab anno salutis MCLXII. ad annum usque MCCCLXX. Quos visum est publici juris facere, cùm post Giraldum Cambrensem nihil melius in hoc genere quod sciam, extet, et vir ille optimus, cujus privati antea erant juris, hoc permiserit. Cui eædem planè gratiæ meritò debentur quòd è tenebris vindicaverit, quæ ipsi authori qui literarum monimentis consignaverit, sunt habendæ. Etsi verò stilus sit incultior et jejunus, ut illa tempora tulerunt; insunt tamen quæ ad Hibernicam historiam illustrandam faciant quàm plura, et mihi lucem prætulissent si non serius ad manus venissent. Habe igitur fide antiqua etiam cum suis nævis, et erratis descriptos, et si qua meliora habes eodem candore impertias; si non, his utere nobiscum, donec prodeat aliquis qui auctiores dabit, et ad nostra usque tempora majori cum elegantiâ, quod sane operosum non fuerit, fœliciter perducat."—"Britannia." London: 1607, p. 794.

Camden's observations on Annals of Ireland.

" manuscript Annales of Ireland, from the yeere of our " Salvation MCLXII. unto the yeere MCCCLXX. Which I " thought good to publish, considering that, after Gir" aldus Cambrensis, there is nothing, to my knowledge, " extant better in this kind; and because so noble and " worthy a person, whose they were by right in private " before, permitted so much. Unto whom, the very " same thankes in manner are duly to bee yeelded for " bringing them to light, that were to be given unto the " authour himselfe, who first recorded them in writing. " And albeit they are penned in a stile somewhat rude " and barrain (as those times required), yet much " matter is therein contained that may illustrate the " Irish Historie, and would have given good light unto " mee, if they had not come to my hands so late. Take " them here therefore truly and faithfully exemplified, " even as I found them, with all their imperfections and " faults; and if you have any better, impart them with " semblable courtesie unto us; if not, make use of these " with us, untill some one come forth and show himselfe, " that will helpe us to a fuller Chronicle, and happilie " continue the same in length even unto our daies with " more elegancie of phrase, which verily would be no " painfull work to be performed."

An English version of the Annals from the text printed by Camden was included in Holland's English version of the "Britannia," first published in 1610.

The following particulars in relation to the manuscript are inscribed on a fly-leaf in front of the volume:—

" Annales Hiberniæ ab Anno Christi 1162 usque ad " annum 1370.

Memorandum in "Laud Ms."

" The author of this booke is unknowne. It was " brought (as is supposed) out of Irelande, by the Lord " Thomas Howarde, Duke of Norfolke, Lord Threasorer, " and Earle Marshall of Englande, when he was Earl of " Surrey, and Lorde Lieutenant of that realme, in anno " XI regni Regis Henrici Octavi [A.D. 1519–20], and of

"Laud Ms."

late yeares given by the Lord William Howarde, yongest sonne to Thomas, late Duke of Norfolke, unto the learned and judicious antiquarye, Mr. William Camden, who put the same in printe, inserting itt into his Brittannia, and by him given to George, Lord Carew, in anno 1619."

Sir George Carew.

The covers of the book are stamped with the escutcheon of Sir George Carew, Earl of Totnes,—three lions, passant, on a golden ground.

Archbishop Laud.

This manuscript was, with others, presented by Archbishop Laud to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, where it is preserved as "Laud, 526," and bears the following inscription:—"Liber Guilielmi Laud, Archiepiscopi Cantuarie et Cancellarius Universitatis Oxonie. 1636."

Ware.

Pembrige.

Sir James Ware in 1639 attributed these Annals to "Pembrigius," or Pembrige,[1] whom he conjectured to have been a Dublin writer. Ware, however, did not state the grounds for ascribing the work to him, nor are particulars accessible relative to any writer named Pembrige connected with Ireland.

Camden's edition of Annals of Ireland.

Inaccuracies and omissions in Camden's edition of these Annals were noted by Ware in a memorandum [2] hitherto

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[1] "Pembrigius (Dubliniensis opinor) claruit anno 1347. Scripsit longè majorem partem annalium Hiberniæ à V[iro] C[larissimo] Gulielmo Camdeno editorum, ad calcem Britanniæ suæ, anno 1607, nempè usque ad annum 1347."—"De Scriptoribus Hiberniæ." Authore Jacobo Waræo. Dublinii: 1639, p. 68. *See also* "Works of Sir James Ware." Dublin: 1746, ii. p. 83.

[2] As follows, at fol. 45 of Add. Ms. 4783, British Museum:

"Omissa et errata in Annalibus Hiberniæ a Camdeno editis, ad calcem Britanniæ suæ 1607:

"1259. Post *Hiberniæ* adde: Item, interfectus est ONeal apud Down.

"1260. Item, obiit Stephanus de Longa Spata.

"1318. Circa vigiliam Pasche venerunt nova.

"1327. *In fine anni:* Dominus Willelmus fuit hæres suus.

"1341. *Ad finem:* Conqueruntur modo pro parte de predictis ministris modo prout sequitur: "Treis choses sount a demaunder du Conseil le Roie en Engletere," etc. *See* p. 384.

"1347. Pro Monaghan lege Nanagh; et post comburitur adde: Hic finitur Chronica Pembrig.

"1360. Obiit Magister Richardus Filius Radulfi, Archiepiscopus Armachanus, in Aviniona

Observations by Ware on Camden

unpublished. He observed that Camden, under the year 1360, had set down Hainault instead of Avignon as the place of the decease of Richard Fitz Ralph, Archbishop of Armagh, and that he had also mistaken the name of Nenagh in Munster for that of Monaghan in Ulster. Ware, however, does not appear to have been conversant with other serious discrepancies between the manuscript and the reproduction of it by Camden.

No revised edition of the text of the "Laud Ms." has been published till now. The Annals have consequently been generally accessible only in the edition of 1607, and

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"16 Kal. Decembris: Camden "habet male Hannonia, 16 Dec. "1362. Pro 8 Dec. lege 8 Id. Dec."

Some of the passages omitted in Camden's publication, and not noticed in Ware's corrigenda, are as follows; our references are to the pages of the present volume and to those of Camden's edition, 1607:

"Appellavit eum de felonia, et "Dominus Willelmus."—p. 323; Camden, p. 802.

"Item, comburitur villa de "Courcouly per eosdem malefac-"tores."—p. 336; Camden, p. 807.

"Ad tractandum de pace, qui "per eosdem ibidem occisus fuit, "unde dolendum fuit. Et post "le Mortimer Justiciarius exer-"citum suum congregavit versus "les Lacyes."—p. 355; Camden, p. 816.

"In crastino, et cum dies in "crastino sibi data fuisset ad re-"spondendum."—p. 363; Camden, p. 819.

"Sua, uxore et liberis, ultimo "die Julii ad"—p. 381; Camden, p. 825.

"Nicholaus de Verdon, miles, "Mauritius de Rupe Forti, miles." —p. 387; Camden, p. 828.

"Item, Mauricius Filius Thome, "Comes Kildarie, inventis viginti "et quatuor manucaptoribus, a "carcere Dublin, vicesimo tertio "die Maii, per Dominum Justi-"ciarium liberatur." — p. 389; Camden, p. 828.

The following are specimens of inaccuracies in Camden's publication of 1607, which, with others, are rectified in the present volume at the pages indicated:

huic *for* habuit, p. 309; Camden, p. 797.

sanctum *for* servum p. 309; Camden, p. 797.

pugil *for* gigas, p. 310; Camden, p. 797.

Robertum *for* Stephanum, p. 318; Camden, p. 800.

exilium *for* Quadragesima, p. 330; Camden, p. 804.

eranca *for* cranoco, p. 295; Camden, p. 808.

devicit *for* deperdidit, p. 343; Camden, p. 810.

serveres *for* diteris, p. 351; Camden, p. 813.

Larpulk *for* La Pull, p. 360; Camden, p. 818.

unumque *for* unde, p. 388; Camden, p. 828.

castro *for* cambio, p. 397; Camden, p. 831.

Holland.
Gibson.

in the English version by Holland, or in that by Bishop Edmund Gibson in his edition of the "Britannia," subsequently published.

Materials for Annals.

In the initial parts of the matter in the "Laud manuscript," the writer appears to have had materials identical with those used by the compiler of the "Annals "of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin," and, like him, he copied extensively from Cambrensis. The Annals are, as Ware conjectured, probably the production of a resident in Dublin or its vicinity. Many of the entries relate to matters connected with that city, its magistrates, people, and religious institutions.

Narrations in Annals.

An interesting feature of the Annals in the "Laud Ms.," which relieves them from the generally arid and meagre character of productions of their class, is the number of narrations, which, generally in brief compass, are introduced into them. In some cases, these are accounts of matters formerly regarded as marvellous, but in most instances they may be taken as outlines of more copious semi-historic relations which from time to time were current among people in the English settlement in Ireland.

John de Curci.

The "Laud manuscript" contains probably the oldest extant copies of statements in relation to John de Curci.[1] Of portion[2] of one of these, under the year 1204, the following is a specimen, as translated by Holland:—

"By this time there arose a contention between John, "King of England, and the King of France, about a "seigniory and certain castles, and this suit or controversie still depending, the King of France offered unto "him a giant or champion to fight for his right. Then "the King of England called to remembrance his most "valiant knight, John Curcie, whom upon the information of others he had before cast into prison. The King

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[1] *See* pp. 4, 12, 21, 222, 225, 233, 274, 275, 278; and vol. i. p. 125.

[2] *See* p. 309. In the manuscript of the Annals the name is written Courcy.

John de Curci.

"therefore sent for John Curcie, and asked him if he "were able to help and stand him in stead in a combat: "then John answered and said, I will not fight for "thee, but for the right of the kingdome: for which "afterward he undertooke to doe his endeavour in single "fight: and so refreshed himselfe with meat, drink, and "bathing, and tooke the vertue of his owne fortitude and "strength: and a day was appointed between these giants "or champions, namely, betweene John Curcie and the "other. But when the champion of France heard of "his exceeding great feeding, and of his strength, he re-"fused the combat, and then was the said seigniorie "given unto the King of England. Then the King of "France requested to see a stroake given by the hand "of John Curcie: and he set a strong and doughtie "good morion full of maile upon a great blocke or log of "wood: and the foresaid John, taking his skeine[1] or "sword, and, looking back round about him with a "stern and grim countenance, smote the morion through, "from the very crest downeward into the blocke, and "the sword stucke in the wood so fast that no other "man but himselfe was able to plucke out the sword: "then John at the request of the Kings, easily pluckt "it forth. And the Kings demanded of the foresaid "John wherefore he looked behind him with so grim a "countenance before he gave the stroke; who answered, "that if he had failed in giving that stroke he would "have slaine them all, as well Kings as others. And the "Kings gave unto him great gifts, yea, and the King "of England rendered unto him also his seigniorie of "Ulster. But John Curcie attempted fifteen times to "saile over sea into Ireland, but was alwaies in danger, "and the wind evermore against him: wherefore he "waited a while among the monkes of Chester. At

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[1] pugionem sive gladium." *See* p. 310.

" length he returned into France, and there rested in the " Lord."

Henri de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin.

Holland[1] translated, as follows, the passages in the Annals,[2] under the year 1212, in relation to Henri de Loundres,[3] Archdeacon of Stafford and subsequently Archbishop of Dublin, who took a prominent part in the public affairs of his time both in England and Ireland :—

" Scorch-villeyn."

" He is called Scorch-villeyn by occasion of a certain " act of his : for that one day he called his tenants before " him, to answer by what tenure they held of him. And " those tenants shewed their deeds and charters : but he " commanded the charters or deeds of these husband- " men, his tenants, to be burned : and then the free- " holders evermore called him Henri Scorch-villeyn : " which Henri, Archbishop of Dublin, was Justice of " Ireland, and built Dublin Castle."

Stanihurst.

The mode in which passages from these Annals were amplified by subsequent compilers is exhibited in the following from Richard Stanihurst's " Description of Ireland," included in the " Chronicles "collected by Hollinshed.[4]

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[1] English version of " Britannia," 1610, p. 155.

[2] *See* p. 312.

[3] *See* vol. i. xxvii, xxxii, xxxvi; also, " Matthæi Parisiensis Chronica " Majora." Rolls Series. London: 1874, vol. ii., pp. 545, 589, 590, 604.

[4] London : 1586, vol. ii., p. 32. Campian, who, as mentioned at p. cxvi., copied largely from these Annals, styled the Archbishop " Henry Scorchbill." Campian added : " Him they nicknamed (as " the Irish doe commonly give ad- " ditions to their governours in re- " spect of some fact or qualitie) " *Scorchvillaine* or *Burnebill*, be- " cause he required to peruse the " writings of his tenants, colourably " pretending to learne the kinde of " each man's severall tenure, and " burned the same before their " faces, causing them either to " renew their estates, or to holde " at will." —" Historie of Ireland." Dublin: 1633, p. 76. The form " Scorchvillein " and " Burnebill " may have arisen from a misconception as to the signification of the French " eschorcher," " écorcher," to flay, fleece, or strip. Thus, in " Edouard le Confesseur " it is stated that Princes, Earls, and Barons " povres eschorchent e de- " fulent. " Scorchevyleyn," appears to have been legally recognised as the name of Matilda, niece

"Scorch-villein."

"Henrie Londres succeeded Cummin. This man was " nicknamed Scorchbill, or Scorchvillein, through this " occasion. Being setled in his see, he gave commande- " ment to all his tenants to make their appearance " before him at a daie appointed: and for that he was " raw as yet in his revenues he tooke it to stand best " with their ease and quietnes and his commoditie " that ech of them should shew their evidences, where- " by he might learne by what tenure they held of him. " His tenants, mistrusting no sluttish dealing, but con- " struing all to be meant for the best, delivered their " evidences to their landlord, who did scantlie well " peruse them when he floong them all in the fire. The " poore tenants espieing this subtill pranke to be verie " unfitting for a Bishop, could not bridle their toongs, " but brake out on a sudden: Thou an Archbishop? " naie, thou art a scorchvillein. But it could not be " gessed to what end this fact of his tended; for not- " withstanding this the tenants injoied their lands, un " lesse he did it because they should be tenants at will " and so to stand to his devotion. This Prelate doubt- " lesse was politike, and well lettered, and for his wise-

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of the Archbishop Henri de Loundres. He conferred lands upon her before she became the wife of William de Marreis, who was subsequently outlawed. In relation to these lands, she, in 1247, applied to the King at Woodstock, and a royal mandate was issued in her favour.—Close Roll, England, xxix, xxxi. Henry III. In 1312, Herbert de Marreis claimed lands in Tipperary which he alleged, had belonged to his ancestor, William de Marreis, and his wife, "Matilda Scorchevyleyn:" " Herbertus de Marisco petit versus, " Odonem de Grandisono manerium " de Tipperaria, cum pertinenciis, " quod Jordanus de Marisco, pro- " avus predicti Herberti, cujus, " heres ipse est, dedit, Willelmo de " Marisco et Matilde Scorche- " vylcyn, et heredibus de corpo- " ribus suis procreatis, et quod " post mortem ipsorum Willelmi " et Matilde, et Hugonis, filii et " heredis eorundem Willelmi et " Matilde, ad prefatum Herbertum " reverti debet per formam dona- " tionis predicte, ut dicit.—Plea Roll, Ireland, vi. Edward II. m. 13. "Roger Scorchveille" is mentioned in connexion with possessions at Ipswich in 1227.—Close Roll, England, xi. Henry III. m. 3.

Loundres.

"dome and learning he was elected Lord Justice of "Ireland. He was the founder of the Castell of "Dublin."

Resignation of Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1306.

A specimen of the relations introduced in the Annals is afforded by the following,[1] in connexion with the resignation, in 1306, of Richard de Haverynges, who, as Archbishop-designate of Dublin, received the revenues of that see for nearly five years:

"The occasion and cause of his giving over (as the "Arch-deacon of Dublin of good memorie, his nephew[2] "hath reported) was this, for that one night he dreamed "that a certaine monster, heavier than the whole world "stood eminently aloft upon his brest; from the "weight whereof he chose rather to be delivered, than "alone to have all the goods of the world: but when he "wakened he thought with himselfe, this was nothing "else but the church of Dublin, the fruits whereof he "received, and tooke no paines for the same. As soone "as he could, therefore, he came unto the Lord the "Pope, of whom he was much beloved, and there re-"nounced and gave over the Archbishopricke. For he "had, as the same Archdeacon avouched, fatter bene-"fices and livings[3] than the Archbishopricke [of Dublin] "came unto."

It will be observed[4] that the transcriber of the "Laud manuscript" omitted portions containing a verse and comments on the haste with which the relict[5] of Nigel le Brun, Escheator of Ireland, contracted a second marriage after his death in 1310. The lines bear some resemblance to contemporary verses[1] which appear in the manuscript "Red Book" of the Exchequer in Ireland.

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[1] *See* p. 334 and "Britannia," translated by Holland, 1610, p. 164.

[2] John de Haverynges.

[3] He was installed Prebendary of Aylesbury, in the church of Lincoln, in August, 1309.

[4] *See* pp. 295, 339.

[5] From a Patent Roll, Ireland, xi. Edward II., it appears that her name was Amicia, and that she remarried with Walter de Cusak. A fine of one hundred pounds, decreed against him for marrying her without the King's licence, was remitted by Patent of 8th October, 1317.

Contents of Annals.

These Annals contain important entries relative to Viceroys, Justiciaries, and Prelates, as well as details in reference to the chief personages of the Anglo-Irish settlement, their families, and connexions. The Annals also supply particulars concerning plagues, tempests, frosts, seasons of dearth, and prices of corn, at various periods. That the annalist had access to some Governmental and legal records of his time would appear from several of his entries,[2] which accurately embody statements verified by still extant archives of the fourteenth century. Of this an instance is furnished by notices in the Annals[3] in connexion with the Verdon riot in Uriel, or Louth, in 1312. The soldiery of the Viceroy were, on that occasion, put to flight by the Verdons and their adherents, several persons were killed, and a fine of five hundred pounds was subsequently decreed against the county of Louth in connexion with the affair. No satisfactory account of these transactions appears in any historical work, but light is thrown upon them by records,[4] now published for the first time, which demonstrate the accuracy of the notices of them in the Annals.

Verdon. Louth.

Many occurrences in Ireland during the presence there of the Bruces are entered in these Annals with precision, and the days of the week on which they took place are in some instances named. The annalist supplies fuller details in connexion with the Bruces while in Ireland than have been left by any other writer, except John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen. Barbour's poem, "The

Bruce.

John Barbour.

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[1] "Fuge cetum feminarum,
"Namque status omnis harum,
"Parva dat stipendia,
"Vidua hec est elata,
"Fraude plena, delicata,
"Eris ei ridiculum."

An account of the "Red Book of "the Exchequer in Ireland" will be found with reproductions of some of its pages, in "Facsimiles "of National Manuscripts of Ireland," Part III. pp. iii, xiv., London : 1879.

[2] *See* pp. 343, 394.

[3] *See* pp. 340, 341.

[4] *See* Appendix III.

"The Bruce."

Bruce" was, however, composed more than half a century after the events which formed its theme.[1] It has been conjectured that Barbour obtained information on the proceedings in Ireland from some of the followers of Edward Bruce, who returned to Scotland after his death in 1318. Barbour, throughout his narrative, erroneously represents Sir Richard de Clare to have been Viceroy in Ireland for Edward II. From these Annals and official records it appears that the post of Deputy in Ireland for Edward II. was at the time held successively by Sir Edmund le Botiller and Roger de Mortimer.

Bruce. "Book of Howth."

The account of the engagement in which Edward Bruce fell in 1318, as given in the "Book of Howth," is an English version of that in the present Annals (p. 359), with additions which include the following:—

"The Scots preparing to the battle afore premised, and
" the day appointed, the English host came be-south

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[1] "The Bruce; or the Book of " the most excellent and noble " Prince, Robert de Broyss, King " of Scots: compiled by Master " John Barbour, Archdeacon of " Aberdeen, A,D. 1375." Edited by Rev. Walter W. Skeat, M.A. London: 1874–1877. The continuator of the "Scotichronicon" does not appear to have been acquainted with these Annals, and referred, as follows, to Barbour's account of Edward Bruce in Ireland:

[1316]. "Eodem anno, D. Eadwardus de Bruce, frater Domini " Regis, intravit Hiberniam manu " potenti, et ibidem ab Hibernensibus unanimi consensu eligitur Rex totius Hiberniæ: ubi " etiam, infra breve tempus, destruxit totam Ultoniam Anglicis " occupatam, ipsos ubique interficiens. Cujus actus bellicos et " eventus validos liber de Bruce, " quem composuit Barbarius, de- " clarat luculenter. Cui usque ad " australes partes Hiberniæ occurrit anno sequenti frater ejus, " Scotorum Rex, Robertus, succursum et auxilium impensurus. " Sed in eadem expeditione multi " fame perierunt; reliqui verò " carnibus equorum usi sunt."— " Johannis de Fordun Scotichronicon, cura Walteri Goodall, " Insulæ Sancti Columbæ Abbatis." Edinburgh: 1775, vol. ii., p. 258.—Barbour, wrote Lord Hailes, " often mistakes the names of " places and persons . . . He omits " some events altogether, and is too " apt to magnify skirmishes into " battles; yet his narrative contains circumstances curious and " characteristical."— "Annals of " Scotland." By Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart. Edinburgh: 1819, vol. ii., p. 77.

John Bermingham.

" Dondalke and camped. And the day before the battle
" Lord John Bremyngam, chieftain of the English battle,
" was desirous to see Bruce, the Scots' captain, and apparelled himself in a friar's weed, and came to Bruce,
" being upon his knees at mass, and his book of devotion before him, and asked his alms. Bruce, being
" occupied with his book did not make answer, nor did
" not hold up his head. The other, being desirous of his
" desired purpose, never gave over of craving. Bruce
" looked up, and said to those that stood by, 'Serve
" 'this saucy and importunate friar with somewhat; he
" 'doth disturb me in my service.' 'And even so doth I
" 'mean, unless I have my desired purpose,' said Sir
" J[ohn] B[ermyngam], and so departed. After mass
" was done, said Bruce, 'I pray you, Sirs, where is this
" 'bold friar that hath thus disturbed me, for I assure
" 'you, since I saw his face, my heart was not in quiet.'
" This friar was sought for, and could not be found.
" 'No?' said Bruce, 'cannot he be had? My heart tells
" 'me that this friar is Bremyngam. Well,' said Bruce,
" 'we shall meet ere evensong, whereat he shall receive
" 'a better reward; but it was evil done to suffer him to
" 'depart, for then we easily should win that [which]
" 'with great travail is doubtful to get.'

Edward Bruce.

"When the battle was set and ready on both sides
" to have fought, Lord John Bremyngam said these
" words: 'My fellows and friends, all you shall understand that in this hope of battle this is necessary to be
" 'remembered; first, the cause of battle, which in our
" 'side is right for us to defend our country, for so saith
" 'the Bible we may. The second is, we are fresh and
" 'lusty soldiers, not wearied in the wars with travail and
" 'pesterous spoil, coveting nothing but to maintain
" 'that that is our lands, goods, and friends, not desirous
" 'of no man's else; we are to serve a worthy prince,
" 'our King and master, which if we do well, not these

Battle near Dundalk, A.D. 1318.

“ ‘ former talk only to keep and win, but we shall so
“ ‘ receive such reward that all our friends shall rejoice
“ ‘ thereat. Now, valiant stomachs, set forward in the
“ ‘ name of God and our King.’

“All the while that the battle was a-fighting, Lord
“ Bremyngham was riding from one company to another,
“ comforting them, and helping those that was in neces-
“ sity with a chosen company of men that was about
“ him. And in that fight one Lord, called Alanus Sty-
“ vard, did the like as J[ohn] B[remyngam] did, which
“ Bremingham saw, and met both together, and fought
“ terribly, and at length he slew the said Scottish Lord.
“ And then the Scotts fled.”[1]

Death of Edward Bruce.

Maupas.

According to the Annals before us, Edward Bruce[2] fell by the hand of John Maupas, who was found lying dead upon his corpse. The Annals mention that the head of Bruce was brought by Sir John Bermingham[3] to Edward II. who, for his services, created him Earl of Louth.

Gilbert Harper.

Barbour states the head to have been that of Gilbert Harper, who on the day of battle wore the armour of

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[1] Calendar of the Carew MSS. London: 1871, p. 144.

[2] The following contemporary note appears in the “Red Book of “the Exchequer” in Ireland:

“Per diem Sabbati, A.D. 1318,
“ fuerunt disconfusi omnes Scoti
“ inter Dondalke et le Faghered,
“ et Edwardus le Bruys, Johan-
“ nes de Soules et alii proceres
“ de Scotia quamplurimi occisi
“ per Johannem de Byrmengham,
“ Milonem de Verdoun, et Hu-
“ gonem de Stapelton, capitales
“ duces communis populi Urielis
“ et Midie, et sic per manus com-
“ munis populi et dextram Dei
“ deliberatur populus Dei a pre-
“ cogitata et machinata servitute.”

This entry was referred to by Sir John Davies in his “Discoverie of “the true causes why Ireland was “never entirely subdued,” etc. London: 1612, p. 86.

Bruce’s death is referred to, as follows, by the continuator of “Fordun:”

“Anno eodem [1318], decimo
“ quarto die Octobris, commissum
“ est bellum de Dundalk in Hi-
“ bernia ubi occubuit nobilis Rex
“ Hiberniæ Eadwardus, frater ger-
“ manus Domini Roberti, Scotorum
“ Regis incliti, et plures nobiles
“ de Scotia cum eo.” — “Scoti-
“ chronicon.” Edinburgh, 1775 ii., p. 271.

[3] *See* p. 360.

Bruce.

Edward Bruce, and he adds that John Maupas was the bearer of the head to the King of England.[1]

De Lacy. De Mortimer. De Lacy.

In our Appendix will be found two contemporary records concerning alleged relations between the Bruces and members of the family of De Lacy in Meath. The first of these documents contains a record of legal proceedings in 1316–17 on charges against Walter de Lacy and Hugh de Lacy, of having invited Edward Bruce to take possession of Ireland, and of confederating with him after his arrival there. These charges were repelled in Court by the De Lacys, who alleged that their transactions with Bruce in Ireland were assented to by the Justiciary, Roger de Mortimer. The De Lacys averred that so far from aiding Bruce, they had, by their representations, misled him and his army into hostile districts, where he lost a large number of men and horses, and was retarded during a fortnight on a journey which, but for their plans against him, might have been completed in two days. The De Lacys, with their relatives and adherents, were acquitted by the Court, but a fine of two hundred pounds was decreed against them. The legal proceedings seem to have been in connexion with those referred to in the Annals before us at page 298. Some of the matters mentioned in the allegations by the De Lacys resemble the circumstances under which, as described by Barbour, the Scots were led into districts by pretended friends, who had all cattle and food removed, and, by letting out a loch so flooded their camp that Bruce's men were, for a time, nearly all afloat, till saved by their friend, "Thomas of Down,"[1] who is styled by Barbour,[2] "a scummar of the sea." The Annals before us denounce Thomas as "a right strong thief," and mention that his head was sent to Dublin after he and forty of his men had been killed at sea by an officer of Edward II.

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[1] " Schir Eduard that day wald noc*h*t ta
" His cot-Armour, bot gib harper,
" That men held [as] withouten peir
" Of his estat, had on that day
" All haill schir Eduard*is* aray.
. . . . . . .
" Gib harperis hed in-till añe kyt.
" Johñe mawpaſs till the king had It,
" Quhilk he resauit in gret dayntee;
" Richt blith of that present wes he;
" For he wes swa glad that he wes swa
" Deliu*er*it of sic fellouñe a a faa."
" The Bruce." Book xviii.

"Thomas of Down."

The second of the documents relative to Bruce and the De Lacys, in our Appendix, is the record[3] of an appeal in England, in 1334, to Edward III. by Almaric de Lacy, for reversal of the decree made against his father, Edmund de Lacy, in 1317, by the Viceroy, Roger de Mortimer, and the King's Council at Dublin. The legal proceedings against the De Lacys are mentioned in the Annals[4] under the year 1317. According to the indictment, the Viceroy, De Mortimer, who was also Lord of Meath, was assured that Walter de Lacy, Hugh de Lacy, and their adherents, were in confederation with Robert Bruce, Edward Bruce, and other Scotch enemies of the King. He consequently proceeded to Meath, and summoned them to surrender in the King's name. As they did not comply, he caused public proclamation to be made requiring them to come in. In consequence of their disobedience, the Viceroy, with the King's banner displayed, marched against Walter and Hugh de Lacy. They, with a large body of armed men, under the De Lacy banner, assailed the Viceroy, who slew many of them, and captured their banner, while Walter de Lacy escaped with the loss of his coat of mail. He, on the following day, with his brothers Hugh, Robert, Almaric, and others, made an attack upon the Viceroy, who again put them to flight. The Viceroy sub-

Almaric de Lacy.

De Mortimer, Viceroy.

De Lacy.

Bruce.

Meath.

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[1] *See* p. 355. In Camden's edition of the Annals, the name of Don, or Down, is given as "Dover."

[2] "Thomas of dwn hattyn wes
he,
. . .
"Quhill he com weill neir
quhar thai lay.
"Thai knew him weill, and blith
war thai."—"The Bruce."
Book xiv.

[3] *See* p. 409.

[4] *See* pp. 355, 356.

sequently, in conjunction with the Council of Edward II. at Dublin, issued decrees of outlawry, banishment and forfeiture against Hugh de Lacy, Walter de Lacy, Almaric de Lacy, and others of their family. The validity of the acts of the Viceroy and Council was impugned by Edmund de Lacy, who alleged that the outlawry and banishment of his father, Almaric de Lacy, were illegal, as he had not been brought to trial on the charges which formed the grounds of the decrees against him.

Acts by Viceroy and Council.

Outlawry of De Lacys.

John de Lacy, according to the Annals, was removed from Dublin to the castle of Trim, for trial, and sentenced to be "strait dieted, and so he died in prison."[1] A similar sentence is recorded in the Annals to have been carried out in 1315 upon Sir Robert de Coulrath, custodian of Greencastle, in Ulster.[2]

Death of John de Lacy.

The coronation of Edward Bruce as King of Ireland is stated in the Annals[3] to have taken place in the early part of May, 1315, and they mention that he held courts of justice in the same year.[4] No original official instrument of Edward Bruce as King has hitherto been found in Ireland. A grant, executed by him in regal style, was, five years after his death, confirmed by his brother Robert Bruce, King of the Scots. In this document,[5]

Coronation of Edward Bruce as King of Ireland, A.D. 1315.

Grant from Edward Bruce as King.

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[1] *See* p. 358.

[2] *See* p. 345.

[3], [4] *See* pp. 345, 349.

[5] "Robertus, Dei gracia Rex "Scottorum, omnibus probis ho- "minibus tocius terre sue salutem : "Sciatis nos inspexesse ac vera- "citer intellexisse cartam bone "memorie Domini Edwardi, Dei "gracia Regis Hibernie, fratris "nostri karissimi, non abolitam, "non cancellatam, nec in aliqua "sui parte viciatam, in hec verba : "Edwardus, Dei gracia Rex Hi- "berie, omnibus probis homi- "nibus tocius terre sue salutem : "Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse "et hac presenti carta nostra "confirmasse Johanni de Carltoun "pro homagio et servicio suo de- "nariatam terre de Dalmakeran, "etc." —"Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Scotland," Part ii., plate xxiii, London : 1870.

Records in illustration of the state of Ireland during the presence there of Robert and Edward Bruce are included in "Historical and "Municipal Documents of Ireland, "A.D. 1172–1320."—Rolls Series. London : 1870. A reproduction of the bull of John XXII., in relation to the adherents of Bruce in Ireland appears on Plate xii. of the third part of "Facsimiles of National "Mss. of Ireland," London : 1879.

Ratification by King Robert Bruce, A.D. 1323.

which has somewhat suffered from the effects of time, King Robert intimates that he has inspected and confirmed a grant which had been made by his "most dear "brother, Edward, by the grace of God King of Ire-"land." The instrument was a grant of land to John de Carltoun, in consideration of his delivering "three good spears" on Christmas Day annually, and performing services at Bruce's court.

Sir John de Bermingham.

The circumstances mentioned in the Annals,[1] in connexion with the murder of Sir John de Bermingham, who commanded against Edward Bruce, receive confirmation from portions of records of the time, which, abstracted, many years since, from Ireland, were subsequently found in Switzerland.

The Annals supply the following particulars in relation to the commencement of a University at Dublin, in 1320, under the bull issued by Clement V. in 1312 :

Dublin University, A.D. 1320.

"In the time of Pope John the 22, and of the Lord "Edward, sonne to King Edward, which Edward after "the comming of Saint Austin into England was the "25 King; also under Alexander Bicknore, then Arch-"bishop of Dublin, beganne the Universitie of the said "citie of Dublin. The first that proceeded Master in "the same Universitie was Frier William Hardite, of "the Order of Preaching Friers: which William under "the said Archbishop solemnly commenced Doctor in "Divinity. The second Master that proceeded in the "same faculty was Frier Henry Cogry, of the Order "of the Friers Minors: the third Master that went "forth was William Rodyard, Dean of the Cathedrall "Church of Saint Patricke in Dublin, who solemnly "commenced Doctor in the Canon Law. And this William "was made the first Chancellour of the said University. "The fourth Master in sacred Theologie or Divinity "that went out was Frier Edmund Kermerdin."[2]

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[1] *See* p. 369.

[2] *See* p. 361, and "Britannia," trans. by Holland, 1610, p. 178.

Sorcery, Kilkenny A.D. 1325.

The Annals contain accounts of proceedings[1] relative to witchcraft in Kilkenny in 1325. Alice Kiteler Ketyll, or Kyteler, involved in them, was, we learn from official records,[2] connected by marriage with wealthy money-dealers. Robert le Kyteler,[3] of Kilkenny, was engaged there in traffic with Flanders towards the close of the thirteenth century. William Utlaw, or Outlaw, mentioned in these proceedings, was the son of Alice by her first husband, after whose death she was three times married.

The following are extracts from the statements in the Annals, as translated by Holland:

Bishop of Ossory.

“Richard Lederede, Bishop of Ossorie, cited Dame Alice Ketyll upon her perverse hereticall opinion, and caused her to make personall appearance before him: and, being examined as touching sorceries, he found by an enquest that she had practised sorceries: among which this was one foule fact of hers, that a certaine spirit named Robyn Artysson lay with her: and that she offered unto him nine red cockes at a stone bridge, in a certaine foure crosse high way.

Kilkenny.

William Utlaw.

“Item, that she swept the streets of Kilkenny with beesomes, between complin and courefew, and in sweeping the filth toward the house of William Utlaw, her sonne, by way of conjuring mumbled these words:—

“ ‘Unto the house of William my sonne,
“ ‘Hie all the wealth of Kilkenny towne.’

“Now the complices of the said Alice, and those that agreed unto this divellish and wretched practise of hers, were one Pernill of Meth; and Basilia, the daughter of the same Pernill. When the above-named

Petronilla.

Basilia.

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[1] *See* p. 362, and “Britannia,” trans. by Holland, p. 179.

[2] Patent and Plea Rolls, Ireland, iii., iv., xvii., xviii., xx. Edward II. *See*, also, “Narrative of the Proceedings against Dame Alice Kyteler.” Edited by Thomas Wright. London: 1843.

[3] Exchequer Roll, Ireland, Edward I. $\frac{532}{28}$ Public Record Office, London. Documents of the fourteenth century connected with the house of William Utlawe in Kilkenny are extant among the archives of that town.

Sorcery, Kilkenny, A.D. 1325.

" Alice was by inquisition attainted of these foresaid " imputations, the Bishop punished her by the purse, " and caused her utterly to abjure all sorcerie and witch- " craft. But when afterwards she stood convict eftsoones " of the same crime, herselfe with the foresaid Basilia " fled, but was never after found. As for the said " Pernill, she was burnt at Kilkenny: but at the houre " of death she avouched that the foresaid William " deserved death as well as herselfe, affirming that he for " a yeere and a day wore the divel's girdle upon his " bare bodie. Whereupon the Bishop caused the said " William to be apprehended and laid in prison for " eight or nine weekes within the Castle of Kilkenny: " and by the Bishop's decree and appointment he had " two men to give attendance and to minister unto him, " with expresse commandement not to speake unto him " but once a day, nor to eat or drinke with him. At " length, the said William, by the helpe of the Lord " Arnold Poer, Seneschall of the countie of Kilkenny, " was delivered forth of prison: and the foresaid William " gave a great summe of money unto the above-named " Arnold to imprison the Bishop aforesaid. The Lord " Arnold before named caused the Bishop aforesaid to " lye in prison about three moneths.

Kilkenny Castle.

Arnold Poer.

" Now, among the goods and implements of the said " Alice there was a certaine holy wafer-cake found, " having the name of the Divell imprinted upon it: " there was found also a boxe, and within it an oint- " ment, wherewith she used to besmear or grease a " certaine piece of wood called a coultree: which being " thus annointed, the said Alice with her complices " could ride and gallop upon the said coultree whether- " soever they would, all the world over, through thick " and thin, without either hurt or hindrance. And " because the foresaid things were so notorious, Alice " was cited againe to appeare at Dublin before M[aster] " Deane of the Church of St. Patricke, there to finde " greater favour. Who there made her appearance, and

St. Patrick's, Dublin.

"craved a day of answer, under a sufficient mainprise "and suretiship, as it was thought. But she was no "more to be seene: for by the counsell of her sonne, and "others that were not knowne, was she kept hidden in "a farme-house or village, untill the winde served for "England, and so she passed over: and never was it "knowne whither she went. Now, because it was found "by the inquisition and recognizance of the said Pernill, "condemned to be burnt, that William Utlaw was con-"senting to his mother in her sorcerie and witch-craft: "the Bishop caused him to be arrested and taken by the "King's writ, and to be kept in prison: who in the end, "through the supplication of great Lords, was set free: "yet with this condition, that he should cause the "church of S. Maries in Kilkenny to be covered all over "with lead, and to doe other almes-deeds by a certaine "time; which almes-deeds if he performed not within "the said terme, then he should be in the same state "wherein he stood when he was taken by virtue of the "King's processe."

Sorcery, Kilkenny, A.D. 1325.

St. Mary's, Kilkenny.

The burning of Adam O'Toole at Dublin for heresy and blasphemy is recorded in the Annals in the year 1327, at page 366.

Burning for heresy. A.D. 1327.

The annalist, approaching later times, occasionally expresses personal feeling, as in his lamentation in 1332 on the execution of Lord William de Bermyngham at Dublin.[1] Under the year 1338–9, is the following[2]:—

"In the parts of Ireland the frost was so vehement, "that Aven-Liffie, the river of Dublin, was so frozen "that very many danced and leaped upon the ice of the "said river, they played at foot-ball, and ran courses "there: yea, and they made fires of wood and of turfe "upon the same ice, and broyled herrings thereupon.

Frost in Ireland, A.D. 1338–1339.

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[1] *See* p. 377.

[2] *See* p. 381, and "Britannia," trans. by Holland, p. 187.

Frost in Ireland, A.D. 1338 –1339.

"This ice lasted very many dayes. And as for the snow "also in the parts of Ireland, that accompanied the same "frost, a man need not speake any more, seeing it was "knowne to lye on such a wonderfull depth. This hard "time of weather continued from the second day of "December unto the tenth day of February: the like "season was never heard of before, especially in Ireland."

Convention at Kilkenny, A.D. 1341.

Details not elsewhere extant are given in the Annals, under the year 1341, relative to the convention held by the Anglo-Irish nobles and their adherents at Kilkenny, in opposition to the Justiciary of Edward III. The annalist tells us that "the land of Ireland was at the point "to have been lost for ever out of the King of England's "hand." And he adds that, before that time "there "was never known so notable and manifest a division "in Ireland between those that were English by birth "and English in blood."[1] He also gives the complaints against the King's ministers in Ireland formulated as questions to be submitted to the Privy Council in England. These, which are the only passages in French in the manuscript,[2] do not appear to have been quite accurately transcribed from the original, which is not now accessible. A summary of them in English was given, as follows, by Edmund Campian[3] in 1571:—

Interrogatories, A.D. 1341.

"1. How a realme of warre might be governed by one "both unskilfull and unable in all warlike service.

"2. How an officer under the King that entred very "poore might in one yeare grow to more excessive "wealth than men of great patrimony in many yeares.

"3. How it happened, seeing they all were called Lords "of their owne, that the Lord of them all was not a penny "the richer for them."

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[1] *See* p. 383, and "Britannia," trans. by Holland, p. 188.

[2] *See* p. 384.

[3] "Historie of Ireland." Dublin: 1633, p. 89.

Interrogatories, A.D. 1341.

The French passages were omitted entirely in the edition of the Annals by Camden,[1] who substituted for them a concise abstract in Latin, translated as follows by Holland:—

"Imprimis: How a land full of warres could be go-
" verned by him that was unskilfull in warre?

"Secondly: How a minister or officer of the King's
" should in a short time grow to so great wealth?

"Thirdly: How it came to passe that the King was
" never the richer for Ireland?"

Prynne's observation on the Annals of Ireland.

Prynne, who made frequent references to these Annals, as published by Camden, mentions that the entries in them in relation to the affairs of Ireland in 1341 accorded with the records of that year in the Tower of London.[2]

Ralph de Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland, A.D. 1346, and his wife, were assailed by the annalist with acrimony,[3] of which the following is an illustration:—

Sir Ralph Ufford, Justiciary. A.D. 1346.

"1346. Upon Palme-Sunday, which fell out to be the
" ninth day of Aprill, the above-named Lord Ralph Ufford,
" Justice of Ireland, went the way of all flesh: for whose
" death his owne dependants, together with his wife,
" sorrowed not a little: for whose death also the loiall
" subjects of Ireland rejoice no lesse. The clergy and
" people both of the land, for joy of his departure out of
" this life, with merry hearts doe leap, and celebrate a
" solemn feast of Easter. At whose death the floods
" ceased, and the distemperature of the aire had an end,
" and in one word, the common sort truely and heartily
" praise the onley Son of God . . And againe,

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[1] *See* p. 384, and "Britannia," trans. by Holland, p. 188. Camden's omission of the French matter did not escape the notice of Sir James Ware, as will have been seen at p. cxviii. Ware, however, was not successful in his attempt to fully elucidate the passages, as appears from his memoranda in Add. Ms. 4783, British Museum.

[2] "Brief Animadversions on the Fourth Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England." London: 1669.

[3] *See* pp. 385–88, and "Britannia," trans. by Holland, p. 190.

Widow of Justiciary

" in the month of May, and on the second day of the " same month, behold a prodigious wonder, sent, no " doubt, miraculously from God above. For lo, she that " before at her comming entred the city of Dublin so " gloriously, with the King's armes and ensignes, attended " upon with a number of souldiers in her guard and " traine along the streets of the said city, and so from " that time forward (a small while though it were) living " royally with her friends about her, like a queen in the " iland of Ireland, now at her going forth of the same " city privily by a posterne gate of the castle, to avoid " the clamour of the common people calling upon her for " debts, in her retire homeward to her owne countrey " departed in disgrace, sad and mournfull with the dole-" full badges of death, sorrow and heavinesse."

Sir Thomas de Rokeby, Justiciary.

In commendation of the Justiciary, Sir Thomas de Rokeby, the annalist records that he "paid well for the " provisions of his house, saying, I will eat and drink out " of wooden vessels and pay gold and silver for my " food, clothes, and servants."[1] Rokeby seems to have adopted this saying from a Latin-French song, of his time, against taxes levied for the English war against the Fleming.[2]

Under the year 1352, the annalist notices Sir Robert Savage, Knight:—

Sir Robert Savage.

" He began in Ulster to build new castles in divers " places, and upon his owne manours: who while " he was a-building said unto his sonne and heire, " Sir Henry Savage, let us make strong walls

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[1] *See* p. 392, and "Britannia," trans. by Gibson, 1753.

[2] "Mieu valdreit de fust ma[n]ger,
" Pro victu nummos dare,
" Qe d'argent le cors servyr,
" Et lignum pacare.
" Est vitii signum
" Pro victu solvere lignum."

" It would be better to eat out " of wood, and to give money for " victuals, than to serve the body " with silver, and pay with wood. " It is a sign of vice, to pay for " victuals with wood."—" Political " Songs of England." By Thomas Wright. London: 1839, p. 186.

Sir Robert Savage.

"about us, lest happily the Irish come and take "away our place, destroy our kinred and people, and so "we shall be reproached of all nations. Then answered "his sonne, where ever there shall be valiant men there "is a castle and fortresse, too, according to that saying, "the sonnes encamped, that is to say, valiant men are "ordained for warre, and therefore will I be among such "hardy men, and so shall I be in a castle; and therewith "said in his vulgar speech, A castle of bones is better "than a castle of stones. Then his father, in a fume "and chafe, gave over his worke, and swore an oath "that he would never build with stone and morter; but "keepe a good house, and a very great family and reti"new of servants about him: but he prophesied withall, "that hereafter his sonnes and posterity should greve and "waile for it: which indeed came to passe; for the Irish "destroyed all that country for default of castles."[1]

We are subsequently told, in relation to Sir Robert Savage, that before he went forth to a battle, "he "tooke order that there should be given unto every "Englishman one good draught or pot of wine or ale, "whereof he had a number of hogsheads and barrels "full: and the rest he saved against the coming of his "friends: he caused also to be killed sheepe, oxen, tame "foule crammed fat, wilde foule, and for venison red "deere, that they might be dressed and made ready for "such as returned winners out of the field, whosoever "they were. And he was wont to say, a shame it were "if guests should come and not finde what to eate and "drinke. But when it pleased God to give the English "victorie, he invited them all to supper, and they re"joiced with thanksgiving: and himselfe said, I give "God thanks: for better it is thus to keep it, than to "let it run forth upon the ground, as some gave me "counsell. Buried he was [A.D. 1360] in the convent

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[1] *See* p. 391, and "Britannia, trans. by Holland, p. 192.

Annals of Ireland.

"church of the Preaching Friars of Coulrath, neere to "the river of Banne."[1]

Religious Orders.

Dominicans.

It is to be observed that the most numerous references in these Annals to religious establishments or Orders are those which relate to the Dominicans, or Preaching Friars, and their benefactors.

Annals.

Many portions of the Annals might be further adduced in illustration of their importance as the chief authority on the affairs of the English settlement in Ireland to the year 1370, at which period they terminate.[2]

Under the following years there are no entries in these Annals :—

A.D. 1163–66, 1170, 1173, 1181, 1184, 1188, 1196–97, 1201, 1207, 1209, 1214–18, 1221–23, 1226–29, 1232–33, 1235–40, 1242, 1244–45, 1247, 1249, 1252–54, 1256, 1258, 1263, 1265–66, 1288, 1334–36, 1353–54, 1363, 1366.

The annalist's statements on English and Continental affairs accord in general with those of more diffuse chronicles of the times to which they relate.

The Annals do not mention the battles at Bannockburn, 1314, at Cresci, 1346, or at Poictiers, 1356. They, however, contain brief notices relative to the Earl of Kildare, and other Lords of the English colony, who attended Edward III. in France in 1347.[3] It may also be observed that the Annals do not refer to the pestilence in 1346, known as the "Black Death," and the extensive mortality in connexion with it in Ireland.

Orthography.

The Irish and Anglo-Irish names in the Annals are written in forms similar to those which appear in documents of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The want of acquaintance with their peculiarities augmented the difficulties which Philemon Holland and Bishop Gibson encountered in their translations, and involved them in many serious misconceptions. The manuscript itself is not free from errors. In it we find Pope Martin set down for Nicholas IV., and Boniface IV. for Boniface VIII.[1] The death of Archbishop O'Hiraghty[2] is assigned to 1337 instead of 1346. St. Mark's day[3] is placed on the twenty-first instead of on the twenty-fifth of April. By an error of transcription, the word "eranca"[4] is written for "crannoc,"[5] a grain-measure. It was consequently translated by Holland as an "eranc of wheat," and by Gibson[6] as an "eranc of "corn." The latter, however, added the variant reading of "eranca." Influenced apparently by statements relative to the war in Ireland in 1690–91, when his version was made, Gibson translated the term "prædo" by the then new word "rapparee."

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[1] *See* p. 393, and "Britannia," by Holland, p. 193.

[2] The back of the fly-leaf at the end of the volume is occupied with an extract in English entitled: "Item, the titil that the Kyng of En- "gelonde hath to Irlande." The writing is somewhat damaged, and the matter consists mainly of statements similar to those on the same subject in the "Calendar of Carew MSS." London: 1871, p. 311.

[3] *See* p. 390, and "Facsimiles of "National MSS. of Ireland," Part III., Plate xviii. London: 1879.

**Annals of Ireland. Holland. Gibson.**

**Crannoc.**

**Rapparee.**

I cannot conclude this laborious work without an acknowledgment of the valuable aid received in connexion with it from Sir William Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. I have also to express my obligations to E. B. Nicholson, Esq., Bodley's Librarian, and to E. M. Thompson, Esq., Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum.

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[1] *See* pp. 321, 327.

[2] *See* p. 381.

[3] *See* p. 374.

[4] *See* pp. 295, 338.

[5] *See* "Historical and Municipal "Documents of Ireland." Rolls Series. London: 1870, p. xxxiv.

[6] "Britannia." By Edmund Gibson, D.D. London: 1753, vol. ii. Of Gibson's translation of these "Annals of Ireland" Lord Hailes observed: "Nothing can be "more ridiculous than that En-"glish version." — "Annals of "Scotland." 1819, vol. ii., p. 83. Two misprints in Holland's English version of the Annals were seriously misleading. In the first of these "William Bruce" was printed for William Burgh. From the name Bruce, Sir Richard Cox concluded that this person must have been the brother of Edward Bruce, and hence he wrote that Edward Bruce sent "his brother, William "Bruce, into Scotland for a sup-"ply."—History of Ireland, 1689, vol. i. p. 93. It is well known, adds Lord Hailes, that no such person existed. In the other instance the "Barking mania" in Leicester, A.D. 1341 was by error set down as having been in Leinster. The mania was consequently stated in an official compilation to have prevailed in Ireland in that year. *See* "the Census of Ireland," 1851, part v., page 85.

JOHN T. GILBERT.

Villa Nova, Blackrock,
Dublin, 7th May 1885.

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## VOL. II.

# CHARTULARY OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN.

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Compositio facta inter Abbatem Beate Marie et Magistrum Militum [Templi] in Hibernia et Fratres de Clantarf. Master of the Templars in Ireland.

Testibus: N. Clogherensi Episcopo, Domino G. Ardacensi Episcopo, etc.—fol. 3 *a.*

Carta Henrici Regis. Testibus: Reverendo in Christo Patre, Henrico, Bangorensi Episcopo, Justiciario Hibernie, 9 Februarii, anno 11.—14 *a.* Henry VII. A.D. 1495-6.

Carta Dervorgille, filie Mac Murchad. Testibus, inter alios, Gregorio, filio Episcopi de Glendelach, Alexandro, filio Abbatis de Glendelach.—28 *a.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 31.] Dervorgil, daughter of Mac Murchad.

Charta Walteri de Ridelisford. Testibus: Roberto de Waterford, Herlewino Lechlinensi, Hugone Ossoriensi, Episcopis.—28 *b.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 29.] Walter de Ridelisford.

Charta Thome, Abbatis de Glendelach. Testibus: Albino Fernensi Episcopo, F. Ossoriensi Episcopo, N. Darensi Episcopo.—30 *b.* Thomas, Abbot of Glendaloch.

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[1] Add. MS. 4787, fol. 268.—British Museum, London.—Such of the documents mentioned in these Excerpts as are extant in the Bodleian and British Museum Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey are here indicated by references to the pages of vol. i. where they will be found.

David de St. Michel.

Charta David de Sancto Michaele.[1] Testibus: Domino G. Genevile,[2] tunc Justiciario; Hugone, fratre; S. Episcopo Waterfordensi, etc.—57 *b*.

Michael, Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1458.

Michael,[3] Dublin Archiepiscopus, Thomas, Lechlinensis Episcopus, 8 Novembris, 1458.—59 *b*.

Bishop of Leighlin, A.D. 1483–1492.

Charta Milonis, Lechlinensis Episcopi. Data in civitate nostra Lechlinensis, 27 Maii, 1483.—62 *a*.

Alia Charta ejusdem, data ultimo Aprilis, 1492.—62 *b*.

Abbot of Bildewas. Abbey of Dunbrody.

Conventio facta anno 1182 inter Abbatem de Bildewas et Abbatem Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, circa Abbatiam de Dunbrothe.—65 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 354.]

Margaret, daughter of Milo de Cogan.

Charta Margarete, filie Milonis de Cogan: 20 carucate terre in Rosselethry: Confirmavit etiam terram quam Milo de Cogan dedit juxta Corcaiam, scilicet, Kealmohenor. Testibus: H. Dublin, Archiepiscopo; G. de Marisco, Justiciario.—67 *a*.

Simon le Poer.

Carta Simonis le Poer. Testibus: Johanne de Curcy,[4] Justiciario; Ada de Hereford; Ricardo Tirrell; Gilberto de Angulo; Willelmo, fratre.—67 *b*.

Adam de Faipon.

Adam de Faipon obtulit Deo et vovit solemniter corpus suum sepeliendum in Monasterio Sancte Marie de Dublin, ubi Deo serviunt Albi monachi, et ubi Frater Thomas, germanus suus, habitum religionis assumpserat. Testibus: Richardo, filio suo.—77 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 93.]

Prior [of] Lanthony.—78.—[*Vol.* i. p. 184.]

Gilbert de Nugent.

Charta Gilberti de Nugent, cum consilio et consensu Richardi, fratris mei, de Capella, etc. Testibus: Hugone Huse; Richardo Faipo; Ada de Nugent; Hugone, filio meo, etc.—93 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 105.]

Bishop of Clonard.

Charta Eugenii, Clunardensis Episcopi; Thoma de Faipo; Gilberto, Priore de Duleeke, etc.—98 *b*. [*Vol.* i. p. 156.]

Archbishop of Armagh.

Carta Thome, Ardmachani Archiepiscopi. Testibus: Albino, Fernensi Episcopo; Concordo, Enaghdunensi

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[1] *See* vol. i. pp. 114, 115.

[2] *See* vol. i. p. 275.

[3] Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1432–1458.

[4] *See* vol. i. p. 125.

Archbishops of Armagh.

Episcopo; Alano, Abbate de Insula Sancti Patricii;[1] Mariano, Abbate Sancti Petri de Clon.—99 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 143.]

Carta Davidis, Archiepiscopi Ardmachani. 16 Aug. 1336.—99 *a*, *b*.

Carta Johannis, Archiepiscopi Ardmachani. Data anno 1387.—99 *b*.

Carta Nicholai, Archiepiscopi Ardmachani. Anno 1412. Anno 3 Johannis, Pape XXIII.—100 *a*, *b*.

William, Bishop of Leighlin, A.D. 1233.

Willelmi, Lechlinensis Episcopi, charta, 1233.—100 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 165.]

Taxatio ecclesiarum Monasterii Beate Marie, Dublin, in diocesi Midensi.—103 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 165.]

Roderic O'Connor.

Felim O'Connor, Lord of Connacht.

Charta Roderici O'Connor, de consensu et assensu Concilii, simul et confirmatione fratris mei, Fedelmi, Domini Conacie, dedi, etc. terras subscriptas in illo theodo quod vocatur Clonvodagh in Tirmany, videlicet, villatas terras de Deserto juxta Briolam,[2] villatas terras de Fininagh, villatas terras de Soynemaneran, et unam carucatam terre et dimidiam in Kiltharth, etc. Testibus: Felice,[3] Archiepiscopo Tuamensi, avunculo meo; Fedelmo, supra memorato; Domino Alano, Elfinensi Episcopo, qui concessionem de consilio Decani et Capituli confirmavit.—103 *a*.

Richardus de Rupella.

A.D. 1270.

Richardus de Rupella, pro salute Domini mei, Johannis fratris Geffrey, dedi villatas de Disert, etc. Data apud Ballicolin, 15 Junii, anno regni Regis Henrici filii Johannis 54. Testibus: Domino Fromundo Brun, Cancellario Hibernie; Domino Theobaldo, Pincerna, etc.—103 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 254.]

Felix, Archbishop of Tuam.

Felim, King of Connacht.

Charta Felicis, Archiepiscopi Tuamensis, videlicet, Achedmore in Kerry, Lochnenarin, cum pertinenciis. Testibus: Domino Fedelimo, Rege Conacie; Donato, Elphinensi, et Thoma, Ardachensi, Episcopis; Henrico et Nigello, de Benedictione Dei, et de Granard, Abbatibus.—104 *a.*

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[1] In margin: "Circa 1198.—Holmpatrick."

[2] In margin: "Quere si in O'Kellyes country."

[3] *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xxxvii.

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Thomas, Archbishop of Tuam. A.D. 1260.

Charta Thome, Tuamensis Archiepiscopi, etc.: omnia beneficia totius tenementi de Methery in Archidiaconatu Enaghdunensi nostre dioceseos, etc. Data apud Tuam, mense Junio, anno Gratie 1260. Pontificatus secundo.—104 *a.*

Gregory, Archbishop of Tuam, A.D. 1372.

Charta Gregorii, Archiepiscopi Tuamensis, data 19 Februarii, 1372, translationis nostre, anno primo.—104 *b.*

Bishop of Ardagh.

Charta R. Ardacensis Episcopi, nuper Abbatis Monasterii Beate Marie Virginis, Dublin.—109 *b.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 155.]

Archbishop of Armagh. A.D. 1230.

Charta [*oblit.*] Armachani Archiepiscopi, et Capituli Armachani. Testibus: [*oblit.*] Tuamensi Archiepiscopo; F.—Rathlurensi, N.—Clochorensi, G.—Drummorensi, E.—Clonensi, Episcopis.—Circa 1230.—109 *b.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 153.]

Patrick, Archbishop of Armagh.

Charta Patricii, Archiepiscopi Armachani. Testibus: Hugone, Episcopo Midensi; Milone, Episcopo Ardachano, etc.—110 *a.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 327.]

John, Archbishop of Armagh.

Charta Johannis, Archiepiscopi Armachani. Data 8 Februarii, 1399; consecrationis sue 17.—110 *b.*

Bristol.

Charta Johannis Cissoris de Bristollia de burgagio in Drogheda. Testibus: Nicholao Mercero, tunc Maiore; Willelmo Mose, Simone Flandrensi, tunc Prepositis. Data in crastino Sancti Thome Apostoli, anno Regis Henrici Tertii 44. [A.D. 1259.]—122 *a.*

Mayor of Drogheda. A.D. 1268.

Charta Rogeri de Donigton, de burgagio in Drogheda ex parte Urielis. Testibus: Richardo Bard, tunc Maiore; Gilberto, fratre Reginaldi, Nicholao de Bristollia, tunc Prepositis.[1] Data die Veneris proximo ante festum Sancti Patricii, anno 1268.—122 *a.*

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[1] In margin: "Fuerunt Maior et Prepositi, anno 1269."

Anno 1272. Henricus de Trum, Maior, Hugo Morris, Hugo Teintrel, Prepositi Droghede. Die Lune proximo ante Privicarnium.—122 *b*.

Drogheda.

Charta Herberti de Manecestria, Magistri Militie Templi in Hibernia, apud Crok, anno 1273: terram quam Reginaldus de Crobisbie nobis dedit in villa de Rathmarorkain.—123 *a*.

Herbert de Mancestria, Master of Templars, in Ireland, A.D. 1273.

Charta Thome Archiepiscopi Armachani. Testibus: M. Casselensi Archiepiscopo et Legato totius Hibernie; A. Episcopo de Weixford; Felice Episcopo de Ossory; Johanne, Episcopo de Leichlin; M. Episcopo de Glendelach; Simone, [Episcopo] Electo de Midia.—Circa annum 1199.—124 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 143.]

Thomas, Archbishop of Armagh.

A.D. 1199.

Charta Eugenii, Archiepiscopi Armachani. Testibus F. Archiepiscopo Tuamensi; A. Episcopo Waterfordiensi; H. Episcopo Ossoriensi; Willelmo Episcopo Glendelacensi; M. tunc Justiciario Hibernie.—Circa annum 1208.—124 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 146.]

Eugenius, Archbishop of Armagh.

A.D. 1208.

Charta Eugenii, Archiepiscopi Armachani. Testibus: F. Archiepiscopo Tuamensi; A. Episcopo de Weixford; Simone, Episcopo Midensi; H. Episcopo Ossoriensi; Willelmo, Episcopo Glendelacensi; M. tunc Justiciario Hibernie.—Circa annum 1209.—124 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 148.]

A.D. 1209.

D[onatus],[1] Dei gracia Ardmachanus Archiepiscopus, etc. Testibus: F. Tuamensi Archiepiscopo: F. Rathlurensi, N. Ciochorensi, G. Drummorensi, E. Clunonensi, Episcopis.—124 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 153.]

Archbishops of Armagh.

Frater Patricius, Ardmachanus Archiepiscopus, etc. Testibus: Hugone, Episcopo Midensi; Milone Ardachadensi.—125 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 327.]

Johannes, Dei gratia Dublin ecclesie minister humilis, etc. Testibus: Radulfo, Abbate de Bildewas; Geraldo, Archidiacono de St. David;[2] Hugone de Clahul, et Andrea, Hospitilariis, Waltero Templario de Clantarf.—[*Vol.* i. p. 171.]

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[1] In margin: "This charter was "entred fol. 109 with a blanke for "the Archbishop's name. It "seemeth by the computation of "times that the E should have been "D, for Donatus at that time "Archbishop."

[2] Giraldus Cambrensis. *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xlvi.

The manuscript conteyned 128 leaves dimidium, wholly written.

10 Decembris, 1621.

## 2.—EX MAGNO REGESTO MONASTERII BEATE MARIE VIRGINIS JUXTA DUBLIN, SCRIPTO TEMPORE HENRICI OCTAVI.[1]

Account of foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Cum hominum memoria labilis comprobetur, et præteritorum acta futuris temporibus emergentibus fortuitorum casibus indies elabi contingat in oblivione nisi literis conserventur, juxta illud Hypocraticum primo Aphorismorum: vita brevis, sensus hebes, animus torpens et memoria labilis, et juxta illud vulgariter dictum: memoria transit, litera manet,—magnopere curam ad futurorum memoriam literis demandare quod ex ore probi viri, Prioris Sancti Johannis de Ryndowyng [Randown[2]], Elphinensis diocesis, ex libro Hibernicali publice legentis, processit vias utique eruditi et in Hibernicali lingua, lectura intelligentiaque plurimum experti prout tenuitas mei intellectus possit exprimere, sicut ex dicto codice Hibernice scripto clare legebat et luculenter exponens in Latinam linguam studui interpretari. Aiebat enim quod circa annum Domini 948, tempore Eldredi Regis Anglie, quidam nomine Haulaff ex partibus insulanis Albanicis Scoticis et ad Ultonie partes deveniens apud quendam regulum, capitaneum de Oweagh, demoratus, filiam ipsius reguli, cum successione regulii, sive dominationis sue, duxerit in conjugium. Quiquidem Haulaff post breve, arridente fortuna, crevit in magnipotentia seculari, ac sicut Nembroth robustus venator, violentia potius quam justitia, caliditate quam probitate, infra breve spatium adeptus est Hibernie monarchiam. De quo Henricus, Archidiaconus Hun-

Henry of Huntingdon.

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[1] Add. MS. 4789, British Museum, London.

[2] In county of Roscommon.

tindonensis, in Chronica sua de Gestis Anglorum[1] meminit. Et sicut frequenter assolet evenire, qui festine ascendit fastigium rote fortune pedetentim prolabitur ejusdem ad ima. De cujus miserabili casu largius prosequitur Ranulphus Cestrensis in suo Polychronico, libro sexto, cap. 6.[2] Post cujus mortem Malaghlyn, id est Malachias, capitaneus et dominus de Clancolman et Rex Midiæ, qui Malachias Magnus[3] vocatus fuit, monarchiam totius Hiberniæ obtinuit. Quiquidem Malaghlin, id est Malachias, fuit fundator Monasterii Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin. Cujus monachi eo tempore fuerunt de ordine Turonensium, et vocabantur Grisei Monachi sive cani, unde adhuc moderno tempore Hibernici vocant eos Monelee, id est canos Monachos, sed modo sunt ordinis sanctissimi Patris Benedicti atque Cistercii. Cujusquidem monasterii fundatio hujusmodi habuit occasionem seu originem.[4] Circa illa vero tempora quidam honestus et bonus paterfamilias, Gilmoholmoc nominatus, habitabat in quodam loco vocato Clonlyff, juxta amnem Avenlyff prope Dublin, ubi nunc est dictum monasterium fundatum.[5] Qui paterfamilias et uxor ejus Rosia, ut probaretur eorum patientia (sicut quondam Tobie) orbati erunt visu oculorum, nec poterant videre. Sed tamen per filios et generos suos habuerunt agros in culturam, et inferebantur cibariorum necessaria, et distribuebantur juxta facultates suas sufficienter unicuique, et maxime indigentibus et peregrinis. Accidit autem ut quodam tempore ipso ceco patrefamilias Gilmoholmoc sedente pre foribus, super unum grande

Account of foundation of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Malachy, King of Ireland.

Gilmoholmoc.

Clonlyff.

Avenlyff.

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[1] Henrici Archidiaconi Huntendunensis Historia Anglorum, p. 159, Rolls edition, London: 1879.

[2] Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden. Rolls edition, vol. v., p. 441. London: 1876.

[3] Maelseachlainn Mór, descendant of Colman, King of Ireland, A.D. 980–1022.

[4] In margin: "Nam eo tempore "Ptoloinenses sive O'Tolenses qui "Colmani dicti sunt habuerunt "dominationem Dublin et totius "circum adjacentis territorii."

[5] *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xvii.

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et aridum lignum et a quodam domestico domus sue dispensatore cuidam pauperi petenti eleemosynam ob honorem Dei et omnium Sanctorum suamque humilem benedictionem audierat curtatam, irrationabilem, et inhonestam responsionem, et pauperem dimissum vacuum et inanem, cecus ipse revocari fecit pauperem et refrigeratum refectumque abire dimisit, vocatoque dicto dispensatore interrogavit eum quantum estimaret divine pietatis et pauperis benedictionem: ille respondit se nescire. Tunc ipse mandavit quod nullus petens ulterius eleemosynam seu aliud qualecunque caritativum subsidium pro honore vel amore Dei dimitteretur vacuus, et quem recedens dimitteret Dei benedictionem et suam in illo loco et cum inhabitantibus et præsertim super illud aridum lignum in quo sedebat. Dispensator vero jussum adimplevit sedule. Post aliquod temporis spatium, dum sederet prefatus cecus, secundum consuetum sibi morem in prefato arido ligno, factus quasi in extasi, palpando circum se, sicut solent ceci, deprehendit de ipso arido ligno, novellam plantam crevisse delectabili et suavi odore redolentem, et folia cum fructu protulisse: cujus redolentie suavitatem admirans, ejus inclinavit cacumen, et reperiens tres fructus, ad modum pomorum, sed longe aliter redolentium quam nostra soleant poma redolere, et ex illis unum evellens, voluptate illectus, ori apponens, comedit, et statim visum recepit, et Omnipotenti Deo de suo gratuito beneficio gratias devote rependit, vocavitque illico uxorem, et alterum fructum, scilicet, pomum, illi exhibens, narravit ei de sanatione sua, que similiter Dei donum manducans, pristine sanitati fuit restituta, et ex tunc uterque ire poterat, quo vellet viam carpens, et vie ducem non ulterius requirens. At ille Gillemoholmoc parumper intra se deliberans, uxori sue dixit: Ecce, conjux et socia mea dilecta, recolo quod Dominus meus Melaghlin manet cecus apud Themoriam, id est

Tharagh,[1] qui dedit mihi istum locum, cum fundis et campis adjacentibus, et dolendum est valde quod talis ac tantus largus Dominus, quondam dominatum totius terre possidens et gubernans, modo quasi villicus intra unius villagii sive pagi parvi precinctum cum paucis demoratur. Surgam, atque ibo, et tertium fructum qui remanet deferens sibi tradam donum celitus donatum. Eadem hora surgens, perexit Themoriam, id est Tharagh, et, intrans manerium de Themoria, dominum suum Malachiam salutavit reverenter. Cui Malachias: Quis, enim, es tu? Et ille respondit: Servus tuus sum, Gilmoholmoc de Clonlyff. At Malachias dixit: Falsum est quod dicis, quoniam Gilmoholmoc manet cecus in domo sua, et non potest huc venire. Tunc ipse ait: Indubitanter, domine mi, ego sum Gilmoholmoc, servus tuus, et est presens mecum hic uxor mea, ancilla tua, Rosia Innyncanban. Et consequenter narravit ei de miraculo facto per divinam dispensationem, et ait: Ecce, attuli huc ad te, dominum meum, tertium fructum, ut inde gustans Deum omnis gratie et bonitatis depreceris, ut et te misericorditer dignetur intueri, sicut et nos. Et cum ille gustasset, mox visum consecutus est, et gratias agens Omnipotenti Deo, ipsum fundum petiit a Gilmoholmoc, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, cui libenter concessit cum maxima devotione, quapropter dedit dicto viro Gilmoholmoc. Et sic dictum fundum et terram vocatam Clonlyff juxta flumen predictum Avenlyff, ex boriali parte Dublin, dederunt Omnipotenti Deo, et Beate Marie Virgini, omnibusque Sanctis imperpetuum, et ibi construxerunt prefatum monasterium. In cujus ecclesia constructum et consecratum et magnum et principale altare in eodem loco quo dictum aridum lignum jacuit, quod protulit illud salutiferum fructum, inde sanati erant

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Tara.

Clonlyff.

Avenlyff.

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[1] Temhair or Tara, in Meath. Reproductions of ancient drawings in connection with Tara will be found in "Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland," Part ii., plate liii.; and Part iii., plate xxiv. London, 1878–79.

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prefati tres orbati oculorum acie. Preterea constat sic Deo nostro benignissimo ex sua abundanti gratia largiente, ad laudem et ad gloriam sui nominis sanctissimi, ejusdem genetricis et Virginis Marie, omniumque sanctorum, scilicet, quod nunquam postea absque sua gratiosa benedictione existeret ipse locus, a seipso tam miraculose designatus, et precipue in ordinatione prefati monasterii, quod ex affectu cordiali et reverentia filiali ad dilectissimam matrem suam laudandam et pre omnibus sanctis honorandam, quam sic dignissime sua gratia sublimavit, decoravit, benificavit, glorificavit, et Reginam Celi coronavit: instruens nos precepto et exemplo, parentes semper honorare. Cui est honor et gloria in secula seculorum. Amen.

Earl Richard Fitz Gislebert.

Comes Richardus, filius Comitis Gilberti, universis, etc. Sciatis me dedisse et hac presenti charta mea confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie, juxta Dublin, etc.—2 *b*.—[*Vol*. i. pp. 78, 83.]

William Fitz-Aldelm.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego, Willelmus filius Aldelmi, Dapifer Domini Regis Anglie, ex precepto, etc.—[*Vol*. i. p. 138.]

John de Curcy.

Johannes de Curcy[1] dilectis amicis, etc. Scire vos volo quod dum ballivus fui Domini mei, Comitis, audivi.—Teste meipso.

Henry Foliot, Master of the Templars in Ireland.

Sciant—quod ego, Frater Henricus Foliot, Magister Militiæ Templi in Hibernia, et fratres de Clontarff. Hiis testibus: Gaufrido de Costantin[2]; Richardo de Feipo[3]; Gaufrido de Feipo,[4] clerico.

Richard, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Richardus, Abbas Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dublin. In festo Sancti Andree Apostoli, 1353.—3 *a*.

Henry II.

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopis, etc. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti charta mea confirmasse Ranulpho, Abbati de Bildewas, et omnibus in posterum ejusdem Abbatie futuris Abbatibus ad regendum, etc.—Apud Feckenham.—[*Vol.* i. p. 79.]

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 125.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 142.

[3] *See* vol. i., pp. 97–99.

[4] *See* vol. i., p. 94.

Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, 18 Martii, anno 13 Edwardi IV., 1472.—11 *a*.

Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, 21 Decembris anno 18 Edwardi IV. [A.D. 1478.]—11 *b*.

Walter, Abbot of St. Mary's, A.D. 1472–1478.

Johannes, Abbas, ibidem, die Veneris post festum Sancti Benedicti (21 Martii), anno 29 Henrici VI.—[A.D. 1450–1451.]

John, Abbot of St. Mary's, A.D. 1450.

Robertus, Abbas Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, 20 Februarii, anno 5 Henrici 5. [A.D. 1417–1418.]—12 *a*.

Robert, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Johannes Talbot de Halomshire, locum tenens Hibernie.—A.D. 1417.

John Talbot.

Stephanus Lawles, Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, 24 Januarii, anno 15 Henrici VI. [1436.]

Stephen Lawles, Abbot.

John White, Abbas ibidem, 8 Junii, anno 24 Henrici VI. 1446.—12 *a*.

John White, Abbot.

Walterus, Abbas ibidem, 25 Maii, anno 3 Henrici VII. [A.D. 1488.]—13 *b*.

Walter, Abbot.

Itēm 9 Februarii, anno 11 Henrici VII., 1495. Teste: Henrico, Bangorensi Episcopo, Justiciario Hibernie.—14 *a*.

Johannes Burges, Abbas ibidem, per mortem Richardi Beg, nuper Abbatis, x. Junii, anno 3 [1511], in temporalia dicte Domus intravit.—14 *b*.

John Burges, Abbot.

Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, etc. Sciatis quod nos—intendentes qualiter quidam Dovenaldus Gillemoholmoc, cum consensu et assensu Dervorgil, filie Mac Murchad, sponse sue, ac Dermitii, filii sui primogeniti, pro salute animarum suarum et animabus[1] antecessorum et predecessorum suorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum, primitus fundavit et stabilivit Monasterium sive Domum Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, et illud dotavit et feofavit quamplurimis terris. Testibus: Roberto Preston, milite, de Gorman-

Edward IV.

Dovenaldus Gille moholmoc.

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

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[1] In margin: "Vide paginam sequentem."

ston, deputato Henrici Grey, Deputati dilecti et carisimi filii Georgii, Locumtenentis Hibernie, apud Dublin, 6 Februarii, anno 18. [A.D. 1478-9.]—15 *b*.

Reginald, King of the Isles.

Reginaldus, Dei gratia Rex Insularum: Universis, etc. Noverit universitas vestra me, intuitu Dei et pro salute anime mee, et patris mei Godredi, et matris mee, et anime sororis mee, Africe, antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, dedisse—Deo et Beate Marie—firmam pacem meam sibi et suis in terra et in mari ubicunque potestatem habuero.—16 *b*.

David de Callan.

David de Callan, Maior Civitatis Dublin, in crastino Sancti Hillarii, anno 11 Edwardi I.—18 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 296.]

Christopher Ussher.

Christopherus Ussher, Maior; Johannes Sarsfield, Egidius Rivers, Ballivi Civitatis Dublin, 10 Januarii, anno 8 Henrici VIII. [A.D. 1516-1517.]—19 *a*.

Patrick Bermingham. Robert Barnwall.

Patricius Bermingham, tunc Capitalis Justiciarius Domini Regis in Capitali Placea dicti Domini Regis in Hibernia, et Robertus Barnwall de Dromnagh, generosus, Recordator Civitatis Dublin.[1]—19 *b*.

John Orun.

Richardus Skirret, Prior Ecclesie Cathedralis Sancte Trinitatis, Dublin, Johannes Orun, Abbas Monasterii Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, 14 July, 1500.—20 *a*.

John Troy, Abbot of Mellifont. A.D. 1500.

Johannes Troy, Abbas Beate Marie Mellifontis, Reformator totius Ordinis Cisterciensis in Hibernia, 17 July, 1500.—20 *b*.

Kilmaynan.

Robertus Evers, tunc Prior de Kilmaynan.

Dovenaldus Gillemoholmoc.

Omnibus, etc, Dovenaldus Gillemoholmoc salutem in Domino. Sciatis me, cum consilio et assensu Dervorgil, filie McMurchad, uxoris mee, et Dermitii, filii nostri, dedisse [domui] Sancte Marie—terram quandam vocatam Tissoch. Hiis testibus: Albino, Episcopo de Fernis; Florentio, Episcopo Elfinense; Hugone, Magistro Hospitalariorum; Hugone, Magistro Templariorum; Simone, Priore Sancti Thome.—27 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 31.]

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[1] This and the preceding entry were probably in connection with the documents printed at pp. 31-36.

William de Carru. Tilechstelan.

Willelmus de Carru dedit terram que dicitur Tilechstelan. His testibus: Willelmo, Episcopo Himlechinensi; Humfrido, clerico.—28 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 110.]

Walter de Ridelesford.

Walterus de Ridelesford quietum clamavit in terra de Cnochcroid. Testibus: Roberto, Waterford; Herlewino, Leghlinense; Hugone, Ossoriensi, Episcopis; Meilero, tunc Justiciario; Waltero de Lacy; Mauricio, Magistro Hospitalis de Kilmaynan.[1]—[*Vol.* i. p. 30.]

Raymond, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Raymundus, Abbas Beate Marie, prope Dublin, 1201. —30 *a*.

Abbot of Glendaloch.

Charta Thome, Abbatis de Glendelach. Testibus: Albino, Fernensi Episcopo; Felice, Ossoriensi Episcopo; Nehemia, Darensi Episcopo.—30 *b*.

Simon, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Simon, Abbas Domus Beate Marie, Dublin. Tempore Richardi Electi Midensis.—31 *a*.

Richard de Cogan. A.D. 1213.

Conventio inter monachos Sancte Marie, ex una parte, et Richardum de Cogan, ex altera, de Ballibedan, anno 1213, ad festum Sancte Marie primum post consecrationem Domini Henrici Dublin. His testibus: Domino Henrico, Imelacensi Episcopo; Galfrido Luterel; Domino Waltero de Ridelesford.—31 *a*.—[*See vol.* i. p. 388.]

Robert, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Robertus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, 10 Martii, 1424, anno 3 Henrici VI.—33 *a*.

Walter le Bret.

Charta Walteri le Bret. Testibus: Magistro D. Priore Sancti Johannis, extra novam portam Dublin; Meilero de Cursun, tunc Vicecomite Dublin; Warreis Pecch.—33 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 128.]

Abbot of St. Mary's.

S.[2] Abbas Sancte Marie, Dublin, ad festum Sancte Marie, 1234.—35 *b*.

John, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Johannes, Abbas ibidem, 10 Junii, anno Henrici VI. 17. [A.D. 1439.]—36 *a*.

John, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Walterus, Abbas Sancti Thome, Dublin; Johannes, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin. 13 May, 1508.

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[1] In margin: "Circa 1210 vel 1202."

[2] *See* vol. i., pp. 378, 380

Walter, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin. 20 Junii, anno 10 Henrici VII., 1495.—39 *a.*

Adam de Feipo concessit ecclesiam de Santreff. Testibus his: Bertram de Verdun; Gilberto Pipard.—40 *a.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 95.]

Archbishops of Dublin.

Confirmatio per Johannem Archiepiscopum Dublin. Teste: W. Archidiacono Dublin.—[*Vol.* i. p. 177.]

Confirmatio Luce, Archiepiscopi Dublin. Testibus: Domino Richardo, Electo Midensi; Domino Nicholao, Abbate Sancti Thome, Dublin; Domino W. Decano Sancti Patricii, Dublin; Domino W. de London, Cancellario Sancti Patricii, Dublin.—Acta apud Dublin, 15 Aprilis, Pontificatus anno primo.—A.D. 1231.—40 *b.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 139.]

John, Bishop of Worcester, authorizes the Priory of Little Malvern to dispose of its possessions in Ireland.

Johannes,[1] miseratione Divina, Wigorniensis Episcopus, et Prioratus Sancti Egidii Minoris Malvernie, sive de Parva Malverna, patronus et Ordinarius. Cum predictus Prioratus Minoris Malvernie nonnullas ecclesias, capellas parochiales, et alias possessiones spirituales et temporales in Dublin, Midensi, Ardachadensique diocesibus infra terram Hibernie constitutas ac situatas habere dinoscitur. Quequidem ecclesie, capelle, et possessiones a dicto Prioratu per 160 milliaria distant. Cumque ipsi Prior et Conventus nobis humiliter supplicarunt: Nos—prefate emphiteosi locationi seu firme perpetue venditioni et alienationi ex assensu et consensu Cathedralis ecclesie Beate Marie, Wigorniensis diocesis nostre et ejusdem loci Capituli sive Conventus assensum, consensumque nostrum largimur. Data apud Wigorniam, 20 die mensis Decembris, anno Incarnationis Dominice 1486.—41 *b.*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Frater Thomas, Dei patientia, Prior domus sive Prioratus Beati Egidii de Minori Malvernia et ejusdem loci Conventus, Ordinis Sancti Benedicti, nigrorum monachorum Wigornie diocesis in Anglia, ex assensu tam nostri Reverendissimi in Christo Patris, et Domini, Domini Johannis, Dei gratia Wigorniensis Episcopi, dedimus Waltero, Abbati Domus sive Monasterii Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, Ordinis Cisterciensis, Dublin diocesis in Hibernia ejusdem loci Conventui et eorum successoribus grangiam nostram de Clonsillagh, quinque acras in villa de Clonsillagh, quinque acras terre et prati circa Albam Capellam de Clonsillagh, ac molendinum nostram super aquam de Avenliff in comitatu Dublin, quinque carucatas terre in Honore sive dominico de Fertollagh, sive Fertullagh, in villa que dicitur Kylsolking, necnon molendinum jacentem in Fertollagh, sive Fertullagh, ac omnia terras et jura nostra universa infra terram Hibernie. Data 27 Januarii, anno Domini 1485, et anno Regis Henrici Septimi primo.—44 *b*.

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[1] John Alcock, translated from see of Rochester to that of Worcester, A.D. 1476, Chancellor of England, A.D. 1485, Bishop of Ely, A.D. 1486.

Grant to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, from Thomas, Prior of Little Malvern.

Clonsillagh.

Avenliff.

Fertullagh.

Kylsolking.

A.D. 1485.

Confirmatio Roberti, Prioris ecclesie Cathedralis Wigorniensis, et ejusdem ecclesie Capituli. Data 20 Februarii, 1486.—45 *a*.

Robert, Prior of Cathedral of Worcester, A.D. 1486.

Thomas, Prior Domus Sancti Egidii, minoris Malvernie, dat Waltero, Abbati Beate Marie, Dublin, et Conventui, et successoribus suis, ecclesiam Albe Capelle S. Marchoti de Clonsillagh, Dublin diocesis, ecclesiam de Portloman cum capella de Weran, ecclesiam de Castlelofty, cum capella de Ballymolan in Fertullagh, necnon ecclesiam de Portshannon, Midensis dioceseos. ac etiam ecclesias de Knokrath, de Mastrum et de Rossagh, Ardacadensis diocesis, pro 450 marcis legalis monete Anglie persolutis per dictum Abbatem. Data in Domo Capitulari, 20 Aprilis, 1486.—45 *b*.

Thomas, Prior of Little Malvern.

Clonsillagh.

Portloman Weran.

Castlelofty.

Fertullagh.

Portshannon, etc.

Willelmus,[1] etc. Tuamensis Archiepiscopus; Willelmus Ardacadensis Episcopus. 26 Januarii, 1486.—46 *b*.

Archbishop of Tuam.

Universis, etc. Willelmus,[2] etc. Episcopus Ardacadensis Cum quidam Hugo Tirrell bone memorie, quondam do-

Bishop of Ardagh.

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[1] William Joy, Archbishop of Tuam.

[2] William O'Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh. This entry is apparently that referred to by Ware in his account of Bishops of Ardagh,—"Hibernia Sacra." Dublin: 1718, p. 88.

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Grants from Hugh Tirrell. minus de Castleknoke in comitatu Dublin, necnon de Portlomon, Castlelofty, Knockrath, Mastrum, Rossagh, atque Portshannan in comitatu Midensi, pro salute anime sue ac heredum suorum, ecclesias de Knockrath, Mastrum, atque Rossagh, infra diocesim Ardacadensem, Priori Minoris Malvern, dederit. Data in manerio nostro Ardacadensi 10 die Maii, A.D. 1487.—47 *a*.

Dictus Hugo dedit etiam dicto Priori ecclesias de Portloman, Portshannan, atque Castlelofty.

John Burges, Abbot of St. Mary's. Johannes Burges, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, 10 Maii, 1513.

Tirrell. Dictus Hugo Tirrell dedit dicto Priori Minoris Malvern ecclesiam Sancte Brigide de Castleknoc, cum alia capella vulgo vocata Clonsillagh.—47 *b*.

Maurice Tirrell. Mauricius Tirrell de Fertollagh, dominus de Castlelofty, dedit Waltero, Abbati Beate Marie, Dublin, et successoribus suis, advocationem ecclesie parochialis de Castlelofty. Data 25 Augusti, 1486.

Portlomman. Ecclesia parochialis S. Lommani, Abbatis de Portlomman.—48 *a*.

Richard de la Mare. Ricardus Delamare, dominus de Rossagh, dedit Waltero, Abbati Beate Marie, Dublin, et successoribus suis, advocationem ecclesie de Rossagh. Data 9 Decembris, 1486.

A.D. 1486.

Stephen, Abbot of St. Mary's. Stephanus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin. 9 Maii, 1409.—53 *b*.

Janico Markis, Maior Dublin; Thomas Benet, Robertus Blanchvill, ballivi civitatis Dublin, 10 Junii, anno secundo Henrici VII.—[A.D. 1487.]—55 *a*.

Luke, Archbishop of Dublin. Charta Luce,[1] Archiepiscopi Dublin. Testibus: Hugone, Ossoriensi Episcopo, Magistro Willelmo de Culna, Cancellario Ecclesie Sancti Patricii, Dublin.—Circa 1252.—55 *b*.

Lucy, Prioress of Tachmolinbeg. Charta Lucie, Priorisse Sancte Marie de Tachmolinbeg,[2] Ordinis Sancti Augustini. Testibus: Johanne

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 139.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 175.

Dublin Archiepiscopo; H., Canonico ejus; R. de Bedford.—Circa 1200.—56 *b.*

Bishop of Glendaloch.

Charta M. Glendelacensis Episcopi. Testibus: G. Archidiacono, Hugone de Hospitali; Hugone de Templariis; S. Priore Sancti Thome.—Circa 1190.—57 *a.*

Leonard, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Leonardus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, tempore M. Glendelacensis Episcopi, et Johannis,[1] titulo Sancti Stephani in Monte Celio, Presbyteri Cardinalis.—57 *b.*

Securus, Abbot of St. Mary's. A.D. 1232.

Conventio inter Securum, Abbatem Beate Marie, Dublin, et Richardum de Sancto Martino, Decanum ecclesie Sancti Patricii, Dublin, 20 Julii, 1232.—57 *b.*

A.D. 1367.

Richardus Bodenham, Abbas Beate Marie, 26 Maii, 1367.—57 *b.*

Galrotheston.

Charta Donati Macraitti, Episcopi Laonensis, qua concessit[2] Willelmo Fytz Reuher manerium de Galrotheston,[3] in comitatu Dublin, pro Hamouston in comitatu Limerici, anno 1428.—54 *a.*

Henri, Archbishop of Dublin.

Henricus, Dublin Archiepiscopus. Testibus: Rogero, Priore Sancte Trinitatis Dublin; Magistro Philippo de Bray; Magistro Thoma, Cancellario Sancti Patricii, Dublin; Magistris Galfrido et Radulpho de Bristol; Magistris Johanne de Tanton et Ricardo de Werminster: Ricardo de Corner, Galfrido Turvill.—59 *a.*—[*Vol.* i., *p.* 187.]

Michael, Archbishop of Dublin. A.D. 1458.

Michael,[4] Dublin Archiepiscopus. Venerabili confratri nostro Thome, Dei gratia Episcopo Lechlinensi. 10 Octobris, 1458.—59 *b.*

Athy.

Prioratus Cruciferorum de Athy.—60 *a.*

Priory of Conall.

Nicholaus, Prior Domus de Conall. 22 Februarii, 1456.—60 *b.*

A.D. 1483.

Charta Milonis, Episcopi Lechlinensis. Data in civitate Leghlin, 27 Maii, 1483.—62 *a.*

William, Earl of Nottingham.

Omnibus, etc. Willelmus, Comes Nottingham, Vicecomes Barkley et Carelagh alias Catyrlagh, salutem:

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[1] *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xxvi.

[2] This transaction is noticed by Ware, in connexion with Donatus Mac Cragh, Bishop of Killaloe. *See* "Hibernia Sacra," Dublin: 1717, p. 230.

[3] *See* vol. i., p. 313.

[4] *See* p. 4.

Walter Champflower, Abbot of St. Mary's.

Sciatis nos, prefatum Comitem, dedisse et concessisse Waltero Champflower, Abbati Monasterii Beate Marie, advocationem et patronatum ecclesie parochialis Beate Marie Virginis de Carelagh, sive Catyrlagh, Leghlinensis dioceseos. Data 10 Februarii, anno Regis Richardi Tertii post conquestum Anglie secundo.—A.D. 1484.

Confirmatio Milonis, Episcopi Lechlinensis.—Ultimo Aprilis, A.D. 1492.

Abbey of Bildewas.

Conventio facta in festo Omnium Sanctorum, A.D. 1182, inter fratrem R., Abbatem Domus Beate Marie de Bildewas, Ordinis Cisterciensis, et ejusdem Domus Conventum ex una parte, et fratrem L. Abbatem Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, et ejusdem loci Conventum, Ordinis ejusdem, ex altera, etc.—65 *a*.—[*Vol.* i., *p* 354.]

Philip Chirchull, Abbot of Dunbrothy.

Anno 1340, Philippus Chirchull,[1] Abbas de Dunbrothy, depositus per J. de Beatitudine, et T. de Granardo,[2] Abbates, quia recusavit subire visitationem Philippi, Abbatis Monasterii Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, et in ejus locum suffectus est Willelmus de Ross, antea Prior ejusdem loci.—65 *b*.

Cistercian Abbots.

Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, restitutus possessioni sue quoad subjectionem immediatam Domus de Dunbrothy per Reginaldum et Henricum, de Mellifont et de Sancto Salvatore Abbates. 29 Julii, anno Domini 1342. Consentientibus Abbatibus de Maio, de Valle Salutis, de Jeripont, de Wethneia, de Surio, de Sancta Cruce, de Rosea Valle, de Choro Benedicti, de Casellia, de Beatitudine Dei, de Ynes, de Benedictione Dei, de Castro Dei, de Albo Tractu, et de Granardo, etc.[3]—66 *b*.

A.D. 1343.

Johannes, Abbas, et Cistercii Capitulum Generale, anno Domini 1343, confirmat jus Abbatis Monasterii

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 326.

[2], [3] *See post*, "Cœnobia Cisterciensia Hiberniæ."

Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, ad monasterium de Dunbrothy.—67 *a*. Dunbrody.

Charta Simonis le Poer qua concessit Deo et Sancte Marie totam terram quam Milo de Cogan dedit eis prope Corcaiam, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet, Kelmohenoc, et 15 carucatas terre. Testibus: Johanne de Curcy,[1] tunc temporis Justiciario; Ada de Hereford; Richardo Tirrell; Gilberto de Langle; Willelmo fratre suo; Richardo de Feipo, et aliis.—A.D. 1185.—67 *b*. Simon le Poer. Milo de Cogan. Kilmohenoc.

Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin. 12 Martii, 1493.—71 *a*. Abbot of St. Mary's.

Johannes, Abbas ibidem.—6 Februarii, anno Henrici VII. 19 [1503-4].—72 *a*.

Mellana Yong obiit 13 Novembris, 1461, prout patet in Martyrologio nostro.—74 *a*. Mellana Yong, A.D. 1461.

Hugo de Lacy[2] dedit Adamo de Faipon pro servitio suo feoda 21 militum, scilicet, Escrin. Testibus: Richardo de Bellofago, et Mauricio filio Geraldi; Roheis, uxore sua.—76 *b*. Hugh de Lacy. Scrin.

Notum, etc. me, Adam de Faipon, obtulisse Deo et vovisse solemniter corpus meum sepeliendum in Monasterio Sancte Marie de Dublin, ubi Deo serviunt Albi monachi, et ubi frater Thomas, germanus meus, habitum religionis assumpserat. Testibus his: Richardo, filio meo, Lucia, sponsa mea.—77 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 93.] Adam de Faipon.

Vestre,—liqueat racione presentis,[3] Pater Sanctissime, quod ego, Adam de Faypon, servus vestre Sanctitatis, assignavi capelle Sancti Nicholai, que sita est in castello meo juxta Scrinium,[4] per assensum Eugenii, Midensis Episcopi, omnes decimas totius terre mee quam tunc possidebam in episcopatu Midensi ad titulum ejusdem capelle tunc dotate ordinavit et instituit predictus Episcopus Thomam, fratrem meum, antequam alicui hominum dedissem terram in Hiber- Adam de Faipon. Scrin.

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[1] *See* p. 4.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 92.

[3] In margin "Circa 1185."

[4] *See* vol. i., pp. 91-93.

nia. Sciat etiam vestra paternitas quod ego sum quem primo certum est dedisse decimas in illo episcopatu et predictum Thomam primum omnium de lingua nostra in episcopatu illo fuisse ordinatum et primum per episcopum fuisse institutum, quia omnes alii tunc temporis per manum laicam sibi decimas usurpabant. Postea vero elapsis quasi decem annis in quibus continue rexit prefatus Thomas prefatam capellam sibi per Apostolicum Alexandrum [1] confirmatam cum omnibus suis que diximus pertinentiis dedit predictus Episcopus eandem capellam et omnia ipsius pertinentia pauperibus Monachis Albis Sancte Marie, Dublin, presentacione mea et supplicatione fratris mei, predicti fratris Thome, qui noviter est apud monachos eosdem novitius, et cum capella ecclesiam, cujus membrum ipsa erat et est, eisdem contulit in perpetuam eleemosynam.

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Leonard, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.

Hujus ecclesie clavem venerabili Leonardo,[2] prefatorum monachorum Abbati, sepedictus Episcopus assignavit in eadem ecclesia convocato et vidente capitulo. Statim ac in sequente proxima septimana, ad instantiam quorundam meorum militum peticionem, recepit Episcopus duos alios clericos ad ipsorum decimas predicte capelle, cum reliquis totius terre mee decimis, ut prediximus, canonice assignatas, antequam ipsi terram aliquam possedissent.

Kenles.

Super quo, tam enormiter facto et tam subito, monachi stupefacti,—Cum enim quendam monachum Cisterciensem, virum in bonis probatum moribus, per communem cleri consensum, similiter et populi, in episcopum Kenles electum et consecratum, per Apostolicum etiam confirmatum, violenter impudens ejecisset Midensis Episcopus, et episcopatum ejus episcopatui suo . . . . . tare presumeret.—78*a*.

Christinus, Abbas de Loman.[3]—78 *a*.

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[1] In margin: "Alexander ille obiit 1181." Alexander III., Pope, A.D. 1159–1181.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. xxxv.

[3] In margin: "quere Novan?"

Richard de Faipon.

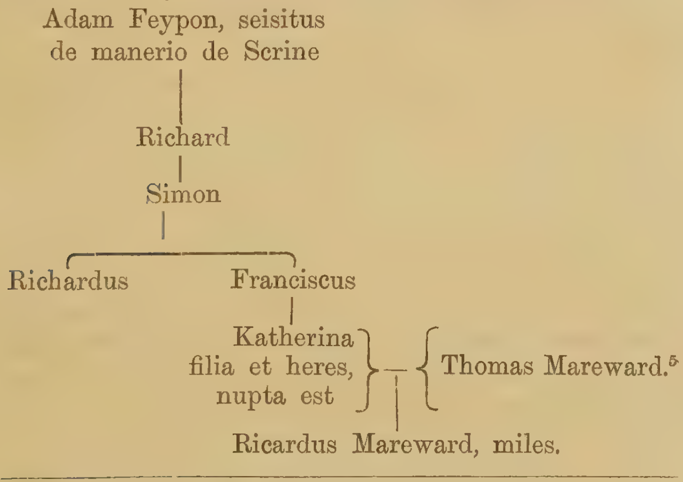
Charta Richardi de Faipon, filii Richardi filii Ade de Faipon. Testibus: Luca, Dublin Archiepiscopo; Domino G. de Turvill, Dublin Archidiacono; Magistro Thoma de Cravill; Domino G. de Helm, Precentore Sancti Patricii, Dublin.—78 *b.*

Simon de Faipon.

Charta Simonis de Faipon, militis, filii et heredis Richardi de Faipon, ac domini de Scrin.—79 *a.*—[*Vol.* i. p. 196.]

Francis de Faipon.

Charta Francisci de Faipon, filii et heredis Symonis de Faipon, domini de Scrin et Santreff. Testibus: Domino Mauricio Filio Thome,[1] Comite Kildare, tunc Justiciario Hibernie; Domino Mauricio[2] Filio Mauricii, Comite Desmonie; Domino Jacobo Botiller, Comite Ormonie;[3] Petro Barfott,[4] Maiore Civitatis Dublin; Roberto Walsh, Johanne Windonne, tunc ballivis ejusdem civitatis; Johanne Seriaunt, et aliis.—79 *a.*


Adam Feypon, seisitus de manerio de Scrine
Richard
Simon
Richardus
Franciscus
Katherina filia et heres, nupta est
Thomas Mareward.[5]
Ricardus Mareward, miles.

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[1] Maurice Fitz-Thomas, Earl of Kildare, Justiciary of Ireland, A.D. 1360.

[2] Maurice Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Desmond.

[3] James Botiller, Earl of Ormonde.

[4] Peter Barfott, Mayor of Dublin, A.D. 1357, 1359, 1360.

[5] In margin:—"Thomas ille occisus est 1414, 10 Maii. Vide "Annales H. Marleburge." The passage referred to is as follows: "In the feast of Saints Gordian "and Epimachus, the English of "Meath were discomfited, and "there Thomas Maureuard, Baron "of Skrine, was slain."—"Chronicles of Ireland." Dublin: 1633, p. 219.

Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.

Robertus Prindergast, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, tempore Thome Marward.

Mareward, Baron of Scrine.

Charta Richardi Mareward, militis, Baronis de Scrine. Data ultimo Februarii, 1472. Teste : Johanne Chever, Capitali Justiciario Capitalis Placee.

Charta Walteri Marward (filii et heredis Willelmi Mareward), Baronis de Scrine. Data 8 Junii, 1481.—80 *a*.

Philip Wafre, Abbot.

Philippus Wafre, Abbas domus Beate Marie, Dublin. 20 Novembris, anno Edwardi 3 et Francie 7.—81 *b*.

David de Barry.

David de Barry, Capitalis Justiciarius Hibernie; Walterus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie; Dominus Richardus Rupelle; Dominus Fromundus le Brun, Cancellarius Domini Edwardi in Hibernia. In crastino Beati Johannis ante Portam Latinam, anno Henrici III. 52.—7 Maii, 1268.

A.D. 1388.

Stephanus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, 1 Maii, 1388, —84 *a*.

Gilbert de Nugent.

Church of Dissertale.

Sciant omnes, tam moderni quam futuri, quod ego, Gillebertus de Nugent, cum consilio et consensu Richardi, fratris mei, de Capella, dedi Deo, et Albis monachis Sancte Marie, juxta Dublin, ecclesiam de Dissertale, etc.—93 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 105.]

Ballicur.

Ballicur antiquis temporibus vocabatur Disertale.—94 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 282.]

Abbot of Bildewas.

Henry II.

Abbas de Bildewas in Anglia est Pater Abbas Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, et dicta Domus est sub visitacione Abbatis de Bildewas,[1] per donum Henrici Fitz Empress, nuper Regis Anglie.—95 *a*.

Stephen, Abbot of St. Mary's Dublin. A.D. 1236.

Stephanus, Abbas Beate Marie, in crastino clausi Pasche, anno 20 Henrici (3 opinor), Mauritio [filio] Geraldi tunc Justiciario Hibernie.—A.D. 1236.—96 *b*.

Eugenius, Dei gratia Clunardensis[2] Episcopus, Omnibus,—Sciant,—quod nos, postulatione Domini Ade de Faipo et Domini Thome, fratris ejus, concessimus Sancte Marie, juxta Dublin, ecclesiam de Scrinio.

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 357.

[2] In margin: "Alibi Midensis."

Testibus: Thoma de Faipo; Gilberto, Priore de Develech; Magistro Osberto de Butterlee; Bertramo de Verdun; Gilberto Pipard; Roberto Poer; Philippo de Wigornia; Malmori, sacerdote, et aliis.—98 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 156.]

Archbishops of Armagh.

Confirmatio Thome, Armachani Archiepiscopi. Testibus: Albino, Fernensi Episcopo; Concordo, Enachdunensi Episcopo.—[*Vol.* i. p. 142.]

A.D. 1336.

Confirmatio David, Archiepiscopi Armachani, de beneficiis ad Monasterium Beate Marie, Dublin, pertinentibus in diocesi Midie. Data apud Drogheda, 16 Augusti, anno Domini 1336.—99 *a*.

William, Bishop of Leighlin. A.D. 1233.

Willelmus, Lechlinensis Episcopus — Die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Patricii, anno Gratie 1233, Securo tunc Abbate Beate Marie, Dublin.—100 *b*–101 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 165.]

William, Bishop of Meath, A.D. 1434.

Willelmus, Episcopus Midensis, obiit die Jovis in festo Ascencionis Domini, anno Regis Henrici VI. 12. [1434.]—101 *b*.

Walter, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, A.D. 1484.

Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin. 5 Aprilis, anno primo Richardi III. [1484].—102 *a*.

Roderic O'Connor. Felim O'Connor, Lord of Connacht. Clonvodach. Tirmany.

Sciant—quod ego Rothericus O'Concher,[1] de consensu et assensu, concessione simul et ex confirmacione fratris mei Fidelmi, Domini Conacie, dedi Deo et Sancte Marie, Abbati et monachis Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, terras subscriptas in illo theodo quod vocatur Clonvodach, in Tirmanny, pro salute anime mee et animarum omnium fidelium, viz. villatam terre de Deserto juxta Briolam. His testibus: Beate memorie Domino Felice,[2] Tuamensi Archiepiscopo, avunculo meo; Fedelmo, supra memorato; Domino Alano, Elphinensi Episcopo, qui concessionem de concessione et consensu Decani et Capituli confirmavit; Cornelio O'Kallon, Odone, M^cDermod, et aliis.—103 *a*.

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[1],[2] *See* page 5.

Ricardus de Rupella.

Sciant, etc. quod ego Ricardus de Rupella, Dei intuitu, et pro salute anime Domini mei, Domini Johannis Filii Galfridi, et pro salute anime mee, dedi Deo et Beate Marie et Sancto Benedicto, et Abbati et Conventui Abbathie Sancte Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, totam villatam de Dissert. Apud Ballycolin, 15 Junii, anno Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis 54. His testibus: Fromundo Brun, tunc Cancellario Hibernie; Domino Theobaldo Pincerna; Domino Galfrido de Rolly; Domino Willelmo de Rupella, filio meo.—103 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 254.]

Dissert.

Felix, Archbishop of Tuam.

Universis, etc.—Felix, Dei gratia Tuamensis Archiepiscopus, significamus nos, de assensu Tuamensis Capituli, dedisse monachis Sancte Marie, juxta Dublin terram illam que vocatur Achedmor in Kerry, Loclinevarin, cum pertinentiis suis.—His testibus: Fedelimo, Rege Conactie; Donato, Elphinensi, et Thoma, Ardachadensi, Episcopis; Henrico et Nigello, de Benedictione Dei et de Granardo, Abbatibus; Christino, Tuamensi, Alano, Maionensi, Johanne, Elphinensi, Archidiaconis.—A.D. 1231.—104 *a*.

Felim, King of Connacht.

A.D. 1231.

Arch-bishop of Dublin.

Richardus, Archiepiscopus Dublin; Johannes, Tuamensis Archiepiscopus; Thomas, Fernensis Episcopus; Robertus Dyke, Dublin Archidiaconus. 5 Martii, 1441.

Arch-bishops of Tuam.

Thomas, Archiepiscopus Tuamensis, mense Junii, 1260, pontificatus anno secundo.

Gregorius, Tuamensis Archiepiscopus.—Datum Dublin, 19 Februarii, 1372, translationis anno primo.—104 *b*.

Cistercian Abbots.

Abbates de Mellifont, de Colle Victorie, de Buellio, de Granardo, et de Flumine Dei.[1]—105 *a*.

Richardus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin . . . . Novembris, 1353.

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[1] *See, post*, "Cœnobia Cisterciensia Hiberniæ."

Bertram de Verdon Radulph de Verdun.

Cecilia de Verdun,[1]
nupta Galfrido de
Altaribus, vel de
Alters, habuit fratrem
uterinum, scilicet, Nicholaum
de Verdun.—106 *b*.

Eugenius Arch-bishop of Armagh.

Charta Eugenii, Armachani Archiepiscopi. Testibus: Luca, Archidiacono Armachano; T. Abbate Mellifontis; S. Abbate Sancti Thome, Dublin; Magistro Raguele, et aliis.—109 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 150.]

Robert, Bishop of Ardagh.

Robertus, Ardachensis Episcopus, etc.—Cum essem Abbas Domus Sancte Marie, juxta Dublin.—[*Vol.* i. p. 155.]

Luke, Arch-bishop of Armagh.

Charta Luce, Armachani Archiepiscopi: Testibus: F. Tuamensi Archiepiscopo; F. Rathlur, N. Clochorensi, G. Dromorensi, E. Clon[ardensi] Episcopis; Magistris Laurentio, Archidiacono Armachano; Laurentio, persona de Kenel.

Patrick, Arch-bishop of Armagh.

Confirmatio Fratris Patricii, Archiepiscopi Armachani. Testibus: Hugone, Episcopo Midensi; Milone, Episcopo Ardachensi; Richardo de Malmesbury, Archidiacono Midie.—110 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 327.]

Stephanus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin.—8 Februarii, 1399.—110 *b*.

Bishop of Clogher.

Charta N. Clochorensis Episcopi. Testibus: G. Drumorensi, C. Tirbrunensi, Episcopis; M. Mellifontis, H. Beatitudinis, Abbatibus.—Circa 1233.—111 *a*. —[*Vol.* i. p. 160.]

Richardus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin.—In festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, 1357.—111 *b*. A.D. 1357.

Johannes, Abbas Sancti Thome, Dublin.—7 May, 1362.—112 *a*. A.D. 1362.

Johannes, Abbas Sancti Thome, Dublin.—22 Februarii, 1425.—112 *b*. A.D. 1425.

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[1] In this entry the compiler would appear to have erroneously set down the wife of Geoffrey des Auters as "Cecilia de Verdun" instead of "Cecilia de Vernun," daughter of Ralph de Vernun. *See* vol. i., p. 59.

Mayor of Drogheda.

Johannes, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin.—A tempore Jo. de Dubilton, Archidiaconi Midie; Bricii, Archidiaconi Armachani; et Richardi[1] Bard, Maioris de Drogheda.—122 *a*.

Abbots of St. Mary's, Dublin.

Brianus, Abbas Beate Marie, Dublin, anno 1272, die Lune proximo ante Privicarnium.—122 *b*.

Richardus, Abbas ibidem, mense Junii, anno regni Regis Edwardi III. 40. [1366.]

Templars.

Frater Herbertus de Mancester, Magister Militie Templi in Hibernia.—Fratres Militie de Crok.—Mense Aprilis, 1237.—123 *ā*.

Gilbert, Archbishop of Armagh.
Ballybaghill, etc.
Kellach, Archbishop.

Gilbertus, Dei gratia Ardmachanus Archiepiscopus, dedit dicto Monasterio terram Sancti Patricii quod dicitur Ballybaghill, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, scilicet, Rathconconery, Cnockneseragh, Drissoc cum omnibus pertinenciis, sicut predecessor meus pie memorie, Kellach Archiepiscopus, eas tenuit et habuit unquam. Testibus: Milone, Constabulario Regis; Galfrido de Constantin; Herberto de Umfraville; Galfrido de Cogan; et aliis.—[*Vol.* i. p. 141.]

Archbishops of Armagh, etc.
A.D. 1199.

Thomas, Archiepiscopus Armachanus, concessit dicto Monasterio terram Sancti Patricii que dicitur Ballibachel. Testibus: M. Archiepiscopo Casselensi, et Legato totius Hibernie; A. Episcopo de Wexford; Felice, Episcopo de Ossory; Johanne, Episcopo de Leghlin; M. Episcopo de Glendelacensi; Simone, Electo Midensi; Radulfo, Archidiacono de Midia; Willelmo, Archidiacono de Duvelin; Garino, Archidiacono Glendelacensi; Petro Pipard, Willelmo Parvo, tunc temporis Justiciariis, et multis aliis.—Anno 1199.—124 *ȧ*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 143.]

Archbishop, Bishops, etc.

Charta Eugenii, Armachani Archiepiscopi. Testibus: P.[2] Archiepiscopo Tuamensi; A. Episcopo Wexford; Simone, Episcopo Midensi; H. Episcopo Ossoriensi; Willelmo, Episcopo Glendelacensi; Meilero, tunc Justiciario Hibernie; W. de Lacy; H de Lacy; H.

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[1] In margin: "Iste Richardus fuit "Maior mense Aprilis, 1269."

[2] In margin: "Is erat Phelim "vel Felix."

de Bissett; G. de Lutterell; Roberto Rofo; R. Archidiacono Midie; W. Archidiacono Dublin; W. Parvo; P. Pipard; R. Terrell; R. de Faipo; G. de Constantin; et multis aliis.—Circa 1203.—[*Vol.* i. p. 148.]

Alia charta Eugenii (ubi loco P., inter testes predictos, habetur F. Archiepiscopus Tuamensis).

Charta Donati, Armachani Archiepiscopo. Testibus F. Tuamensi Archiepiscopo; Florencio Rathlurensi; Nehemia Clochorensi; G. Connorensi; E. Clonensi, Episcopis; Magistro Laurentio, Archidiacono Armachano; Laurentio, persona de Kenlis, et aliis.—A.D. 1219.—124 *b*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 153.]

A.D. 1219.

Charta Patricii, Armachani Archiepiscopi. Testibus: Hugone, Episcopo Midensi; Milone, Episcopo Ardachensi; Richardo de Malmesbury, Archidiacono Midie; Richardo de Rupella, Justiciario Hibernie.—A.D. 1264.—125 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 327.]

Patrick. Archbishop of Armagh.
A.D. 1264

Charta Generalis Capituli Armachani. Testibus: Domino F. Episcopo de Keneleogan; A. Abbate Mellifontis; M. Abbate Petri et Pauli de Armach; G. Abbate de Yvor; Nicholao de Verdon; W. de Pipard.—125 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 151.]

General Chapter of Armagh.
Newry.

Charta Johannis, Hospitalis Sancti Stephani, in Monte Celio, Presbyteri Cardinalis,[1] et Apostolice Sedis Legati, facta Leonardo, Abbati Beate Marie, Dublin.—A.D. 1202.—125 *b*.

John, Cardinal.
A.D. 1202.

Charta M., Casselensis Archiepiscopi; Apostolice Sedis Legati, etc.—Quia mandatum Domini Pape et Domini Johannis Comitis suscepimus.—[*Vol.* i. p. 145.]

Archbishop of Cashel.

Charta Comitis Richardi, filii Comitis Gilberti. Testibus: Milone de Cogan; Johanne de Clahulla; Richardo Cogan; Waltero Bloet; Richardo Bloet; et multis aliis.—[*Vol.* i. p. 83.]

Earl Richard Fitz Gilbert.

Nicholaus, Abbas Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, etc.—in festo Sancti Patricii, anno Gratie 1243.

Nicholas. Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.
A.D. 1243.

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[1] Giovanni di Salerno. *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xxvi.

Arch-bishop of Dublin. Conventio inter J., Archiepiscopum Dublin, et L. Abbatem Beate Marie, juxta Dublin. Testibus: R. Abbate de Bildewas; Henrico, Priore Omnium Sanctorum de Dublin; Simone, Priore Sancti Thome; Geraldo,[1] Archidiacono de Sancto Davide; Hugone de Clahul et Andrea, Hospitalariis; Waltero Templario de Clantarf; Hamone Passelewe, Constabulario de Dublin; et aliis.—A.D. 1186.—126 *a*.—[*Vol.* i. p. 171.]

John Orum. A.D. 1489. Johannes Orum, monachus et Procurator Abbatis et Conventus Beate Marie, Dublin, 16 Martii, 1489.

Magister D., Prior Hospitalis Sancti Johannis extra Novam Portam Dublin, et R. Prior Omnium Sanctorum, Dublin, tempore Honorii Pape, et Henrici, Archiepiscopi Dublin.—126 *b*.

A.D. 1493. Walterus, Abbas Beate Marie. 28 Augusti, 1493.

A.D. 1523. Johannes Burges, Abbas ibidem. 22 Octobris, anno regni Regis Henrici VIII. 15 (1523).—128 *a*.

Idem Johannes, Abbas, 26 Junii, anno 17 Henrici VIII. [A.D. 1524.]—129 *a*.—fol. ultimo.

A.D. 1525. Regestum (e quo ista desumpta sunt) scriptum fuit anno 1525, tempore Johannis Burges, Abbatis Domus Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin.

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[1] In margin: "Giraldus Cambrensis." *See* p. xlvi.

# IV.—PROCEEDINGS BETWEEN THE CITY OF DUBLIN AND ST. MARY'S ABBEY, IN RELATION TO FISHING, ETC.,[1] A.D. 1516–1517.

Agreement for arbitration.

1. Hec indentura, facta decimo die Januarii, anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi octavo, inter Christoferum Usher, Maiorem civitatis Dublin, Johannem Sarsewell, et Egidium Ryvers, Ballivos ejusdem civitatis, et Communes civitatis predicte, ex una parte, et Johannem,[2] Abbatem Domus Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, et Conventum predicte Domus, ex parte altera, testatur quod ubi ante hec tempora certe variationes, dissensiones, et discordie fuerunt inter predictos Maiorem, Ballivos, et Communes et suos predecessores, et predictos Abbatem et Conventum et suos predecessores, tam pro centum solidis annui redditus[3] quos predicti Maior, Ballivi, et sui successores, clamant et clamaverunt habere pro certis terris predictorum Abbatis et Conventus et predecessorum suorum vocatis Le Crenans,[4] quam pro batella ad piscandum quam predicti Abbas et Conventus et sui predecessores clamant et clamaverunt habere super aquam de Anelyffy per concessiones nobilium progenitorum[5] Domini Regis qui nunc est: Et ulterius pro custuma piscium vocatorum Le Pres meys tempore piscationis allecis vel allecum pro collocatione et permissione

Crenans.

Claim to fish in Liffey.

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[1] "White Book," Ms., fol. 134, Archives of Municipal Corporation of Dublin.

[2] John Burges, Abbot, A.D. 1511–1531.

[3] *See* vol. i., pp. 248, 346, 349.

[4] Styled "Crynan," in charter of Prince John, A.D. 1192; *see* vol. i. p. 267. The name appears as "Crinan" in King John's Charter, A.D. 1200.—"Historical and Municipal "Documents of Ireland," 1870, p. 57.

[5] *See* vol. i., pp. 248, 291, 346, 349, 526.

rethium vocatorum staknetts super terram et strandam predictorum Abbatis et Conventus ex parte boriali aque de Annlyffy, et pro omnibus aliis causis et demandis ortis sive oriundis, motis sive movendis, quod vel que aliqua pars predictarum partium contra alteram potest sive scit ponere sive allegare, tam predicti Maior et Ballivi et Communes pro se et successoribus suis quam predicti Abbas et Conventus pro se et successoribus suis, ex eorum unanimi assensu et consensu, et ex assensu et consensu cujuslibet partis predictarum partium, per presentes eorum literas indentatas, submiserunt se, et eorum quelibet pars partium predictarum submisit se, stare, expectare, et performare laudum, decretum, arbitrium, et judicium Patritii Bermingham, generosi, Capitalis Justiciarii Domini Regis Capitalis Placee dicti Domini Regis in Hibernia; Roberti Bernewall de Dromnagh, generosi, Recordatoris civitatis Dublin, arbitrorum et Judicum indifferenter electorum inter partes predictas, in, de, et super jus, titulum, et possessionem, tam predictorum centum solidorum pro lez Crenanys predictis, quam pro discordia batelle predicte ad piscandum et Le Pres meys allecis, sive allecum, quam omnium aliarum variationum, actionum realium et personalium litium, querelarum, et demandarum, existentium sive pendentium inter partes predictas, sive aliquem aut eorum aliquam partem, et eorum predecessores ab origine mundi usque in diem confectionis presentium.

Arbitrators: Patrick Bermingham, Chief Justice, and Robert Bern wall, Recorder of Dublin.

Herrings.

In cujus rei testimonium, huic parti indenturarum penes predictos Maiorem, Ballivos, et Communes et suos successores remanenti predicti Abbas et Conventus in Domo sua Capitulari sigillum suum Conventuale apposuerunt. Datum die et anno supradictis.

Decree by arbitrators.

2. Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quorum noticiam presentes pervenerint, Patritius Bermingham, Capitalis Justiarius Domini Regis in capitali placea dicti Domini Regis in Hibernia; Robertus Bernewall, gene-

rosus, Recordator civitatis Dublin, salutem in Domino sempiternam:

Sciatis quod ubi Christoferus Ussher, Maior civitatis Dublin, Johannes Sarsewell et Egidius Ryvers, Ballivi ejusdem civitatis, et Communes civitatis predicte, ex una parte, Johannes, Abbas Domus Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, et Conventus ejusdem Domus, ex altera parte, submiserunt se, et eorum quelibet pars se submisit, stare, expectare, et performare decretum, laudum, arbitrium, et judicium nostrum, Patritii Bermingham, Capitalis Justitiarii Domini Regis in Capitali Placea dicti Domini Regis in Hibernia, Roberti Bernewall de Dromnagh, generosi, Recordatoris civitatis Dublin, tam de et super centum solidis annui redditus quos predicti Maior, Ballivi, et sui predecessores clamant et clamaverunt habere, tam pro certis terris vocatis le Crenanys, sive le Crenagh, quam quidem terram sive terras predicti Abbas et Conventus et sui predecessores habent et habuerunt in sua pacifica possessione a tempore quo memoria hominum non existit, quam pro batilla ad piscandum quam predicti Abbas et Conventus et sui predecessores habent et habuerunt, clamant et clamaverunt habere super aquam de Athlyffy per concessionem nobilium progenitorum Domini Regis qui nunc est. Et ulterius pro custuma piscium vocatorum Le Pres meyse, tempore piscationis allecis sive allecum, pro collocatione rethium et staks, vulgariter nuncupatorum stak netts, super terram et strandam predictorum Abbatis et Conventus, ubicunque rethia et stakys fuerint collocata super terram et strandam predictorum Abbatis et Conventus, ex parte boriali aque de Athlyffy, et pro omnibus aliis causis, querelis, actionibus, et demandis, quos, quas, vel que pars una contra alteram habere potest, sive demandare, ab origine mundi usque in presentem diem, prout per eorum literas inter eos indentatas de submissione eorum et cujuslibet earum partium sub sigillo eorum ac alterius earum partium plenius continetur.

Crenanys or Crenagh.

Examination of evidences.

Super quod vel que nos, predicti arbitri, videntes et examinantes omnes tales evidentias et probationes sicut quelibet pars partium predictarum pro se, predecessoribus, et successoribus suis, monstravit per examinationem et maturam deliberationem, per supervisum omnium premissorum quam per plenum assensum et consensum predictarum partium, decrevimus et judicamus quod predicti Maior, Ballivi, Communes nec successores sui de cetero imperpetuum desiderabunt nec clamabunt habere dictum redditum centum solidorum nec aliquam parcellam eorundem de predictis Abbate et Conventu, nec a successoribus suis in perpetuum, sed quod predictus redditus centum solidorum annualiter adnullatur et adnulletur et extinctus fuerit imperpetuum.

Ac etiam decrevimus et judicamus quod predicti Maior, Ballivi, et Communes, pro se et successoribus suis, relaxabunt totum jus, titulum, et introitum quod vel que ipsi et predecessores sui habent seu habuerunt in predictis centum solidis annui redditus predicti, Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis, si predicti Abbas et Conventus hoc desiderare voluissent.

Ac etiam nos, predicti arbitri, decrevimus et judicamus quod predicti Abbas et Conventus concedant predictis Maiori, Ballivis, et successoribus suis, in recompensationem predictorum centum solidorum, adnullatorum et extinctorum, quadraginta solidos annui redditus legalis monete Hibernie levandos et percipiendos de omnibus terris et tenementis predictorum Abbatis et Conventus infra civitatem Dublin per eorum cartam sigillatam sicut predicti Maior, Ballivi, et Communes devisabunt.

The Abbey's fishing-boat on Liffey.

Ac etiam decrevimus et judicamus quod predicti Abbas et Conventus et sui successores habeant et gaudeant et habebunt et gaudebunt, pacifice suam batillam ad piscandum super aquam de Ampliffy sine impedimento et disturbatione predictorum Maioris, Ballivorum, Civium, et successorum suorum, secundum tenorem et effectum concessionum nobilium progenitorum Domini Regis nunc eis concessarum.

Ac etiam decrevimus et judicavimus quod predicti Abbas et Conventus, et sui successores habebunt et gaudebunt custumam piscium vocatorum Le Pres meys, tempore piscationis allecis sive allecum, pro collocatione et permissione rethium et staks super terram et strandam predictorum Abbatis et Conventus ex parte boriali aque de Ampliffy sine aliqua disturbatione et impedimento predictorum Maioris et Ballivorum, Communium, et successorum suorum imperpetuum. Herring fishery. Strand.

Ac etiam decrevimus et judicavimus quod predicti Maior, Ballivi, Communes, et sui successores levent et percipiant annuatim, ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Pasche, per equales portiones de predictis terris et tenementis predictorum Abbatis et Conventus infra civitatem predictam quadraginta quatuor solidos quos predicti Maior et Ballivi jam percipiunt pro langabli ejusdem civitatis ultra predictos quadraginta solidos pro predictis centum solidis adnullatis et extinctis, que summa per annum integrum attinet ad summam sex marcaram et quatuor solidorum. Landgable.

In cujus rei testimonium, nos, predicti arbitri, presenti decreto, laudo, arbitrio, et judicio nostro sigilla nostra apposuimus, dato quarto die Martii, anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi octavo.

A.D. 1516-17. Agreement by St. Mary's Abbey.

3. Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem: Sciatis nos, Johannem, Abbatem Domus Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, et Conventum Domus predicte, ex nostris unanimi assensu et consensu, dedisse et concessisse pro nobis et successoribus nostris Christofero Ussher, Maiori civitatis Dublin, Johanni Sarsewell et Egidio Ryvers, Ballivis ejusdem civitatis, et Communibus civitatis predicte, et successoribus suis quendam annualem redditum sex marcarum et quatuor solidorum, videlicet, quadraginta solidos, parcellam predictarum sex marcarum et quatuor solidorum, pro anti- Annual rent of six marks and four shillings to Dublin city.

Agreement by St. Mary's Abbey.

quo redditu de lez Crenaghes, sive le Crenanys, et quadraginta quatuor solidos, alia parcella predictarum sex marcarum, quos nos predicti Abbas et Conventus nunc solvimus pro redditu terrarum nostrarum oneratarum langabli civitatis predicte infra franchesiam ejusdem existentium percipiendum et levandum dictum annualem redditum sex marcarum et quatuor solidorum de omnibus messuagiis, terris, et tenementis nostris in civitate Dublin. Solvendum ad duos annui terminos, videlicet, ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Pasche, per equales portiones.

Habendum, percipiendum, et levandum dictum annualem redditum sex marcarum et quatuor solidorum prefatis Maiori, Ballivis, et Communibus et successoribus suis imperpetuum.

Et si contingat dictum annualem redditum sex marcarum et quatuor solidorum a retro fore et non solutum in parte vel in toto per duos menses post aliquem terminum terminorum predictorum, quod tunc licitum erit predictis Maiori, Ballivis, et Communibus, et successoribus suis in omnibus predictis mesuagiis distringere, et districtiones capere et retinere quousque de redditu predicto et arreragiis ejusdem, si que fuerint, eis plenarie fuerit satisfactum.

In cujus rei testimonium, nos, predicti Abbas et Conventus in Domo nostro Capitulari presentibus sigillum nostrum Conventuale apposuimus, datis duodecimo die Maii, anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi nono.

A.D. 1517.

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# V.—CATALOGUES OF ABBOTS OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN.

## 1.—ABBATES CENOBII BEATE MARIE VIRGINIS, JUXTA DUBLIN.[1]

[1.] Jacobus, primus Abbas, obiit 5 non. Martii.

[2.] Mauritius, secundus, obiit 14 kal. Februarii.

[3.] Michael, tertius, obiit 11 cal. Martii.

[4.] Everardus, quartus, obiit 4 idus Aprilis (1131). A.D. 1131.

[5.] Andreas, quintus, obiit 7 idus Julii.

[6.] Bernardus, sextus, obiit pridie idus Maii.

[7.] Thomas, septimus, obiit 4 non. Sept.

[8.] Leonardus, octavus, obiit 1205, 15 kal. Aprilis. A.D. 1205.

[9.] Adam, nonus Abbas, obiit 2 cal. Februarii, 1206. A.D. 1206.

[10.] Radulphus, decimus, obiit 6 kal. Augusti.

[11.] Robertus, undecimus, postea, 1217, Episcopus Ardachadensis, obiit 1224, v. cal. Junii.

[12.] Stephanus, duodecimus, obiit 17 kal. Septembris.

[13.] Simon, decimus tertius, obiit 10 kal. Novembris.

[14.] Securus, decimus quartus, obiit kal. Octobris, 1236. A.D. 1236.

[15.] Walterus, decimus quintus, obiit 6 kal. Decembris.

[16.] Nicolaus, decimus sextus 6 kal. Septembris, 1241. A.D. 1241.

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[1] Additional Ms. 4796, f. 138, British Museum, London. *See also* vol. i. pp. 378–82.

[17.] Brianus primus, decimus septimus, obiit nonis Junii.

[18.] Johannes Blundus, decimus octavus.

[19.] Johannes Walrand, decimus nonus, obiit (*blank*).

A.D. 1265. [19.] Johannes Blundus, iterum. Obiit 1265, 19 kal. Januarii.

[20.] Brianus secundus, vicesimus, obiit 6 kal. Aprilis.

A.D. 1285. [21.] Johannes Molendinarius (alias de Mual) obiit 12 kal. Junii, 1285.

A.D. 1304. [22.] Philippus Troy, obiit 8 idus Novembris, 1304.

[23.] Rogerus Blundus, vicesimus tertius, obiit 9 kal. Julii.

A.D. 1309. [24.] Rogerus de Bruges, monachus de Bildewas, obiit eodem die, 1309.

A.D. 1319. [25.] Willielmus de Ashburn, monachus de Bildewas, obiit 8 idus Feb., 1319.

A.D. 1337. [26.] Willielmus Payn obiit 1337. (6 Feb.)

[27.] Philippus Wafre[1] vicesimus septimus[2] Abbas,
A.D. 1361. obiit 2 idus Martii, 1361.

A.D. 1383. [28.] Ricardus Bodnam obiit 17 kal. Novembris, 1383.

A.D. 1410. [29.] Stephanus Roch obiit 8 idus Maii, 1410.

A.D. 1428. [30.] Robertus Prindergast obiit 4 kal. Maii, 1428.

A.D. 1438. [31.] Stephanus Lawles,[3] tricesimus primus[4] Abbas, obiit 2 non. Augusti, 1438.

A.D. 1463. [32.] Johannes White obiit 1463, Dominica infra octavas Epiphanie.

A.D. 1467. [33.] Johannes Handcok, 13 Feb. 1467.

A.D. 1497. [34.] Walterus Champflour obiit 6 kal. Februarii, 1497.

"Januarii 29 (stylo Anglicano) Walterus Champflourus, Abbas cœnobii B. Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, unus e visitatoribus Ordinis Cistertiensis in Hibernia, vir prudens & eruditus, nature debitum persolvit, admodum senex, magno sui desiderio relicto, cum annos præfuisset ferme 30, factus interim ad tempus magni sigilli Custos. Monasterio suo, inter alia beneficia, is, 450 marcarum pretio, hoc est aureorum Gallicorum 1,000, comparavit, anno 1486, a Thoma Priori cœnobii Benedictinorum B. Egidii Minoris Malverniæ,[1] apud Wigornienses in Anglia, omnes possessiones ad dictum Prioratum, tunc temporis in Hibernia spectantes, Johanne Alcoco,[3] Episcopo Wigorniensi, cum assensu Prioris & Capituli Ecclesiæ suæ cathedralis, venditionem confirmante. Successit ei in cœnobii regimine Johannes Orum, ejusdem Domus Monachus, dein Prior."][2]

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[1] *Philippus Wafre*] Johannes Walre, MS. *See* vol. i. p. 381.

[2] *septimus*] octavus, Ms. *See* vol. i., *ib.*

[3] *Lawles*] L'Abbe, Ms. *See* vol. i., pp. 379, 381.

[4] *primus*] secundus, Ms. *See* vol. i., *ib.*

[35.] Johannes Orum obiit 5 idus Decembris, 1508. A.D. 1508.

[36.] Richardus Beg obiit 1511, mense Junii, scilicet, 10 Junii. A.D. 1511.

[37.] Willielmus Aunsel obiit 1518, 13 kal. (*blank.*) A.D. 1518.

[38.] Johannes Burges obiit 1531.

[39.] Gulielmus Laundy, ultimus Abbas, sub Henrico VIII.

## 2.—THE NAMES OF THE ABBOTS, FROM THE FOUNDATION[4] [OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY].

1.—James, the first Abbot of St. Marye's, juxta Dublin, not mentioning the yeare.

2.—Mawrice, the second Abbott, anno 998. A.D. 998.

3.—Michaell, qui obiit anno 1113. A.D. 1113.

4.—Everard, qui obiit 4° idus Aprilis, 1131. A.D. 1131.

5.—Andrew, who dyed the vii$^{th}$ ide of July, anno 1149. A.D. 1149.

6.—Bernard, who dyed on the first of May, anno 1167. A.D. 1167.

7.—Thomas, qui obiit 3° none Septembris, anno 1190. A.D. 1190.

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[1] *See* p. 16.

[2] "Rerum Hibernicarum Annales. Per Jacobum Waræum, Equitem Auratum." Dublin: 1664, p. 56.

[3] John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester. *See* p. 16.

[4] Additional Ms. 4813, British Museum, London.

8.—Leonard, who dyed the xvth kallend of Aprill,
A.D. 1205. anno 1205.

9.—Adam, who dyed the second kallends of Feb-
A.D. 1206. ruary, anno 1206.

10.—Radulphus, who dyed the 6th kallend of August,
A.D. 1215. anno Domini 1215.

11.—Robert, who was afterward made Bishop of
A.D. 1217. Ardagh, in the yeare 1217, and died 1224.

12.—Stephen, who dyed three yeares after he was
A.D. 1220. chosen, being the yeare 1220. He was made Abbott
that yeare after the other was made Bishop.

13.—Simon, who dyed on the x. kallend of Novem-
A.D. 1229. ber, anno 1229.

A.D. 1236. 14.—Securus, who dyed in the yeare 1236.

A.D. 1240. 15.—Walterus, who dyed in the yeare 1240.

16.—Nicholas, who dyed the 6th kallend of Septem-
A.D. 1243. ber, anno 1243.

17.—Brianus primus, who dyed on the nones of
A.D. 1250. June, anno 1250.

18.—Johannes Blundus. He was chosen Abbot, and for a while he was deprived, and one John Walrand chosen, who dyed, and then the sayd

19.—John Blundus was again restored to his former place, and dyed, being the 19th Abbot, on the kallends
A.D. 1260. of January, anno 1260.

20.—Bryanus secundus dyed on the 6th kallends of Aprill, not telling the yeare.

21.—Johannes Molendinarius dyed the 12th kall. of
A.D. 1285. June, anno 1285.

## VI.—ACCOUNT OF LANDS, POSSESSIONS, AND REVENUES OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUBLIN, AT PERIOD OF ITS DISSOLUTION, A.D. 1539–1540.

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Possessiones ad nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, pertinentes.[1]

Comitatus Dublin.

Dublin.

Extenta omnium et singulorum dominiorum, maneriorum, terrarum, et tenementorum, ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, nuper Monasterii sive Abbatie Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, pertinencium sive spectancium in comitatu Dublin in manu Domini Henrici Octavi, Dei gratia Anglie et Francie Regis, Fidei Defensoris, Domini Hibernie, ac in terra Supremi Capitis Anglicane et Hibernicane Ecclesie, existentium per dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii sive Abbatie per sursum reddicionem nuper Abbatis et Conventus ibidem disolutorum factam, apud Dublin xxiii$^{cio}$ die Octobris, anno dicti Domini Regis nunc xxxi$^{mo}$, coram Thoma Walssh, uno Baronum de Scaccario ipsius Domini Regis in Anglia, Johanne Mynne, uno Auditorum Compotorum ejusdem Scaccarii, et Willelmo Cavendesh, uno Auditorum Curie Augmentacionis Revencionum Corone dicti Domini Regis, Commissionariis ipsius Domini Regis assignatis unacum Anthonio Sentleger, Milite, Deputato dicti Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie, per literas suas patentes de Magno Sigillo Anglie, inter alia ad omnia et singula castra, honores, dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa ac ceteras possessiones et here-

A.D. 1539.

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[1] State Papers, Ireland, Vol. ii. No. 2.—Public Record Office, London.

Dublin.

Jurors.

ditamenta ipsius Domini Regis quecunque infra dictam terram suam Hibernie existencia, supervidenda et extendenda per sacramentum Henrici Byrmyngham de Bloyke, Johannis Savan de eadem, Walteri Hussey de Dobboure, Willelmi Kellye de Legannye, Thome Futterell de Rascall, Thome Kelly de Drushoke, Ricardi Horwiche de Ballybaghull, Johannis Longe de Drushoke, Thome Lynan de Garraston, Willelmi Kellye de Carebrenan, Johannis Gawen de eadem, Jacobi McShane de eadem, Johannis Omoran de eadem, Willelmi Fullann de eadem, Thome (*sic*) de eadem, Walteri Colman de eadem, Johannis Longe de eadem, Dionisii Offynne de eadem, Thome McMyles de eadem, Patricii Frynde de eadem, Patricii Bayly de eadem, David Vengill de eadem, Jacobi Cogan de eadem, Johannis Lacye de eadem, Willelmi Lache de eadem, Johannis Taylor de eadem, Patricii Gygyn de eadem, Hugonis White de eadem, Simonis Browne de eadem, Jacobi Richardson de Dublin, Walteri Harbryke, Thome Byrne de eadem, Edwardi Harbert de eadem, Patricii Hooker de eadem, et Simonis Browne de eadem, proborum et legalium hominum comitatus Dublin.

Site of St. Mary's Abbey.

Scitus dicti nuper Monasterii cum terra dominicali. Quiquidem Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod omnia edificia dicti nuper Monasterii, cum ecclesia et aliis domibus sunt adhuc stancia prout fuerunt tempore dissolucionis ejusdem.

Church of St. Mary's Abbey. John Travers.

Et quod ecclesia dicti nuper Monasterii occupatur per Johannem Travers,[1] Magistrum Ordinacionis Domini Regis infra terram suam Hibernie pro artillario et aliis abiliamentis guerre Domini Regis ibidem salvo custodiendis.

Lord Leonard Gray.

Et quod Dominus Leonardus Gray,[2] nuper Deputatus Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie, habet ad ter-

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[1] John Travers, Master of the Ordnance in Ireland.

[2] Lord Deputy of Ireland, A.D. 1535–1540.

Dublin.

The Abbot's Lodging.

The Abbot's Garden.

The Abbot's Stable.

minum annorum adhuc non expiratorum infra precinctum dicti nuper Monasterii quamdam mansionem vocatam the Abbott's Lodgynge, cum omnibus edificiis eidem pertinenciis, ac cum uno gardino vocato le Abbotts Garden, uno magno pomario vocato le Comyn Orcherde, uno clauso vocato Asshparke, uno granario super exteriorem portam dicti nuper Monasterii, et uno stabulo vocato le Abbot's Stable, ac unum clausum pasture continens iii. acras vocatum Ankerest Parke ex opposito muro dicti nuper Monasterii ex parte, et reddit per annum xxv. (*sic*).

The Convent Garden.

Et quod residuum edificiorum ibidem cum uno gardino vocato le Convent Gardyn et aliis commoditatibus solummodo sufficit pro necessario usu firmarii ibidem inhabitantis.

Walter Hussey.

Et quod est infra precinctum Monasterii predicti, videlicet, de exteriore porta ejusdem Monasterii, unum mesuagium, cum pertinenciis, cum gardino eidem spectante, occupatum per Walterum Hussey, qui tenet ad terminum annorum. Reddendo inde per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Mills.

Lord Leonard Gray.

Et quod sunt ibidem infra dictum precinctum unum molendinum aquaticum et unum molendinum equinum, que predictus Dominus Leonardus Gray,[1] nuper Deputatus Domini Regis terre sue predicte, habuit ad terminum annorum adhuc non expiratorum, et reddit per annum vi. *li.*

Et quod sunt ibidem l. acre terre arrabilis et unum stagnum de terra dominicali pertinente dicto nuper Monasterio mensurata per Johannem Tasken de Dublin et Johannem Fagen de Baldowyle coram prefatis Commissionariis ad hoc faciendum juratos per perticam continentem xxiiii. pedes juxta consuetudinem patrie ibidem, que valent per annum i. *s.* iii. *d.*

Et quod decime garbarum dicte terre dominicalis annuatim per ii. copulas, precii copule xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*—xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

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[1] *See* p. 42.

Dublin.

Et quod sunt de eisdem xxx$^{ta}$ acris pasture et habietum que valent per annum lx. *s.*

Site of Monastery.

Summa extente scitus Monasterii predicti cum terris dominicalibus ac decimis eorumdem, xiiii. *li.* iii. *d.*

### Grangia de Clonlyff:[1]

Clonlyff.

Et dicunt quod sunt in grangia predicta unum mesuagium cxxiii. dimidium acre terre arrabilis annui valoris vi. *li.* iii. *s.* vi. *d.*, viii. acre prati annui valoris xvi. *s.*, et x. acre communis pasture annui valoris vi. *s.* viii. *d.*, que nuper fuerunt in occupacione Abbatis dicti nuper Monasterii vii. *li.* vi. *s.* ii. *d.*

Et quod est ibidem unum molendinum aquaticum quod valet per annum, reparacionibus ad onus firmarii supportatis, xi. *s.*

Summa extente grangie predicte ix. *li.* vi. *s.* ii. *d.*

### Villa de Reynoldiston:

Reynoldiston.

Et dicunt quod sunt in villa predicta unum mesuagium et xxx. acre terre arrabilis quas [tenet] Walterus Walsshe pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum ultra iiii. *s.* pro redditu resoluto Priori Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia xx. *s.* Et nulle custume nec decime.

Summa extente ville predicte patet.

### Villa de Ballyboght:

Ballyboght.

Et dicunt quod Willelmus Leche et Agnes, relicta Ricardi Yonge, tenent ibidem ii. mesuagia, cum cl. acris terre arrabilis acra prati et quatuor acris communis pasture et jampnorum, et reddunt annuatim inter se cc. modios frumenti et avenarum mensura Sancti Glennoke,[2] videlicet $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$xv. frumenti et cv. avenarum, quolibet modio continente ix. lagenas, precii modii frumenti xii. *d.* et avenarum vi. *d.*; attingentes ad vii. *li.* vii. *s.* vi. *d.*

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[1] *See* vol. i. p. 78.

[2] *See* p. 579.

Et quod dicti tenentes solvunt pro custuma annuatim viii. dies arratri, iiii. dies caruce, iii. predictarum in autumpno, et iii. gallinas precii v. *d.* Dublin.

Summa extente ville predicte vii. *li.* xii. *s.* vi. *d.*

Villa de Droushoke:[1]

Et dicunt quod Willelmus Walsshe tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium liiii. acras terre arrabilis, iii. acras prati, v. acras pasture, et v. acras jampnorum, et v. acras subbosci, et reddit per annum iiii. *li.* Droushoke.

Et quod dictus firmarius solvit pro custuma annuatim iii. dies arratri uno die carruce ii. predictarum in autumpno, et ii. gallinas precii custumarii ii. *d.*

Et quod decime, tam villate de Ballibought quam villate Droushoke, attingentes ad vi. copulas dimidiam qui dimittuntur Thome Howith, Justiciario, pro termino annorum adhuc durancium. Reddendo inde annuatim lxxii. *s.*

Summa extente ville predicte vii. *li.* xiiii. *s.*

Civitas Dublin: Dublin City.

Parochia Sancti Andree in civitate Dublin: Parish of St. Andrew.

Et dicunt quod Fratres Ordinis Sancti Augustini reddere solebant Domui Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, pro libero redditu exeunte de Domo dictorum Fratrum in parochia Sancti Andree iii. *s.* vi. *d.*, qui nunc extinguuntur racione dissolucionis ejusdem Domus.

Et quod Willelmus Grace tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum ortum, et reddit per annum xvi. *d.*

Et quod Simon Walsshe tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum unum ortum, et reddit per annum iii. *s.*

Et quod relicta Ricardi Walsshe tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum vii. *s.*

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[1] Droushoke, now Drishoge, in county of Dublin, mentioned as Drissoch, in charter of Henry II. to St. Mary's Abbey. *See* vol. i. p. 78.

Summa extente dicte parochie xi. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Dublin. Parish of St. Mary.

Parochia Beate Marie in vico[1] Castelli:

Et dicunt quod Margaret Latherne tenet ibidem per indenturam unum ortum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Summa extente predicte patet.

Parish of St. Werburgh, Dublin.

Parochia Sancte Warburge in civitate predicta:

Et dicunt quod Stephanus Casse tenet ad voluntatem duas shoppas, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Ricardus Whitte tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Rolandus Bagge tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Wylkynn nuper tenuit per indenturam unum ortum, pro redditu xvi. *d.* per annum, quod nunc jacet vastum et inoccupatum.

Et quod Clemens Cyeraghe tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Lurcote tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum in vico Piscariorum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Summa extente dicti parochie liiii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Parish of St. John, Dublin.

Parochia Sancti Johannis Lebothstret in dicta civitate:

Et dicunt quod Johanna Wylken tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo tenementa nuper in tenura Christopheri Talbott et Katerine Sheld ad xii. *s.* per annum, et modo jacent vasta et inoccupata.

Et quod Prior et Conventus Sancte Trinitatis reddere solebant predicte Domui Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, pro libero redditu vi. *s.* viii. *d.*, qui [redditus] nunc extinguitur racione dissolucionis ejusdem Domus.

Summa extente dicte parochie ultra vasta xiii. *s.*

Parish of St. Olave, Dublin.

Parochia Sancti Olivavi[2] in vico Piscariorum:

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[1] Styled also "St. Marie del Dam."

[2] The church here, originally dedicated to St. Olaf, was subsequently styled St. Tullock's. *See* "History of the City of Dublin." By J. T. Gilbert. Dublin: 1854, vol. i. pp. 48–50.

Et dicunt quod Stephanus Casse tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum gardinum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.* Dublin. Parish of St. Olave.

Et quod est ibidem unus ortus nuper in tenura Roberti Cottrell ad iiii. *s.* per annum, et nunc jacet vastus.

Et quod Thomas Fyan tenet ibidem per indenturam unum ortum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.* Thomas Fyan.

Et quod Arnaldus Ussher tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.* viii. *d.* Arnald Ussher.

Et quod Geraldus Aylmer tenet unum tenementum in le Woodkey, ad voluntatem, nuper in tenura Willelmi Flemynge, et reddit per annum xx. *d.* Gerald Aylmer.

Et quod idem Geraldus nuper tenuit ibidem unum tenementum jacentem juxta Johannem Eustace et reddere solebat per annum xii. *d.*, et nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod predictus Geraldus tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum ix. *s.*

Summa extente dicte parochie xxiiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Parochia Sancti Nicholai in vico Pelliparioram: Parish of St. Nicholas, Dublin.

Et dicunt quod est ibidem unum tenementum nuper in tenura Procuratoris Sancti Nicholai ad ii. *s.* per annum, et modo in manu Comitis Ormond per concessionem Domini Regis absque aliquo inde reddendo.

Et quod Johannes Wyrrall tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xvi. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Collyer tenet per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum xx. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Fyttrye tenet ibidem unam domum per indenturam, et reddit per annum xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Bynnett tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Dublin. Parish of St. Nicholas.

Et quod est ibidem unum tenementum nuper in tenura Johannis Collyer ad v. *s.* per annum, et nunc jacet vastum.

Bailiffs of Dublin City, Dublin.

Et quod Ballivi civitatis de Dublin predicte reddunt annuatim pro toloneo iii. *s.*

Et quod Robertus Shillingford tenet, ad voluntatem, ibidem unum ortum, et reddit per annum xvi. *d.*

Et quod est in vico Rupelle alias Rochelstreet unum tenementum in tenura relicte Willelmi Newman, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Prior of Holy Trinity, Dublin.

Et quod Prior Sancte Trinitatis nuper tenuit ibidem unum ortum, et reddere solebat ii. *s.* per annum, qui [redditus] nunc extinguitur racione dissolucionis ejusdem.

Et quod Nicholaus Hancoke nuper reddere solebat pro libero redditu tenementi quod Christopherus Ussher tenuit ii. *s.*, quod nunc jacet vastum, racione attincture Johannis Burnell.[1]

Et quod Nicholaus Gaydon reddit predicte Domui Beate Marie Virginis, Dublin, pro libero redditu loci [*oblit.*] unam unciam piperis precio ii. *d.*

Et quod Jacobus Hancoke solvit pro libero redditu suo exeunte de tenemento inter dictum domum et Johannem Eustace per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Simon Gayden reddit pro libero redditu exeunte de tenemento Bedlow per annum vi. *d.*

Et quod predictus Jacobus Hancoke reddere solebat pro tenemento Dodall unam libram cimini; quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Willelmus Newnan tenet ibidem unum ortum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Robertus Shillingford tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xxii. *s.*

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[1] John Burnell, of Ballygriffin, or Balgriffin, in the county of Dublin, attainted of treason, A.D. 1536.

Et quod Philippus Ellyat tenet in vico Coquorum in eadem parochia unam domum, ad voluntatem, et reddit per annum xviii. *d.*

Dublin. Parish of St. Nicholas.

Et quod Nicholaus Hancoke tenet ibidem unum tenementum nuper in tenura Christopheri Talbott, et reddit per annum viii. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Burnell[1] reddere solebat pro tenemento suo viii. *d.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Patricius Burge tenet ibidem pro termino [annorum] unam vacuam placeam, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod Dermicius Kelly tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duas domos, et reddit per annum xvi. *s.*

Parish of St. Audoen, Dublin.

Et quod Johannes Bryan tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duas domos, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente dicte parochie vii. *li.* xvi. *s.* ii. *d.*

Parochia Sancti Audoeni in alto vico civitatis predicte:

Et dicunt quod Thomas Luttrell tenet ibidem libere unum tenementum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Nicholaus Quatreat libere tenet ibidem unum tenementum, et reddit per annum v. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Thomas Stewis libere tenet ibidem tenementum Sancte Anne,[2] et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Baylay nuper tenuit libere tenementum Christopheri Plounkett, et reddere solebat per annum unam libram piperis et dimidiam, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Jacobus Orpye reddit annuatim pro libero redditu suo iiii. *s.* x. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Rocheford reddit annuatim pro tenemento Ricardi Talbott ii. *s.*

Et quod Abbas et Conventus Sancti Thome reddere solebant per annum xii. *d.*, qui [redditus] nunc extinguitur racione dissolucionis ejusdem Domus.

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[1] *See* p. 48.

[2] Part of possessions of Guild of St. Anne.

Dublin. Parish of St. Audoen.

Et quod Johannes Rocheford reddere solebat pro tenemento suo viii. *d.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod predictus Domus Beate Marie Virginis, juxta Dublin, nuper habere consuevit ex tenemento Sancte Anne[1] predicto ii. *s.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Clemens Curragh in vico Coquorum in eadem parochia tenet ii. shoppas pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod Edwardus Harbard tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duas shoppas, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.*

Et quod predictus Clemens Curragh tenet ibidem pro termino annorum duas alias shoppas et vacuam placeam, et reddit per annum xii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Richeford tenet ibidem unam domum, et reddit per annum xii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Reynold reddit annuatim, pro libero redditu suo, ii. *s.*

Et quod Franciscus Harbart reddere solebat pro libero redditu suo unam libram cimini, [et] quod nunc vacat.

Et quod Abbas et Conventus dicti nuper Monasterii habuerunt quemdam redditum exeuntem annuatim de tenemento Sancte Anne[1] xviii. *d.*

Summa extente parochie predicte lxii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Parish of St. Nicholas, Dublin.

Parochia Sancti Nicholai in vico Sancti Patricii:

Et dicunt quod Thomas Bothe tenet libere ibidem unum tenementum nuper in tenura Reginaldi Suettbye, et reddit per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.* et unam libram cere.

Et quod Reginaldus Suettbye nuper tenuit ibidem unum tenementum, et reddere solebat per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Thomas Bathe tenet ibidem unum tenementum ad terminum annorum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

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[1] *See* page 49.

Et quod Galfridus Sale nuper tenuit in novo vico Sancti Sepulchri[1] unum mesuagium [*blank*] per annum, et modo jacet vastum.

Dublin. Parish of St. Nicholas.

Et quod Johannes Roche tenet unum tenementum pro termino annorum in vico Lyecowne in eadem parochia, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod est unum tenementum in vico Sancti Francisci in eadem parochia ad xii. *d.* per annum, et modo jacet in decasu et vastum.

Summa extente dicte parochie xx. *s.* viii. *d.*

Parochia Sancte Katerine in vico Sancti Thome:

Parish of St. Katherine, Dublin.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Rede libere tenet ibidem unum tenementum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod est ibidem una domus quam Robertus Luttrel libere tenet, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod est ibidem unum tenementum nuper in tenura Johannis Haforde, et reddere solebat ii. *s.* vi. *d.* per annum, quod modo jacet vastum.

Et quod Jacobus Pasmantt nuper tenuit ibidem unum tenementum, et reddere solebat xii. *d.* per annum, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Thomas Jacob tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unum tenementum, et reddit per annum xx. *d.*

Et quod Patricius Burge tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duo tenementa, et reddit per annum xv. *s.*

Et quod predictus Patricius Burge tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum aliud tenementum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Alicia Nugent tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unum tenementum, et reddit per annum v. *s.*

Summa extente dicte parochie xxxiii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Parochia Sancti Jacobi in vico predicto:

Parish of St. James, Dublin.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Rocheford tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unum ortum infra Crokersbars,

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[1] So called from church in vicinity dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre.

Dublin. Parish of St. James.

et aliud ortum extra Crokersbars, et reddit per annum xi. *s.*

Et quod Thomas Mason tenet ibidem unum tenementum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Rocheford tenet in parochia extra Crokersbars unam grangiam, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod est ibidem quedam piscaria[1] salmonum in aqua de Avynlyff, et reddit per annum xxx. *s.*

Et quod predictus Johannes Rocheford tenet ibidem certas terras et pasturas pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xxviii. *s.*

Et quod predictus Johannes Rocheford tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum quoddam pratum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente predicte iiii. *li.* ix. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Parish of St. Michan, Dublin.

Parochia Sancti Micheni:

Et dicunt quod Margaret Harebrecke tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Michell Henry tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xxii. *s.*

Et quod Henricus Duff tenet ad terminum annorum unum domum ibidem, et reddit per annum xiiii. *s.*

Et quod Ricardus Talbott tenet ibidem duo tenementa et unum gardinum, et reddit per annum xli. *s.*

Et quod Thomas Leche tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum xiiii. *s.*

Et quod Ricardus Taylor tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam shoppam, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Pouer tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Henricus Duff tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

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[1] For proceedings, A.D. 1292, relative to fishery, *see* vol. i. p. 137.

Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.

Et quod Willelmus Pouer predictus tenet per indenturam unam aliam domum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Raulandus Baker tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum quatuor tenementa, et reddit per annum xxxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod Thomas Shotte tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum v. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Pyscart tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum xiiii. *s.*

Et quod Nicholaus Browne tenet ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Walterus Hussey tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Holler tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum xii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Chamerlayne tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum vii. *s.*

Et quod Genet Wydlecke tenet libere ibidem unam domum, et reddit per annum iii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Hubbucar tenet libere ibidem unam domum, et reddit per annum xiiii. *d.*

Et quod Johannes Archepull tenet ibidem unam domum, et reddit per annum xiiii. *d.*

Et quod Georgius Myagh tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum tenementum, et reddit per annum ix. *d.*

Et quod nuper Domus Beate Marie predicta habere solebat ex tenemento Christopheri Barnewall quendam liberum redditum de xiiii. *d.* per annum, qui nunc extinguitur.

Et quod Walterus (*sic*) reddere solebat pro tenemento suo per annum iii. *d.*, et modo jacet vastum.

Et quod Thomas Byrmyngeham reddere solebat pro tenemento per annum ix. *d.*, quod modo jacet vastum et inoccupatum.

Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.

Et quod Johannes Famem nuper reddere solebat pro tenemento suo in quo manebat viii. *d.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod est ibidem una vacua placea ad xii. *d.* per annum, sed modo situs jacet vastus et inoccupatus.

Et quod Johannes Sharvayne tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum cum orto, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Nicholaus Gowne tenet ad terminum annorum in vico Sancti Martini duo tenementa, et reddit per annum ix. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Piscarte tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duo tenementa, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Thomas Fynne tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Thomas Byrne tenet ibidem per indenturam unam domum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.* vi. *d.*

Et quod Thomas Weston tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Willelmus Gauann tenet ibidem per indenturam duo tenementa, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod predictus Thomas Byrne tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Isabella Myrry tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Rocheford tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duo tenementa, et reddit per annum ix. *s.*

Et quod est ibidem una vacua placea quondam ad v. *s.* per annum, et modo jacet vasta et inoccupata.

Et quod Domus Beate Marie Virginis predicta habuit exeuntes ex gardinis sibi datis per Ricardum Bull jacentibus in venella vocata Stonynglane, alias Kyngislane, per annum vi. *s.*

Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.

Et quod Johannes Holler tenet ibidem unum ortum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod Phillis Dowrysh tenet ibidem in Cowkowlane unum ortum, et reddit per annum x. *d.*

Et quod Willelmus Carrane tenet unam domum, ad voluntatem, in venella vocata Lephill, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus O'Doghyrt tenet ibidem, ad voluntatem, unam domum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Hugo Murtagh tenet ibidem, ad voluntatem, unam domum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Patricius Sener tenet ibidem, ad voluntatem, unam domum, et reddit per annum v. *s.*

Et quod Katerina Ardan tenet ibidem unam domum, et reddit per annum v. *s.*

Et quod Dermicius (*sic*) tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum domum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Thomas Fynne tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum gardinum, et reddit per annum xvi. *d.*

Et quod Robertus Hay tenet ad voluntatem ibidem unum ortum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Tadeus Roche tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unum ortum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod Kylo Myrtagh tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod Willelmus Mole tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum duo tenementa, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Kylo Myrtagh nuper tenuit ibidem unum gardinum, et reddere solebat per annum xvi. *d.*, quod nunc jacet vastum.

Et quod Philippus Dowrost tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, [et reddit per annum] iiii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Archersole tenet in venella vocata le Fysherlane unum ortum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Fagenn tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.

Et quod Thomas Fynne tenet ibidem pro termino annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.*

Et quod Tadeus Roche tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod Thomas Byrne tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum quatuor tenementa, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.* vi. *d.*

Et quod est ibidem una domus nuper in tenura Johannis Crock ad iiii. *s.* per annum, et nunc jacet vasta.

Et quod Robertus Byckton tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum domum, et reddit per annum xx. *d.*

Et quod Tadeus Roche tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum ortum, et reddit per annum vi. *d.*

Et quod Johanna Or tenet in venella vocata le Frapsauslane unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum ix. *s.*

Et quod Ricardus Walsshe tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xi. *s.*

Et quod Dermicius Hayne tenet unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Galfridus Mosse tenet ad terminum [annorum] unam domum, et reddit per annum iii. *s.*

Et quod Nicholas Gowne tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod Walterus Hussey tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vii. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Tastan tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum gardinum, et reddit per annum xx. *d.*

Et quod Walterus Harbryke tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum ortum, et reddit per annum xvi. *d.*

Et quod Donaldus Fyddler tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum ortum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.*

Et quod Galfridus Massey tenet ad terminum annorum unum ortum in venella vocata Lebhomelane, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Henricus Duff tenet ibidem ad terminum unam domum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.

Et quod Walterus Harbryke tenet ibidem pro termino annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod idem Walterus Harbryke tenet ibidem pro termino annorum unam aliam domum, et reddit per annum ii. *s.*

Et quod Robertus Hay tenet ibidem pro termino annorum duo tenementa, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Ball tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Ricardus Kyrrall tenet ibidem duo tenementa pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod Thomas Burgesse reddit pro libero redditu tenementi sui vi. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Ball tenet ibidem pro termino annorum unam domum, et reddit per annum ix. *s.*

Et quod Johannes Reynold tenet ibidem unam domum pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Elizabeth Mercye tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum ortum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Foc [*blank*] tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unam domum, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Et quod Philippus Mann tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum domum, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod Anna Whitte tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unam domum, et reddit per annum x. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Ball tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum gardinum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.*

Et quod Georgius Nyaghar tenet ibidem ad voluntatem duo tenementa, et reddit per annum viii. *s.*

Et quod est infra franchesias civitatis Dublin una pascua vocata le Steyne, continens xl. acras, quam

Le Steyne.

Dublin. Parish of St. Michan.

Christopherus [*blank*] tenet ad voluntatem, et reddit per annum xl. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo molendina aquatica vocata Dammys, que valent per annum, reparacionibus ad onus firmariorum supportatis, iiii. *li.*

Summa extente predicte xxiii. *li.* vii. *s.* ix. *d.*

## Villa de Dibbere alias Dobbere.[1]

County of Dublin.

Et dicunt quod Walterus Husse tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium sive fortilagium, cum uno columbario, gardino, et haygarde, eidem spectantibus, ac lx. acris terre arrabilis, quatuor prati, xxxiiii. acris pasture, et una grovata fraxinorum continente ii. acras, cum x. acris terre arrabilis juxta pontem de Fynglas in parochia de Glannoke, et reddit per annum iiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod decime ejusdem ville nuper solute sunt per dictum Walterum per xxxii. modios grani, quolibet modio continente xii. lagenas, videlicet, per viii. modios frumenti, viii. modios bracie ordei, et xvi. modios bracie avenarum, precii modii, uno cum altero, xii. *d.*, attingentes ad xxxii. *s.*, quarum decime dimittuntur Johanni Ryan. Reddendo inde annuatim xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente ville predicte cum decimis ejusdem vi. *li.*

Stantroff.

## Rectoria de Stantroff.[2]

Et dicunt quod rectoria ibidem ad dictum nuper Monasterium pertinebat, et ad manum Domini Regis per dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii devenebat, et valet per annum in decimis granorum et feni, ultra alteragium concessum Curato ibidem pro stipendio sive salario suo, videlicet, villata de Stantroff ix. copulos, appreciatos ad xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* le copul, sic dimissos Waltero Goldinge reddendo per annum vi. *li.*

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[1] Now Dubber.

[2] Santry. For grant from Adam de Feipo to St. Mary's Abbey, *see* vol. i. p. 95.

County of Dublin.

Sturmyneston.

Et quod Robertus Barnewall tenet per indenturam decimas villarum de Sturmyneston, Maieston, Shillocke, Bardeston, Hunston et Ballystrowan, continentes communibus annis ad x. copulas ad xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* le copul, reddendo inde per annum vi. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Collyeston. Davenston.

Et quod decime villarum de Collyeston et Davenston, continentes iii. copulos, precii copul xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Summa xl. *s.* dimisse Thome Howith, Justiciario, per indenturam, reddendo durante vita sua annuatim xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*, et postea annuatim xl. *s.*—xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod decime villate de Ballymon modo vastate et continentis quando seminatur ii. copulos dimidium, modo dimisse Nicholao Hancoke pro termino annorum adhuc durante. Reddendo annuatim si petatur i. quarterium frumenti.

Summa extente rectorie predicte cum decimis dictarum villarum xiiii. *li.* i. quarterium frumenti.

### Grangia de Ballichelmer.[1]

Ballichelmer.

Et dicunt quod Nicholaus Rowe et Simon Browne tenent ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum duo mesuagia, cxxxiiii. acras terre arrabilis, vi. acras prati, xii. acras pasture et bruerie, reddendo inde annuatim inter se viii. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem quatuor cotagiarii qui non reddent per annum preter custumas.

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium et cotagiariorum predictorum reddit annuatim ad festum Natalis Domini unam gallinam, precii ii. *d.*—xii. *d.*

Et quod decima garbarum villate predicte colligitur annuatim; per triennium, uno anno cum altero, computatur per xix. modia dimidium frumenti sive brasie

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[1] *See* vol. i. pp. 79, 173, Charter of Henry II. New Grange, *alias* Ballichelmer, and Kilmacuddricke, in county of Dublin, are mentioned in the reign of James I. as consisting of 180 acres. Chancery Inquisition, 6 February, 1621–22.

County of Dublin. Ballichelmer.

ordeacei et xix. modia dimidium brasie avenarum, quolibet modio continente xii. lagenas, precii cujuslibet modii uno cum altero xii. *d.* Summa xxxviii. *s.*; quam decimam Johannes Shilton et Walterus Barby modo percipiunt pretextu dimissionis eis facte per nuper Abbatem[1] Monasterii predicti ad usum Johannis Barrett,[2] nuper monachi Monasterii predicti, reddendo inde per annum xl. *s.*

Summa extente grangie predicte cum decimis ejusdem x. *li.* vii. *s.* viii. *d.*

### Villata de Kylmacodryke.

Kylmacodryke.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Holder tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, xlix. acras terre arrabilis, et ii. acras pasture inclusas, et reddit per annum liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, et unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*

Et quod rectoria ecclesie parochialis ibidem appropriata fuit dicto nuper Monasterio, et ad manum Regis de jure devenebat per dissolucionem ejusdem.

Et quod decima garbarum colligitur annuatim xii. modia frumenti et brasie ordeacei et xii. modia brasie avenarum, precii modii xii. *d.*—in toto xxiiii. *s.*

Et quod est ibidem unum cotagium quod non reddit preter unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte cum rectoria ibidem, lxxvii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Galreston.

### Villata de Galreston.[3]

Et dicunt quod Patricius Balye, Jacobus Bughull, Thomas Lusshe, Willelmus Rowe, David Bughull, et Patricius Frynde, tenent ibidem vi. mesuagia cciiii$^{xx}$. acras terre arrabilis, et reddunt per annum inter se xi. *li.* xvi. *s.* v. *d.*

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[1] William Laundy, last Abbot of St. Mary's. *See* p. 39.

[2] A pension of 53*s.* 4*d.* to John Barrett, after the dissolution of St. Mary's Abbey, is entered on the Patent Roll of Ireland under date of 31st year of Henry VIII.

[3] Galrotheston. *See* p. 19 and vol. i. p. 313.

Et quod sunt ibidem quatuor cotagia que non reddunt preter custumas. County of Dublin.

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium et cotagiariorum reddit pro omnibus custumis unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*—xx. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte xi. *li.* xiii. *s.* i. *d.*

### Villata de Clondalkin.

Clondalkin.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Holder et David Whithington tenent ibidem duo mesuagia, xv. acras terre arrabilis, dimidiam acram pasture, et dimidiam acram bruerie, et reddit per annum ultra viii. *s.* annuatim Episcopo Dublin pro quieto redditu soluto xvi. *s.*

Et quod predicti tenentes reddunt annuatim pro omnibus custumis ii. gallinas precii iiii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte xvi. *s.* iiii. *d.*

### Le Grange in le Marche.[1]

Et dicunt quod Johannes Longe, Dionisius O'Fynne, Thomas McMyles, et alii tenent ibidem quatuor mesuagia, ccviii. acras terre arrabilis, lx. acras communis pasture, et iii. acras subbosci, et reddunt per annum vi. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Le Grange in le Marche.

Et triginta modia frumenti, ac triginta modia avenarum appreciata ad lx. *s.*—in toto ix. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem vii. cotageri, quorum quilibet reddit per annum xviii. *d.*—x. *s.* vi. *d.*

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium et cotagiariorum reddit pro custuma unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*

Et quod predicti quatuor tenentes facient annuatim iiii. carectas turbarum in turbaria predicta, et eas conducent usque le Graunge predictum, valor operis cujuslibet predictarum iiii. carectarum xii. *d.*—iiii. *s.*

Et quod est ibidem quoddam molendinum aquaticum nuper arrentatum ad lx. peccas frumenti et avenarum, et modo dimittitur Waltero Tyrrell pro

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[1] *Marche*] Marshe, Ms.

County of Dublin. Le Grange in le Marche.

xxxiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* per annum ac supportandis reparacionibus ejusdem : xxxiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod decima garbarum ejusdem ville colligitur annuatim per lx. peccas frumenti et avenarum, que modo dimittitur predicto Waltero Tyrrell, reddendo per annum liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente Grangie predicte xiiii. *li.* xvi. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Bally-rowan.

Villata de Balyrowan.

Et dicunt quod sunt juxta villatam ibidem lx. acre terre arrabilis nuper annui valoris xx. *s.*, quas arare solebant, et modo vastantur, et nihil inde provenit ob defectum tenencium.

Summa extente villate predicte—nihil, causa predicta.

Caribrynan alias Monketon.

Villa de Caribrynan[1] alias Monketon.

Et dicunt quod Johannes McTeg, Johannes Ryath, et alii tenent in villa de Caribrinan alias Monketon iiii. mesuagia, xiii. cotagia, ccvii. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddunt inter se per annum x. *li.* vii. *s.*

Et quod tenentes et cotagiarii predicti reddunt annuatim unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*—ii. *s.* x. *d.*

Et quod reddunt de quolibet grege ovium de numero vii. unum ovem in estate, precii viii. *d.* Et de quolibet grege porcorum de eodem numero unam porcellam precii vi. *d.* Numerus quorum incertus est, ideo non possunt.

Et quod decima garbarum ejusdem villate colligitur annuatim per lx. peccas frumenti et avenarum, precii cujuslibet modii xii. *d.*—lx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte xiii. *li.* ix. *s.* x. *d.*

Cary-brynan.

Grangia de Carybrynan alias Monketon.

Et dicunt quod est in Grangia de Carybrynan unum capitale mesuagium, cum tribus turribus, circumdatum muris lapideis qui necessarii sunt pro defencione inhabitancium parcium illarum, ac bonorum et catallorum suorum.

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[1] Caribrenan, Carrikbrenan. *See* vol. i. pp. 79, 189, 302.

County of Dublin. Carybrynan.

Et quod est ibidem quiddam ortum et quoddam clausum, continentia inter se v. acras pasture, et cxx. acras terre arrabilis, vi. acras prati, que Willelmus Kellye occupat tanquam ballivus, et valent per annum viii. *li.*

Et quod decime dicte Grangie attingunt annuatim ad iiii. copulas precii le copul xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*—liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et sunt ibidem ii. cotagia quorum utrumque eorum reddit per annum xii. *d.*—ii. *s.*

Summa extente Grangie predicte x. *li.* xv. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Villata de Newton.

Newton.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Moran tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, lxxx. acras terre arrabilis, xx. acras pasture, unam acram prati, et reddit per annum iiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem iiii. cotagiarii que nihil reddunt preter custumas.

Et quod predicti tenentes et cotagiarii reddunt annuatim unam gallinam precii ii. *d* – -viii. *d.*

Et quod de quolibet grege ovium de numero vii. unum ovem in estate, precii viii. *d*

Et de quolibet grege porcorum de eodem numero unam porcellam precii vi. *d.*—nihil, causa predicta.

Et quod decima garbarum ejusdem villate colligitur per xl. peccas frumenti et avenarum sic dimissa Johanni Ryan per indenturam, reddendo per annum xl. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte, cum decimis vi. *li.* xiii. *s.*

County of Dublin.

Bloyke.

### Villata de Bloyke.[1]

Et dicunt quod Patricius Byrmyngeham et Johannes Gaben tenent ibidem per indenturam duo mesuagia, lx. acras terre arrabilis, et reddunt per annum lxxii. *s.* iii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem vii. cotagiarii qui nihil reddunt per annum.

Et quod decima garbarum ejusdem villate colligitur annuatim per xvi. peccos quos Ricardus Edwardes tenet per indenturam, reddendo inde per annum xvi. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte iiii. *li.* viii. *s.* iii. *d.*

Dalkey.

### Villata de Dalkey.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Lacy tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, cum uno clauso, et vii. acris terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum ultra ii. *s.* solutos annuatim Episcopo Dublin pro libero reddendo vii. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem tres domus sine terra, quas Antonius Shillingford, Donaldus McThomas, et Terencius Mayne tenent, et reddunt per annum ultra ii. *s.* solutos annuatim Episcopo Dublin viii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte xv. *s.* viii. *d.*

Ballybaghill.

### Grangia de Ballybaghill.[2]

Et dicunt quod est ibidem una mansio cum diversis aliis domibus, ac ccxv. acris terre arrabilis, quinque acris prati, et uno molendino aquatico, que Willelmus Kelly tenet pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum vii. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod reddit pro custuma quatuor carectas ad ducendum fenum a prato Domini in Ballybaghill usque ad dictum nuper Monasterium, precii inde xvi. *d.*

Summa extente dicte Grangie vii. *li.* viii. *s.*

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[1] Bullock, in county of Dublin. *See* vol. i. p. 307.

[2] *See* vol. i. pp. 79, 141, 143, 148, 152, 153, 174, 180, 181, 314, 327, 334.

Villata de Ballybaghill.

County of Dublin. Ballybaghill.

Et dicunt quod sunt in villata de Ballibaghill quatuor mesuagia, ccclxxxix. acre terre, prati, et pasture, que Joneta (*sic*), Ricardus Sedgrave, Nicholaus Tallon, Ricardus Howringe, et Simon Ball tenent ibidem per indenturam, et reddunt per annum x. *li.* v. *s.* iiii. *d.* et xix. auce precii vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod est ibidem unum pratum continens xiii. acras terre vocatum the Lord's mead, et valet per annum xxvi. *s.*

Et quod quilibet dictorum firmariorum reddent pro custuma (dicto Ricardo Howrigh et Simon Ball exceptis) duas carectas ad ducendum fenum a dicta villata usque [ad] Monasterium predictum.

Et quod Ricardus Howright reddit unam ad ducendum fenum ut supra.

Et quod dictus Simon Ball reddit unam alteram carectam ad ducendum fenum a predicta villata usque ad dictum nuper Monasterium, precii in toto ii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod quilibet dictorum firmariorum reddit unam gallinam vocatam a watche henne, precii ii. *d.* — x. *d.*

Et quod quilibet dictorum firmariorum duceret decimas garbarum suarum ad custus earum in quo loco infra parochia predictus Dominus vult eos assignare ad suum placitum: nihil, quare decime dimittuntur ad firmam, et quod firmarius habet commodum inde sub redditu suo.

Et quod sunt ibidem vi. cotagia que Jacobus Dillon, Nicholaus Fynne, Carolus Taylor, Ricardus Dirpatricke, et Thomas Caroll occupant, et reddunt per annum xiii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem viii. alia cotagia in decasu ob defectum reparacionum, que valent cum dimitterentur xviii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod quilibet cotagiariorum predictorum pro custuma faciet et colliget fenum unius acre prati

County of Dublin. Ballybaghill.

vocati le Lord's mead: nihil, quare firmarius habet commodum inde; et quod quilibet eorum reddit unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*—xii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem ii. acre subbosci per estimaciones tenencium, etc.

Summa extente villate predicte xii. *li.* xv. *s.* x. *d.*

### Villata de Droushoke.[1]

Droushoke.

Et quod Thomas Kelly et Johannes Longe tenent ibidem ad voluntatem duo mesuagia ccxx. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddunt per annum iiii. *li.* x. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem iii. cotagiarii qui nihil reddunt per annum preter custumas.

Et quod predicti tenentes invenient iii. carectas ad ducendum fenum pro uno die, quorum opera valent per diem vi. *d.*—xviii. *d.*

Et quod quilibet tenencium et cotagiariorum predictorum reddit per annum unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*—x. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte iiii. *li.* xii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

### Villata de Belyngiston alias Wolleston.

Belyngiston. Wolleston.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Hegher tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, cc. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddit per annum iiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo cotagiarii qui nihil reddunt preter custumas.

Et quod predicti tenentes invenient iiii. carectas ad ducendum fenum pro uno die, quorum opera valent per diem vi. *d.*—ii. *s.*

Et quod quilibet tenencium et cotagiariorum reddit per annum unam gallinam precii vi. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte iiii. *li.* xv. *s.* x. *d.*

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[1] *See* p. 566.

County of Dublin.

### Villata de Rascall[1] et Maynyscourte.

Rascall. Maynscourte.

Et dicunt quod Thomas Futterell tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, ccxl. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, unacum una acra prati in quoddam prato vocato the Lord's mead in villata de Ballybaghill, et reddit per annum c. *s.*

Et quod inveniet quatuor carectas ad ducendum fenum per unum diem, valor operis cujuslibet diei vi. *d.*—ii. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo cotagiarii qui nihil reddunt preter custumas.

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium et cotagiariorum reddit annuatim unam gallinam precii ii. *d.* —vi. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte cii. *s.* vi. *d.*

### Villata de Elliston.

Elliston.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Kellye tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, cxx. acras terre, prati, et pasture, et reddit per annum l. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod inveniet duas carectas per unum diem ad ducendum fenum, valor operis cujuslibet diei vi. *d.*—xii. *d.* Est ibidem unum cotagium quod nihil reddit per annum preter custumas.

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium et cotagiariorum reddit annuatim unam gallinam precii ii. *d.* —iiii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte lii. *s.*

### Villata de Garardiston.

Garardiston.

Et dicunt quod Thomas Leman tenet ibidem unum mesuagium, lxxx. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddit per annum xl. *s.*

Et quod inveniet ii. carectas per unum diem ad ducendum fenum, valor operis cujuslibet diei vi. *d.*—xii. *d.*

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[1] Now Roscall.

County of Dublin. Garardiston.

Et quod est ibidem unum cotagium quod nihil reddit preter custumas.

Et quod quilibet predictorum tenencium reddit annuatim unam gallinam precii ii. *d.*—iiii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte xli. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Browneston.

### Villata de Browneston.[1]

Et dicunt quod heredes Alicie Tynbygh tenent libere de dicto nuper Monasterio ibidem unum mesuagium, et iiii.$^{xx}$. acras terre arrabilis pro reddendo ii. libras ceri vel xvi. *d.* per annum,—xvi. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Decime garbarum diversarum villarum predictarum:

Tithes.

Et dicunt quod decima garbarum predictarum villarum de Ballybaghill cum grangia de Droussboke, Belyngston, Wolston, Rascall, Maynyscorte, Ellyston, Gerrardiston, in parochia de Ballybaghill colligitur annuatim per xxiii. copulas, et dimittuntur Domino Leonardo Gray. Reddendo per annum xvii. *li.*

Lord Leonard Gray.

Summa extente decimarum predictarum patet.

Rascall.

Decime garbarum villarum de Parva Rascall et Browneston.

Browneston.

Et dicunt quod decime garbarum dictarum villarum de Parva Rascall et Browneston colliguntur annuatim per iii. copulas, quas Nicholaus Bennet de Dublin tenet per indenturam. Reddendo per annum xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente decimarum predictarum patet.

Portmirnocke.

### Grangia de Portmirnocke.[2]

Et dicunt quod Walterus Goldynge, Hugo Whitte, et Bartholomew Enos tenent ibidem per indenturam Grangiam de Portmirnocke, et tria mesuagia, ccxl. acras terre arrabilis, x. acras prati, et xii. acras communis pasture, et reddunt inde per annum xii. *li.*

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[1] *See* vol. i. p. 334.

[2] Portmarnock. *See* vol. i. pp. 79, 183.

County of Dublin. Portmirnocke.

Et quod quilibet dictorum iii. firmariorum reddit pro custuma iii. dies arratri, i. diem caruce, et quatuor gallinas, inter se, precii iiii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem iii. cotagiarii que nihil reddunt per annum.

Et quod decima granorum Grangie predicte dimittitur per indenturam pro termino annorum adhuc durancium Waltero Goldinge, reddendo inde per annum iiii. *li.*

Summa extente Grangie predicte xvi. *li.* iiii. *s.* viii. *d.*

### Villata de Portmirnocke.

Et quod Patricius Gygen, Petrus Mansfeld, Johannes Taylor, Robertus Benane, Thomas Kellye, Johannes Gyles, Johannes Rowe, Patricius Hogge, et Johannes Proydforde, et alii, tenent ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum ix. mesuagia ac x. cotagia, ccxx. acras terre arrabilis, v. acras prati, et i. acram et i. stangum pasture, ac c. acras communis pasture, per estimacionem, et reddunt per annum xi. *li.* xvii. *s.*

Et quod predicti tenentes et cotagiarii reddent inter se annuatim xii. carte-days precii vi. *s.*, et xii. plough-days, que assignantur pro reparacione pontium molendinorum, et pro custuma xxiii. hokes, precii iii. *s.* x. *d.* Et xxiii. gallinas, precii iii. *s.* x. *d.* Et pro quolibet caballo pascente in mora ibidem unam aucam, attingentem communibus annis ad xxvi. aucas, precii viii. *s.* viii. *d.*, et viii. capones precii ii. *s.*—xxiiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem v. acre prati que fuerant in occupacione nuper Abbatis Monasterii predicti, et modo dimisse Patricio Gygen, reddendo inde per annum x. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo molendina aquatica et unum cuniculum in communi pastura ibidem, que molendina et cuniculum dimittuntur Domino Leonardo

County of Dublin. Portmirnocke.

Grey[1] pro termino annorum, reddendo inde annuatim iiii. *li.*

Et quod decima villate ibidem nuper colligitur per xc. pekes, et modo dimittuntur Johanni Pacoke et Johanni Ryan per indenturam, reddendo per annum iiii. *li.* x. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte xxii. *li.* xvi. *s.*

Robbuck Wallis.

Villata de Robbuck Wallis.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Gygen tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, lx. acras terre arrabilis, xvii. acras jampnorum et pasture, ac iii. acras prati, et reddit per annum iiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod decima villate colligitur per xxxii. peccos frumenti, et xvi. peccos bracie ordeacei, dimissa Roberto Talor per indenturam pro termino annorum, reddendo inde per annum xxxii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte vi. *li.* v. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Villata de Skyddow.

Skyddow.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Barnewall tenet ibidem ad firmam pro termino annorum unum clausum pasture [con]tinentem unam acram, et reddit per annum ii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Strodbally.

Villata de Strodbally juxta Feldiston.

Et quod Rogerus Bery tenet ibidem dimidium unius mesuagii, et xxx. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddit per annum vii. *s.*

Summa extente patet.

Clonsagh.

Villata de Parva Clonsagh.

Et dicunt quod Walterus Colman tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum mesuagium, xlv. acras terre arrabilis, iii. acras prati, et iiii. acras pasture, et reddit per annum xliii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Et pro custuma hoke et unam gallinam precii iiii. *d.*

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[1] *See* p. 42.

County of Dublin. Clonsagh.

Et quod sunt ibidem iii. acre prati, et valent per annum vi. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Coke tenet ibidem unum cotagium et unum parcum sive clausum continentem dimidiam acram, et reddit per annum vi. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte lv. *s.* viii. *d.*

### Villata de Magno Clonsagh.

Et dicunt quod Willelmus Fowlan, Ricardus Harrold, Thomas Walsshe, Willelmus Kelly, Ricardus Hampton, et Henricus Barthelmew tenent ibidem vi. mesuagia, ccviii. acras terre arrabilis, x. acras prati, et x. acras pasture, cum pastura vocata Cowmore, et reddunt per annum ix. *li.* v. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem quatuor cotagiarii qui nihil reddunt per annum pro redditu.

Et quod quilibet firmariorum et cotagiariorum predictorum reddunt pro custuma unam precariam et unam gallinam, precii iiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod predicti tenentes et cotagiarii, tam de Parva Clonsagh quam de Magna Clonsagh, facient, colligent, et trahent fenum dictarum trium acrarum prati superius in Parva Clonsagh specificatum ad dictum nuper Monasterium, precii iiii. *s.*

Et quod Willelmus Brabason tenet per indenturam decimas villarum de Parva Clonsagh predicta, et reddit per annum liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem vii. acras subbosci, reservati pro reparacione tenementi.

Summa extente villate predicte xii. *li.* vi. *s.* iiii. *d.*

### Villata de Moragh in parochia de Waspelliston.

Moragh.

Et dicunt quod Jacobus Cowgan tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum unum mesuagium, lviii. acras terre arrabilis et pasture, ac ii. acras prati, et reddit per annum ultra xii. *d.* solutos Thome Fynglasse annuatim xxxix. *s.*

County of Dublin. Moragh.

Et quod Monasterium habuit annuali redditu xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* per annum exeunte de xx. acris terre nuper Johannis Burnell[1] attincti in dicta villata,—nihil, eo quod extinguitur.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Kylragh.

### Villata de Kylragh, cum decimis.

Et dicunt quod Jacobus Hayward tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum duo mesuagia, c. acras terre arrabilis, viii. acras pasture, et ii. acras prati, et reddit per annum vi. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem duo molendina aquatica, quorum occupatores solebant reddere quatuor peccos granorum, et ipsi detinebant pro labore suo quemlibet quintum peccum; quiquidem quatuor pecci attingebant communibus [annis] per sacramentum predictorum juratorum ad cxx. peccos, Domino inveniendo omnimoda maeremia et lapides, et tenentibus invenientibus omnimoda opera circa eadem molendina, victualia operariorum et vadia eorundem: quequidem molendina valent per annum, reparacionibus ad onus firmarii supportatis, iiii. *li.*

Et quod decime garbarum ejusdem colliguntur annuatim per lx. peccos, quos Geraldus Aylmer,[2] Capitalis Justiciarius, tenet per indenturam pro termino annorum, reddendo per annum lx. *s.*

Summa extente villate cum decimis ejusdem xiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

### Villata de Tobergragan in parochia de Garystowne.

Tober-gragan.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Clynche tenet per indenturam pro termino annorum unum mesuagium et xl. acras terre arrabilis, in Tobergragan, ac alterum mesuagium in Gariston, cum viii. acris terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum xxi. *s.* ultra capitalem redditum Thome Talbott,[1] milite, de Malehide. County of Dublin. Tober-gragan.

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[1] *See* p. 48.

[2] Sir Gerald Aylmer, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Ireland, A.D. 1535–59.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

### Villata de Howth.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Hery, piscator, tenet ibidem per indenturam unum mesuagium, et ii. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Howth.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

### Villata de Corryston.

Et dicunt quod Willelmus Whitte tenet ibidem unum mesuagium, cum pertinenciis, pro annuali redditu exeunte de eodem, et reddit per annum ii. *s.* Corryston.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

### Rectoria de Rathenny.

Et dicunt quod Ricardus Talbot tenet per indenturam pro termino annorum rectoriam predictam, et reddit per annum vi. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* ultra unum mesuagium, xxx. acras terre, cum decimis earundem, et alteragium ejusdem parochie assignatum curato ibidem. Rathenny.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

### Villata de Glyncape in parochia de Kylmahenocke.

Et dicunt quod Johannes Ryan tenet decimas granorum ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum adhuc durante, quequidem decima nuper colligebatur per quatuor pingues vaccas vocatas martes, et reddit per annum xxxviii. *s.* Glyncape.

Summa extente predicte patet.

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[1] Thomas Talbot, of Malahide, succeeded his father, Sir Peter Talbot, A.D. 1528, and was ancestor of Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell.

County of Dublin.

### Villata de Kylmanaugh.

Kylmanaugh.

Et dicunt quod Reginaldus Talbott tenet predictam pro quadam annuali redditu exeunte de dicta villata, et reddit per annum xx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

### Villata de Lucan.

Lucan.

Et dicunt quod Willelmus Wedder et Ricardus Andrewe tenent ibidem duo mesuagia sive tenementa, cum uno columbario, vi. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum xv. *s.*

Summa extente dicte villate patet.

### Villata de Swerds.

Swerds.

Et quod Patricius Russell de Seton reddere tenebatur dicto nuper Monasterio quendam annualem redditum xxx. *s.* per annum, exeuntem de diversis terris et tenementis in Swerds predicto vocatis Futtresslands,—xxx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

### Villata de Culmynn et Ranvelyston, cum decimis de Culmynn.

Culmyn. Ranvelyston.

Et dicunt quod Ricardus Fensham, Johannes Dowlinge et alii tenent ibidem vi. mesuagia, cccxxxix. acras terre, prati, pasture, et more, et reddunt per annum xiiii. *li.* xv. *s.* viii. *d.* ultra xl. *s.* solutos manerio de Castleknocke, pro quieto redditu, et iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod predicti tenentes reddent annuatim inter se v. dies carruce et x. gallinas appreciatas ad iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod decime garbarum de Culmynn attingunt ad viii. copulas, et imprime colligebantur per lx. peccos granorum modo dimissos Thome Lutterell, militi, per indenturam, pro termino annorum adhuc durante, et reddit per annum lx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte cum decimis xvii. *li.* xix. *s.* County of Dublin.

Villata de Hunteston in parochia de Malathedder.

Hunteston. Et quod Thomas Luttrell tenet ibidem, per indenturam, pro termino annorum adhuc durante, unum mesuagium, xlv. acras terre arrabilis, iii. acras prati, et quatuor acras communis pasture, ac unam grovatam subbosci continentem i. acram, et reddit per annum xxxii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Villata de Clonsillagh.

Clonsillagh. Et quod predictus Thomas Lutterell, miles, libere tenet grangiam ibidem, cum una mansione et xxvi. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum xx. *d.*

Et quod decime granorum de Clonsillagh, quod est membrum de Castleknocke, numerantur xxxii. copule, que dimittuntur Thome Luttrell, Ricardo Talbott, et Ricardo FitzSimon per indenturam adhuc durante, reddendo per annum xx. *li.* Thomas Luttrel.

Lutterelston. Et quod decime molendini vocati Lutterelston-mylne dimittuntur predicto Thome Lutterell ad voluntatem, et reddit per annum xvi. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte xxi. *li.* xvi. *s.*

Villata de Blanchardiston.

Blanchardiston. Et quod Johannes Reynolds tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum unum mesuagium, cum gardino, et vi. acras terre arrabilis et pasture, et reddit per annum ix. *s.*

Et quod decime de Blanchardiston, vocate the Litletythe parochie de Castelknocke, attingunt ad v. copulas dimissas Johanni Fyndglasse pro termino annorum, reddendo inde per annum lxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte lxxv. *s.* viii. *d.*

County of Dublin.

## Villata de Kyltyernan.[1]

Kyltyernan.

Et dicunt quod Walterus Goldynge tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum adhuc durante unum castellum, cum diversis aliis edificiis, xvi. acras terre arrabilis, cc. acras pasture, unam acram subbosci, et reddit per annum xl. *s.*

Et quod decime ejusdem villate dimittuntur predicto Waltero Goldinge pro termino annorum, reddendo per annum xx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte lx. *s.*

## Comitatus Lovidie.

County of Louth.

Extenta omnium et singulorum terrarum et tenementorum ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, in comitatu Lovidie dicto nuper Monasterio sive Abbathie Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, pertinencium sive spectancium, facta apud Lovidiam predictam secundo die Octobris, anno regni Regis predicti tricesimo secundo, coram Willelmo Cavendissh, uno Auditorum Curie Augmentacionis Revencionum Corone Domini Regis, uno Commissionariorum ipsius Domini Regis nuper assignatorum, unacum Antonio Sentleger, milite, Deputato ejusdem Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie, Thomas Walsshe, uno Baronum de Scaccario ipsius Domini Regis in Anglia, et Johanne Mynne, uno Auditorum Compotorum ejusdem Scaccarii, per literas suas patentes de Magno Sigillo suo Anglie, inter alia ad omnia et singula castra, honores, dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa, et ceteras possessiones et hereditamenta quecunque infra dictam terram suam Hibernie existencia, supervidenda, assistentibus eidem Willelmo Cavendissh, Willelmo Cardyff, Secundo Justiciario Domini Regis de Communi Banco in terra Hibernie, Waltero Cowlye, Solicitatore causarum Domini Regis in eadem terra, et Patricio Dowdall, gent., ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacra- A.D. 1541.

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[1] *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xxviii.

mentum Nicholai Garlond, Patricii M^c^Bryne, Owinn O'Cor, Weni O'Kerwill, Caulli O'Hanwynam, Henrici Garmonn, Hugonis O'Bryne, Cormac M^c^Kurlye, Patricii M^c^Kernaghan, Patricii O'Doghirtie, Cornelii O'Doghirtie, Colli M^c^Mahonde, et Henrici Cosshedd, proborum et legalium hominum comitatus Lovidie. County of Louth.

### Villata de Termonfeken.

Quiquidem jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Jacobus Dowdall tenet ibidem ad terminum annorum unam mansionem cum c. acris terre arrabilis, et xx. acris pasture, cum pertinenciis, et reddit per annum cvi. *s.* viii. *d.* Termonfeckin.

Et quod Patricius M^c^Ekyller tenet ibidem ad voluntatem unum mesuagium et unum clausum continentem per estimacionem ii. acras terre, et reddit per annum vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte cxiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

### Villata de Donanay.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Garmonn, miles, tenet ibidem per indenturam quinquaginta acras terre arrabilis, cum duobus mesuagiis, et reddit per annum xxxvi. *s.* Donanay.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

### Rectoria de Drumker.[1]

Et quod Jacobus Cusake tenet ibidem per indenturam rectoriam predictam, et reddit inde per annum ix. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.* Sed dicunt quod predictus Jacobus dimisit eandem rectoriam Patricio Whitte pro xx. *li.* per annum. Drumker.

### Rectoria de Kyllane.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Garmon, miles, nuper tenuit firmam rectorie predicte, et reddidit per annum cvi. *s.* viii. *d.* Kyllane.

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

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[1] Drumcar. *See* vol. i., Preface, p. xxxvi.

### Civitas de Drogheda.

County of Louth. Drogheda.

Et dicunt quod Michaell Duff, mercator civitatis predicte, tenet ibidem unum mesuagium, cum pertinenciis, et reddit per annum xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente predicte patet.

Summa extente terrarum et possessionum predictarum in comitatu Lovidie xxiii. *li.* ix *s.* iiii. *d.*

### Comitatus Midie.

County of Meath.

Extenta diversarum terrarum et tenementorum ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, in comitatu Midie ad dictum nuper Monasterium sive Abbathiam Beate Marie, Dublin, pertinentium, facta apud Skryne primo et secundo diebus Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram Johanne Mynne, uno Commissionariorum predictorum: assistentibus eidem Johanni Mynne, Roberto Cowlye, Magistro Rotulorum Cancellarie Domini Regis in terra sua Hibernie, et Patricio Barnewall, Serviente Domini Regis ad legem in eadem terra, ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacramentum Thome Dillon de Ryverston, Thome Cusake de Gererdiston, Patricii Read de Kellen, Marci Wasyn de Monketon, Ricardi Barnewall de Stafforde, Nicholai Bodman de Monketon, Ricardi Bronnall de eadem, Bartholomei Quartermas de Skryne, Patricii Clynch de eadem, Edwardi Dowdall de Broniston, Christopher Penteney de Cabragh, Thome Dillone de Ryverston, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum comitatus Midie.

Skryne. A.D. 1541.

### Villata de Monketon cum rectoria.

Monketon.

Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Domina Ellinora Plonkett tenet ibidem per indenturam pro termino annorum capitalem mansionem vocatam Monketon Grange, cum terris dominicalibus eidem Grangie pertinentibus, videlicet, clxii. acras terre arrabilis, precii acre xii. *d.* — viii. *li.* ii. *s.*

Et quod Nicholaus Bodnam tenet ibidem xxx. acras terre arrabilis, et valent per annum xxx. *s.*, et pro custuma duos dies arratri, ii. dies caruce, ii. hokes et ii. gallinas precii custumarii ii. *d.* County of Meath. Monketon.

Et quod Willelmus Reagh tenet ibidem alias xxx. acras terre arrabilis, et valent per annum xxx. *s.*, et pro custuma ut supra ii. *s.*

Et quod predicta Elinora tenet ibidem unum molendinum aquaticum, et valet per annum ultra reparaciones ejusdem xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem quatuor cotagia quorum tenentes inter se solvunt xvi. *s.*, et quilibet eorum ii. hokes in autumpno et ii. gallinas precii custumarii ii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Et quod dicta Domina Elinora tenet rectoriam de Monketon, ac omnes decimas, tam minores quam majores eidem rectorie pertinentes, que valent per annum ultra stipendium Curati viii. *li.*, attingentes in toto ad xx. *li.* xviii. *s.*

Que omnia et singula premissa dimittuntur predicte Domine Elinore per indenturam sub communi sigillo dicti nuper Monasterii pro termino annorum adhuc durante, reddendo inde annuatim xvi. *li.*

Et quod Willelmus Aylene tenet quandam pasturam juxta Slanduff, in parochia de Monketon, continentem quatuor acras, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte, cum rectoria ejusdem, xvi. *li.* iiii. *s.*

## Villata de Skryne.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Clynche tenet ibidem unum mesuagium ad terram prostratum, viii. acras dimidiam terre, quatuor acras prati sive pasture, et reddit per annum ultra ii. *s.* de capitali redditu soluto Baroni de Skryne, vi. *s.* Skryne.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

County of Meath.

## Parochia de Alumpney.[1]

Alumpney.

Et dicunt quod Manus Gynne, alias Lome, tenet tres acras terre juxta Ellyston Rede, in parochia predicta, et reddit per annum ii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente predicte patet.

## Rectoria de Kelene.[2]

Kelene.

Et dicunt quod rectoria de Kelene appropriata [fuit] dicto nuper Monasterio, et ad manum Domini Regis deveniebat per dissolucionem ejusdem Monasterii, et valet per annum in duabus partibus granorum, videlicet, in precio xii. copularum ultra terciam partem vicario ibidem pertinentem viii. *li.* xviii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

Skryne.

## Rectoria de Skryne cum decimis granorum in Carbally et Gyllowiston.

Et dicunt quod Jacobus Cusake tenet rectoriam predictam dicto nuper Monasterio pertinentem, que valet per annum, videlicet, in duabus partibus granorum ut in precio xi. copularum, ultra terciam partem vicario ibidem pertinentem, vii. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.*; ac omnes decimas granorum in Corballye et Gillowiston in parochia de Tempulkeran, que valet per annum ut in v. copulis dimidio granorum, lxxiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Quequidem rectoria de Skryne et decime granorum de Corbally et Gillowiston dimittuntur prefato Jacobo Cusake per indenturam sub communi sigillo dicti nuper Monasterii pro termino annorum adhuc durante, reddendo inde annuatim xi. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

## Rectoria de Duffeton.

Duffeton.

Et dicunt quod predictus Jacobus Cusake tenet rectoriam predictam, et valet per annum in duabus partibus granorum ut in vi. copulis granorum ultra terciam partem vicario ibidem pertinentem iiii. *li.*, que dimittitur prefato Jacobo per indenturam ut supra, lxvi. *s.* viii. *d.* County of Meath.

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[1] Athlumney. *See* vol. i., p. 103.

[2] Killeen.

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

### Rectoria de Daveston.

Et dicunt quod rectoria de Daveston valet per annum, videlicet, in duabus partibus decimarum granorum ut in quatuor copulis ultra terciam partem vicario ibidem pertinentem liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, que dimittitur prefato Jacobo Cusake per indenturam ut supra pro xlvi. *s.* viii. *d.* Daveston.

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

### Porciones decimarum in Lassemollen, Loughton, Blonderston, Balgeyth Magna, Balgeyth Parva, et Clonardan.

Et dicunt quod Thomas Cusake, miles, tenet omnes decimas in Lassemollen, Loughton, Blonderston, Balgeyth Magna, Balgeyth Parva, et Cloynardan, in parochia de Tempulkerone, que valent in decimis granorum xviii. copulas ultra alteragium pro stipendio Curati, xi. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.* Lassemollen, etc.

Summa extente decimarum predictarum patet.

### Porciones decimarum in Kylkyrne Magna [et] Parva, Olton, Brenanston et Gerardiston.

Et dicunt quod Katerina Preston tenet omnes decimas granorum in Kylkerne Magna, Kylkerne Parva, Olton, Brenanston, et Garardeston, et valent per annum, videlicet in precio xx. copularum granorum xiii. *li.* vi. *s.* viii. *d.*, tamen dimittuntur prefate Katerine pro x. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Kylkyrne, etc.

Summa extente decimarum predictarum patet.

### Rectoria de Foleston.

Et quod Thomas Cusake tenet mansionem rectorie de Foleston et ii. acras terre eidem pertinentes, et Foleston.

County of Meath. omnes decimas granorum in Foleston que valent, videlicet, in v. copulis granorum ultra stipendium Curati, xxviii. *s.*

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

### Decime granorum in Alumpney,[1] cum alteragio.

Alumpney. Et quod executor testamenti Nicholai Bedlowe tenet duas partes decimarum granorum in Alumpney et duas partes alteragii ibidem, et valent per annum, videlicet in precio xx. copularum granorum, precii copule xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, et precii duarum partium alteragii ibidem xl. *s.*—in toto xv. *li.* vi. *s.* viii *d.*; tamen dimittuntur prefato Nicholao Bedlowe pro x. *li.*

Summa extente decimarum, cum alteragio predicto, patet.

Et dicunt quod nuper Abbas dicti nuper Monasterii et predecessores sui, Abbates ejusdem Monasterii, Skryne, etc. habuerunt rectoriam de Skryne, Daweston, Duffeton, Monketon, Stafferston, Foleston, Kylleyne, et Tempulkeran.

Et quod donacio et advocacio Vicarie de Skryne ad dictum nuper Monasterium spectabat.

### Rectoria de Stawholmoke.

Stawholmoke. Et dicunt quod decime garbarum rectorie predicte colliguntur annuatim per vi. copulas granorum, precii cujuslibet copule xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*—iiii. *li.*

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

### Rectoria de Mastrome et Knokerath.

Mastrome. Knockrath. Et dicunt quod Farfasius McTege tenet ad firmam rectorias ecclesiarum parochialium de Mastrome et Knokerath . . Patricio O'Ferall, reddendo inde per annum quatuor vaccas vel pro eisdem xl. *s.*

Summa extente rectoriarum predictarum patet.

Extenta diversarum terrarum et tenementorum ac aliarum possessionum tam spiritualium quam tem-

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[1] *See* p. 80.

County of Meath.

poralium, in comitatu Midie ad dictum nuper Monasterium sive Abbatiam Beate Marie, Dublin, pertinencium sive spectancium, infra baroniam de Doilyke,[1] facta apud Skryne secundo die Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram Johanne Mynne, uno Commissionariorum predictorum, assistentibus eidem Johanni Mynne predicto, Roberto Cowlye, Magistro Rotulorum Cancellarie Domini Regis in dicta terra sua Hibernie, et Patricio Barnewall, Serviente ejusdem Domini Regis ad legem in eadem terra ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacramentum Thome Dillon de Ryverston, Patricii Rede de Kelane, Marci Wafer de Monketon, Ricardi Barnewall de Stafford, Nicholai Bodman de eadem, Ricardi Browne de Monketon, et Patricii Clynch de eadem, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum.

Skryne. A.D. 1540.

Villata de Bronneston, cum rectoria ibidem.

Bronneston.

Quiquidem jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Ricardus Velden de Bronneston tenet ibidem unum mesuagium, xx. acras terre arrabilis, i. acram prati, iii. acras pasture, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, et pro custuma unum diem in autumpno vocatum a hoke-day, et ii. gallinas precii custumarii vi. *d.*

Et quod Willelmus Cornell tenet ibidem unum mesuagium, xx. acras terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, et reddit per annum x. *s.*, et pro custuma ut supra precii vi. *d.*

Et quod est ibidem unum cotagium, et valet per annum iiii. *s.*, et pro custuma ut supra precii vi. *d.*

Et quod predicti tenentes tenent de Edwardo Dowdall per servicium iiii. *d.* per annum.

Et quod Ricardus Dillon tenet rectoriam de Bronneston ad nuper Monasterium pertinentem, et valet per annum in precio ix. copulas granorum, et in alteragio ibidem ultra stipendium Curati liii. *s.* iiii. *d.* —in toto iiii. *li.* ii. *s.* ii. *d.*

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[1] Duleek.

County of Meath. Quequidem rectoria ac cetera premissa supradicta dimittuntur prefato Ricardo per indenturam sub communi sigillo dicti nuper Monasterii pro termino annorum, reddendo inde annuatim liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa extente villate, cum rectoria predicta, patet.

Adhuc comitatus Midie.

Extenta diversarum terrarum et tenementorum, ac aliarum possessionum in villata de Ballilug, in comitatu Midie infra baroniam de Deese, facta apud Rathmollen sexto die Octobris, anno xxxii. Regis predicti, coram Johanne Mynne, uno Commissionariorum predictorum, assistentibus eidem Johanni Mynne predicto, Roberto Cowlye, Magistro Rotulorum Cancellarie Domini Regis in dicta terra sua Hibernie, et Patricio Barnewall, Serviente Domini Regis ad legem in eadem terra, ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacramentum Petri Lynssey de Knocke, Willelmi Rocheforde de Frassan, Petri Lynam de eadem, Donaldi Nary de eadem, Nicholai Cusake de Cloyneaghann, Georgii Mape de Larcoure, et Ricardi Whitt de eadem, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de vicineto villate predicte.

Ballilug. A.D. 1540.

Villata de Ballylugge.

Bally-lugge. Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Thomas Lyname tenet ibidem xv. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum ultra vii. *s.* vi. *d.* solutos Episcopo Midensi pro quieto redditu exeunte extra dictam terram viii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Adhuc comitatus Midie.

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in dicto comitatu Midie pertinencium infra baroniam de Rathonrhye,[1] facta apud Rathouth xiiii. die Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram predicto Johanne Mynne, uno Commissionariorum: assistentibus eidem Johanni Mynne, Roberto Cowlye, Magistro Rotulorum Cancellarie Domini Regis in dicta terra sua Hibernie, et Patricio Barnewall, Serviente ejusdem Domini Regis ad legem infra eandem terram, ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacramentum Johannis Wade de Dennamore, Johannis Talbott de eadem, Jacobi Talbott de eádem, Johannis Flemynge de Grenoke, Brian Orody de eadem, Jacobi Barrett de eadem, David Creyffe de Ballybyrn, Thome Forann de Halton, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum comitatus predicti. County of Meath. A.D. 1540.

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[1] Rathconrath.

Villata de Grenoke.

Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Patricius Barnewall tenet ibidem unum tenementum cum gardino, et reddit per annum v. *s.* Grenoke.

Et quod Brianus Orodye tenet ibidem iii. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum xviii. *d.*

Et quod sunt ibidem iii. mesuagia totaliter vastata et ad terram prostrata, et nihil reddent quousque reedificantur.

Et quod Nicholaus Shyrloke habet ex premissis de capitali redditu annuatim xviii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte viii. *s.*

Villata de Bowlston Parva.

Et dicunt quod Brianus Orodye tenet ibidem xxxiii. acras terre arrabilis, ii. acras prati, et ii. acras dimidiam pasture, et reddit per annum xii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, quas nuper Abbas Monasterii vocati Seynt Thomas Courte habuit extra dictam terram de capitali redditu annuatim xvi. *s.* Bowlston.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Adhuc comitatus Midie.

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in dicto comi-

County of Meath. Donboyn. A.D. 1540. tatu Midie, facta apud Donboyn xv. die Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram Thoma Walsshe, uno Commissionariorum predictorum, assistentibus eidem Thome Walsshe, Geraldo Almer, milite, Capitali Justiciario Domini Regis ad omnia placita coram ipso Rege tenenda infra terram suam Hibernie, et Roberto Dillon, Attornato dicti Domini Regis in omnibus Curiis de Recordo infra eandem terram, per sacramentum Johannis Artor, Simonis Longe, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum.

### Villata de Caleston.

Caleston. Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod juxta villatam predictam est unum mesuagium, xii. acre terre arrabilis, ii. acre prati, et i. acra bruerie, vocate Abbottslands, que valent per annum vii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

### Villata de Braiston Magna.

Braiston. Et dicunt quod sunt ibidem unum mesuagium, xxx. acre terre arrabilis, i. acra bosci, et dimidia acra prati, que valent per annum, ultra xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* solutos annuatim Baroni de Donboyn pro quodam capitali redditu, xx. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

### Villata de Donboyn.[1]

Donboyn. Et quod est in villata de Donboyn unum mesuagium, cum pertinenciis, quod valet per annum iiii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

### Libere tenentes.

Et dicunt quod Patricius Plonkett tenet mannerium de Gibston de dicto nuper Monasterio in socagio, et reddit per annum ad festa Omnium Sanctorum et Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, per equales porciones, xl. *s*. County of Meath.

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[1] Dunboyne.

Summa extente predicte patet.

### Adhuc comitatus Midie.

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in predicto comitatu Midie pertinencium, facta apud Arbragham iii. die Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, A.D. 1540. coram Thoma Walsshe, uno Commissionariorum predictorum: assistentibus eidem Thome Walsshe, Geraldo Almer, milite, Capitali Justiciario Domini Regis ad omnia placita coram ipso Rege tenenda infra terram suam Hibernie, et Roberto Dillon, Attornato dicti Regis in omnibus Curiis suis de Recordo in eadem terra, per sacramentum Ricardi Ledwich et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum.

### Villata de Knyghtston.

Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod nuper Abbas, et predecessores sui, percipere solebant de quibusdam terris et tenementis in Knyghtston predicto Knyghtston. quendam annualem redditum iii. *s*.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in predicto comitatu Midie pertinencium, facta apud Foure, vi. die Octobris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, A.D. 1540. coram Thoma Walsshe, uno Commissionariorum predictorum: assistentibus eidem Thome Walsshe, Geraldo Aylmer, milite, Capitali Justiciario Domini Regis ad omnia placita coram ipso Rege tenenda infra terram suam Hibernie, et Roberto Dillon, Attornato dicti Domini Regis in omnibus Curiis suis de Recordo in eadem terra, per sacramentum Oliveri Nugent, Ricardi Nugent, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum.

### Villata de Ballycoure et Distonlagh.

County of Meath.

Quiquidem dicunt super sacramentum quod in villata predicta sunt quedam mesuagia et cotagia, et cxi. acre terre arrabilis et pasture, ac unum molendinum aquaticum, et quedam turris prope idem molendinum que Johannes Nugent, generosus, tenet per indenturam pro termino annorum adhuc durante, reddendo per annum iiii. *li.* xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* ac c. anguillas recentes.

Ballycoure.

Summa extente villate predicte patet.

### Rectoria de Castelloftie.[1]

Et dicunt quod rectoria dimittitur ad firmam per Willelmum,[2] nuper Abbatem Monasterii predicti et ejusdem loci Conventus, per indenturam datam xxvi. die Octobris, anno Domini MDXXXVII., pro termino xiii. annorum, reddendo per annum xxviii. vaccas pingues et habiles, precii xiiii. *li.*

William, late Abbot of St. Mary's.

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

### Rectoria de Porlaman,[3] Poreshangen, et Russagh.

Et dicunt quod Geraldus Nugent, generosus, tenet ad firmam rectorias predictas, ex dimissione nuper Abbatis Monasterii predicti pro termino annorum adhuc durante, reddendo per annum xvii. vaccas vel viii. *li.* x. *s.*

Summa extente rectoriarum predictarum patet.

Summa totalis extente terrarum et possessionum predictarum in comitatu Midie.

### Comitatus Kildare.

County of Kildare.

Extenta diversarum terrarum et tenementorum, ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, in comitatu Kildare dicto nuper

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[1] *See* pp. 17, 18.

[2] William Laundy, last Abbot of St. Mary's. *See* p. 60.

[3] *See* page 17.

County of Kildare. Maynooth. A.D. 1540.

Monasterio sive Abbatie Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, pertinencium, facta apud Maynoth, xx. die Novembris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram Willelmo Cavendissh, uno Commissionariorum predictorum nuper assistentium, unacum Antonio Sentleger, Deputato ejusdem Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie, Thoma Walssh, uno Baronum de Scaccario ipsius Domini Regis in Anglia, et Johanne Mynne, uno Auditorum Compotorum ejusdem Scaccarii, per literas ejusdem Domini Regis patentes de Magno Sigillo suo Anglie, inter alia ad omnia et singula castra, honores, dominia, maneria, terras et tenementa, et ceteras possessiones et hereditamenta quecunque infra dictam terram suam Hibernie existentes, superintendenda et extendenda, assistentibus eidem Willelmo Cavendissh, Waltero Cowly, Soliciatore Domini Regis in eadem terra, et Patricio Dowdall, gent. ad tunc ibidem presentibus, per sacramentum Willelmi Harrold, Alexandri Thounder, Willelmi Pyppard, Ricardi Walssh, Henrici Walssh, Johannis Sheill, Henrici Goldinge, Tadei Walloghan, Tadei Lanan, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum comitatus predicti.

### Villata de Layslipp.[1]

Layslipp.

Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Thomas Fiann de Dublin, mercator, tenet ibidem ii. acras terre arrabilis, et reddit per annum xx. *d.*

Et quod Willelmus Harrald tenet ibidem unum mesuagium prope molendinum de Layslipp, et reddit per annum iiii. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte v. *s.* viii. *d.*

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum, ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque tam spiritualium quam temporalium ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in comitatu Kildare predicto pertinencium, facta apud Ballyculand ultimo die Novembris,

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[1] Leixlip, county of Dublin.

County of Kildare. A.D. 1540.

anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram Thoma Walssh et Johanne Mynne, Commissionariis Domini Regis predicti: assistentibus eisdem Thome Walssh et Johanni Mynne, Patricio Barnewell, Serviente Domini Regis ad legem infra terram suam Hibernie, per sacramentum Walteri Trotte de Rathmore, clerici, Edwardi Eustace de Ballymore, clerici, Willelmi Harrold de Hollywood, Fernandi M$^{c}$Eyhoghoo de le iii. castells, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum.

Villata de Tubberrogan, cum decimis ejusdem.

Tubberrogan.

Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod sunt in villata de Tubberrogan unum castrum sive fortilagium, lx. acre terre arrabilis, quas Philippus M$^{c}$Thomas occupat, et reddit per annum xxxviii. *s.*, absque operibus et custumis.

Et quod decime ejusdem villate colliguntur annuatim per viii. peccos frumenti, et viii. peccos brasie avenarum annui valoris xvi. *s.*

Et quod sunt ibidem v. cotagia que pertinent eidem Philippo, firmario ibidem.

Summa extente villate predicte, cum decimis ejusdem liiii. *s.*

Kilkaa.

Extenta rectorie sive ecclesie de Fassagh Revan ad dictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, in comitatu Kildare predicto in manibus Domini Regis existentis per sursum redditum ejusdem nuper Monasterii dissoluti, facta apud Kilkaa xxvii. die Novembris, anno tricesimo secundo Regis predicti, coram predictis Thoma Walsshe et Johanne Mynne, Commissionariis Domini Regis predicti: assistentibus eisdem Thoma Walsshe et Johanni Mynne, Patricio Barnewell, Serviente Domini Regis ad legem infra predictam terram suam Hibernie, per sacramentum Martini Pelles de Athii, Thome Fitzgarratt de Dullardiston, Jacobi Fitzgarratt de Myllons Graunge, Jacobi Moultell de Athii, Roberti Woulff de eadem, clerici, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de vicineto rectorie predicte.

### Rectoria de Fassagh Revan.

County of Kildare. Fassagh Revan.

Quiquidem dicunt super sacramentum suum quod rectoria predicta appropriata fuit dicto nuper Monasterio, et ad manus Domini Regis per dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii deveniebat.

Et quod dicta rectoria valet annuatim tempore pacis in precio granorum xvi. *li.*, et in altaragio ibidem ultra stipendium Curati xx. libras cere precii vi. *s.* viii. *d.*, et in pecuniis liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*—lx. *s.* in toto xix. *li.*

The O' Mores.

Et insuper dicunt quod tempore guerre les Mores habuerunt dictam rectoriam; nihil valet: quequidem rectoria dimittitur Comiti Ormondie et nuper Priori de Athii pro termino annorum adhuc durante, reddendo inde per annum c. *s.*

Summa extente rectorie predicte patet.

### Comitatus Catherlagh.[1]

County of Catherlagh.

Extenta rectorie sive ecclesie de Catherlagh ad predictum nuper Monasterium Beate Marie juxta Dublin, in comitatu Catherlagh, pertinentis, in manibus Domini Regis existentis per dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii, facta apud Kilkaa xxvii. die Novembris, anno xxxii. Regis predicti, coram predictis Thoma Walssh et Johanne Mynne, Commissionariis Domini Regis predicti: assistentibus eisdem Thome Walssh et Johanni Mynne, Patricio Barnewell, Serviente Domini Regis ad legem infra predictam terram suam Hibernie, per sacramentum Martini Pelles de Athie, Thome Fitzgarratt de Dullardiston, Jacobi Fitzgarratt de Millions Grange, et aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de vicineto rectorie predicte.

A.D. 1540.

### Rectoria de Catherlagh.

County of Catherlagh.

Quiquidem juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod rectoria de Catherlagh appropriata [fuit] dicto

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[1] Carlow. *See* page 19.

County of Catherlagh.

nuper Monasterio, et ad manus Domini Regis deveniebat per dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii.

Et quod eadem rectoria valet in decimis granorum villate de Catherlagh modo seminatorum viii. *li.* ac villarum de Pollerdiston et Ballykernon modo vastatarum racione guerre de le Mores[1] et le Cavernars,[2] quando seminatur, viii. *li.*

Et quod donacio et advocacio vicarie ibidem annui valoris x. *li.* ad Dominum Regem per dissolucionem Monasterii predicti spectant.

Quequidem rectoria dimittitur Comiti Ormondie pro termino adhuc durante, reddendo inde annuatim lxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente rectorie predicte lxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

| | *li.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Summa totalis extente omnium possessionum, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, ad nuper Monasterium predictum pertinencium sive spectancium - - - - - - - | dxxxvii. | xvii. | x. |

De quibus onera annua.

Et insuper dicti juratores dicunt, super sacramentum suum predictum, quod Abbas et Conventus dicti nuper Monasterii solvere tenebantur omnimodos redditus resolutos, et alia onera subsequencia, videlicet:

| | | *li.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archbishop of Dublin. | Archiepiscopo Dublin, pro procuracionibus diversarum ecclesiarum infra diocesim suam, per annum - - - | | cvi. | viii. |
| Archdeacon of Dublin. | Archidiacono Dublin, pro procuracionibus ecclesie de Stantryff - - - - | | vi. | viii. |

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[1], [2] Septs of O'Mores and Cavanaghs.

| | li. | s. | d. | li. | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Episcopo Midensi, pro procuracionibus diversarum ecclesiarum infra diocesim suam, per annum, | - | liii. | iiii. | | | | Bishop of Meath. |
| Dicto Episcopo Midensi, pro quadam annuali pencione | xx. | - | - | | | | |
| Archiepiscopo Armagh, totius Hibernie Primati, pro procuracionibus diversarum ecclesiarum in diocesi Midie, quolibet tercio anno, lviii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, et sic per annum, xix. *s.* v. *d.* | - | xix. | v. | | | | Archbishop of Armagh. |
| Maiori et Ballivis civitatis Dublin, pro quieto redditu exeunte de tenementis dicti nuper Monasterii infra eadem civitatem | - | xliiii. | - | | | | Mayor and Bailiffs of Dublin. |
| Eisdem Maiori et Ballivis civitatis predicte pro quieto redditu exeunte de certa terra vocata le Grenans, alias le Fyrres, parcella terre dominicalis dicti nuper Monasterii | - | xl. | - | | | | |
| In toto - | xxxiii. | x. | i. | | | | |
| Et remanent | - | | - | Dv. | vii. | ix. | |

# REGISTRUM MONASTERII DE PORTU SANCTE MARIE, DUNBROTHY.

# VII.—REGISTER OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUNBROTHY.

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[MS. RAWLINSON, B., 494.—BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.[1]

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## I.—BULLA MAGNA FUNDACIONIS, ET CONFIRMACIO OMNIUM TERRARUM ET LIBERTATUM DOMUS.

fol. 1 B. r°.

Bull of Celestine III. A.D. 1195.

Celestinus,[2] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Thome, Abbati Monasterii de Portu Sancte Marie, ejusque fratribus tam presentibus quam futuris regularem vitam professis in perpetuum.

Religiosam vitam eligentibus Apostolicum convenit adesse presidium, ne forte cujuslibet temeritatis incursus aut eos a proposito revocet, aut robur, quod absit, sacre religionis infringat. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulacionibus clementer annuimus et ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Portu Sancte Marie, in qua divino mancipati estis obsequio, sub Beati Petri et nostra proteccione suscipimus et presentis scripti privilegio communimus.

In primis, siquidem statuentes ut ordo monasticus qui secundum Deum et Beati Benedicti regulam atque institucionem Cisterciensem in eodem Monasterio Sancte Marie institutus esse dinoscitur perpetuis ibidem temporibus inviolabiliter observetur. Preterea

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[1] Fol. 1A is occupied with table of contents, which will be found printed at pages 148–150.

[2] Celestine III., Pope, A.D. 1191–1198.

Bull of Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

quascunque possessiones quecunque bona eadem ecclesia inpresenciarum juste et juridice possidet aut in futurum concessione Pontificum, largicione Regum vel Principum, oblacione fidelium, seu aliis justis modis prestante Domino poterit adipisci, firma vobis vestrisque successoribus et illibata permaneant.

In quibus hec propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis: Ex dono Hervei de Montm*orence*,[1] Arphidnithi, Crosgormogi, et cum plano nemus ibi per fluctum, et sic sursum per aquam que vocatur Kempuil usque ad quemdam torrentem qui venit ab australi parte et cadit in Kempuil juxta viam de Tachmonia al Malpas, et Calatrum, et Cuellath, et Rathcrin, et Tirmebegan, et Lescallenan, et Tirgoueran, et Culdescert, et Baligonan, et sic per torrentem qui est in oriente de Baligonan et in occidente de Drumgulb, ut sit ille torrens terminus illorum ibi sicut torrens ille descendit ad aquam de Banua, et inde publica via que vadit de eadem aqua per extra nemus usque Balistraga, terminus est terre illorum inter eos et Nigros Monachos, ita ut planum quod est inter viam et nemus in partem illorum Alborum sint Monachorum et Dummecanan et Dummebrodechi, et duas carucatas terre et insula ex australi parte ejusdem insule et quatuor heilandos proximos ipsi terre et communionem insule cum ceteris aisiamentis.

fol. 1 B. v°.

Ex dono Gilberti de Exsex quinque carucatas terre de feodo quod fuit Hugonis, filii Boudret.

Ex dono Elie filii Aiols, Clinamfada, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis.

Ex dono Gillonis, quinque carucatas terre contiguas illorum terre quam habent de dono Hervei.

Ex donacione Odonis de Carriou, unum mesuagium apud Tachmolin.

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[1] Portion in italics obliterated and rewritten in Ms.

Ex dono N.,[1] Prepositi Watrifordii, unum burgagium in Watirfordia.

Bull of Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

Ex dono Ricardi de Londonia, unum mesuagium apud castellum ipsius.

Sane laborum vestrorum quos propriis manibus aut sumptibus colitis, tam de terris cultis quam incultis, sive de ortis et virgultis et piscacionibus vestris vel de nutrimentis animalium vestrorum, nullus a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere presumat. Liceat quoque vobis clericos vel laicos liberos et absolutos e seculo fugientes ad conversionem recipere et eos absque contradictione aliqua retinere.

Prohibemus insuper ut nulli fratrum vestrorum post factam in vestro monasterio professionem fas sit absque Abbatis sui licencia de eodem loco discedere, discedentem vero absque communi literarum caucione nullus audeat retinere.

fol. 2 *a*.

Quod si quis forte retinere presumpserit, licitum sit vobis in ipsos monachos sive conversos regularem proferre sentenciam. Illud districcius inhibentes, ne terras seu quodlibet beneficium ecclesie vestre collatum liceat alicui personaliter dari sive alio modo alienari absque consensu tocius Capituli vel majoris partis et sanioris.

Si que vero donaciones vel alienaciones aliter quam dictum est facte fuerint, eas irritas esse censemus.

Ad hec eciam prohibemus ne aliquis monachus sive conversus sub professione vestre Domus astrictus sine consensu et licencia Abbatis et majoris partis Capituli vestri pro aliquo fidejubeat, vel ab aliquo peccuniam mutuo accipiat ultra precium Capituli vestri providencia constitutum nisi propter manifestam Domus vestre utilitatem. Quod si facere presumpserit, non teneatur Conventus pro hiis aliquatenus respondere.

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[1] This letter is inserted in more recent hand.

Bull of Celestine III., A.D. 1195. Licitum preterea sit vobis in causis propriis, sive civilem sive criminalem contineant questionem, fratrum vestrorum testimoniis uti, ne pro defectu testium jus vestrum in aliquo valeat deperire.

Insuper, auctoritate Apostolica inhibemus ne ullus Episcopus vel quelibet alia persona ad sinodos vel conventus forenses vos ire, vel judicio seculari de vestra propria substancia vel possessionibus vestris subjacere, compellat; nec ad domos vestras, causa ordines celebrandi, causas tractandi, vel aliquos publicos conventus convocandi, venire presumat; nec regularem eleccionem Abbatis vestri impediat, aut de instituendo vel removendo eo, qui pro tempore fuerit, contra statuta Cisterciensis Ordinis, se aliquatenus intromittat.

Si vero Episcopus, in cujus parochia Domus vestra fol. 2 *b*. est, cum humilitate ac devocione qua convenit requisitus, substitutum Abbatem benedicere, et alia que ad officium Episcopale pertinent vobis conferre renuerit, licitum sit eidem Abbati, si tamen sacerdos fuerit, proprios novicios benedicere, et alia que ad officium suum pertinent exercere, et vobis omnia ab alio Episcopo percipere que a vestro fuerint indebite denegata. Illud adjicientes, ut in recipiendis professionibus que a benedictis vel benedicendis Abbatibus exibentur, ea sint Episcopi forma et expressione contenti, que ab origine Ordinis noscitur instituta, ut, scilicet, Abbates ipsi salvo Ordine suo profiteri debeant: et contra statuta Ordinis sui nullam professionem facere compellantur.

Pro consecracionibus vero altarium vel ecclesiarum, sive pro oleo sancto, vel quolibet ecclesiastico sacramento, nullus a vobis sub optentu consuetudinis vel alio modo quicquam audeat extorquere, sed hec omnia gratis vobis Episcopus diocesanus impendat. Alioquin, liceat vobis quemcunque malueritis adire antistitem, graciam et communionem Sacrosancte Sedis habentem, qui nostra fretus auctoritate vobis quod postulatur impendat. Bull of Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

Quod si sedes diocesani Episcopi forte vacaverit interim, omnia ecclesiastica sacramenta a vicinis Episcopis accipere libere et absque contradiccione possitis. Sic tamen ut ex hoc in posterum propriis Episcopis nullum prejudicium generetur.

Quia vero interdum propriorum Episcoporum copiam non habetis, si quem Episcopum Romane Sedis communionem habentem, ut diximus, et de quo plenam noticiam habetis, per vos transire contigerit, ab eo benedicciones vasorum et vestium, consecraciones altarium, ordinaciones monachorum autoritate Apostolice Sedis recipere valeatis. Porro si Episcopi, vel alii ecclesiarum rectores, in monasteria vestra, vel personas inibi constitutas, suspensionis, excommunicacionis, vel interdicti sentenciam promulgaverint, sive eciam in mercenarios vestros, pro eo quod decimas non solvitis, vel aliqua occasione eorum que ab Apostolica benignitate vobis indulta sunt, seu benefactores vestros, pro eo quod aliqua vobis beneficia vel obsequia ex caritate prestiterint, vel ad laborandum adjuverint, in illis diebus in quibus vos laboratis, et alii feriantur, eandem sentenciam protulerint, ipsam tanquam contra Sedis Apostolice indulta prolatam duximus irritandam. Nec littere[1] ille firmitatem habeant quas tacito nomine Cisterciensis Ordinis et contra tenorem Apostolicorum privilegiorum constiterit impetrari. fol. 3 *a*.

Paci quoque et tranquillitati vestre paterna in posterum solicitudine providere volentes, auctoritate Apostolica prohibemus ut infra clausuras locorum seu

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[1] In margin, partly obliterated, as follows: "Nota : Quod littere "contra nos impetrate non valent "nisi fecerint de Ordine nostro "mencionem, et est una bulla . . "xxi., sub sigillis Episcoporum "Fernensis et Waterfordiensis ". . . ." For the bull here referred to, *see* p. 129.

Bull of Pope Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

grangiarum vestrarum nullus rapinam seu furtum facere, ignem apponere, sanguinem fundere, hominem temere capere vel interficere, seu violenciam audeat exercere.

Preterea,[1] omnes libertates et immunitates a predecessoribus nostris, Romanis Pontificibus, Ordini vestro concessas, nec non libertates et exempciones secularium exaccionum a Regibus et Principibus vel aliis fidelibus racionabiliter vobis indultas auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus, et presentis scripti privilegio communimus.

Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino hominum liceat prefatum Monasterium temere perturbare aut ejus possessiones auferre vel ablatas retinere, minuere, seu quibuslibet vexacionibus fatigare, sed[2] omnia integra conserventur eorum, pro quorum gubernacione ac sustentacione concessa sunt usibus omnimodis profutura. Salva Sedis Apostolice auctoritate. fol. 3 *b*.

Si qua igitur in futurum ecclesiastica secularisve persona hanc nostre constitucionis paginam sciens contra eam temere venire temptaverit, secundo terciove commonita, nisi reatum suum congrua satisfaccione correxerit, potestatis honorisque sui dignitate careat, reamque se divino judicio existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat, et a Sacratissimo Corpore et Sanguine Dei et Domini Redemptoris Nostri Jhesu Christi aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine Divine ulcioni subjaceat. Cunctis autem eidem loco sua jura servantibus, sit pax Domini Nostri Jhesu Christi, quatinus et hic fructum bone actionis percipiant, et apud districtum Judicem premia eterne pacis inveniant. Amen, Amen.

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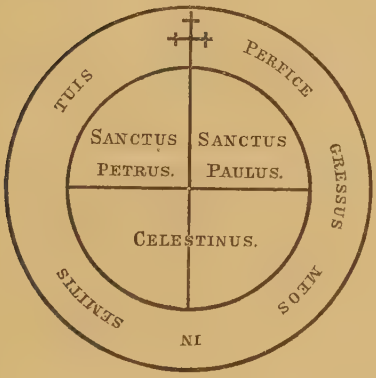
[1] In margin: "Nota: Quod "omnes libertates, immunitates, "exempciones, toti Ordini con"cessas, isti Monasterio confir"mantur."

[2] *sed*] set, Ms.

Bull of
Pope Celestine III.,
A.D. 1195.


PERFICE
GRESSUS
MEOS
NI
SEMITIS
TUIS
SANCTUS PETRUS.
SANCTUS PAULUS.
CELESTINUS.

Ego, Pandulfus, basilice xii. Apostolorum Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Johannes, tituli Sancti Clementis Cardinalis, Viterbiensis Episcopus.

Ego, Guido, Sancte Marie trans Tiberim Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Hugo, Sancti Martini Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Cencius, tituli Sancti Laurencii Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Soffredus, tituli Sancte Praxedis Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Fidantius, tituli Sancti Marcelli Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Johannes, tituli Sancte Prisce Presbyter Cardinalis.

Ego, Gratianus, Sanctorum Cosme et Damiani Diaconus Cardinalis.

Ego, Gerardus, Sancti Adriani Diaconus.

Ego, Gregorius, Sancte Marie in Porticu Diaconus.

Bull of Pope Celestine III., A.D. 1195.

Ego, Gregorius, Sancte Marie in Aquiro Diaconus.
Ego, Gregorius, Sancti Angeli Diaconus Cardinalis.
Ego, Nicholaus Sancte Marie in Cosmidin Diaconus.
Ego, Bobo, Sancti Theodori Diaconus Cardinalis.
Ego, Celestinus, Catholice Ecclesie Episcopus.
Ego, Albinus, Albanensis Episcopus.
Ego, Octovianus, Hostiensis Episcopus.
Ego, Petrus, Portuensis Episcopus.

Datum Rome, apud Sanctum Petrum, per manum Cencii, Sancte Lucie in Orphea,[1] Diaconi Cardinalis, Domini Pape Camerarii, xiiii. kal. Decembris, indictione xiiii., Incarnacionis Dominice anno M°.C°.XC°.V°., Pontificatus vero Domini Celestini Pape III. anno quinto.[2] fol. 4 *a*.

Item: Alia Bulla Domini Lucii[3] Pape, et confirmacio predictarum libertatum, de verbo ad verbum.

## II.—ITEM: TRANSCRIPTUM ALTERIUS BULLE DOMINI LUCII[4] PAPE.—SUB SIGILLO DOMINI HUGONIS,[5] FERNENSIS EPISCOPI, ET CONFIRMATE AB ALEXANDRO[6] PAPA.

Bull of Lucius III.: Confirmation by Alexander IV.

Universis Christi fidelibus has litteras visuris vel audituris, Hugo, miseracione divina, Fernensis Episcopus, salutem et benedictionem:

Noverit universitas vestra nos literam Domini Alexandri Pape Quarti, non cancellatam, non abolitam, non rasam, nec in aliqua parte sui viciatam, in hec verba inspexisse:

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[1] *Orphea*] Orchea, MS.

[2] In margin: "Memorandum "quod bulla fundacionis Monas"terii de Voto [Tyntern] est "Gregorii VIII. [IX.], anno Do"mini MCCXXVIII., anno ipsiu "Gregorii secundo."

[3], [4] Lucius III., Pope, A.D. 1181–1185.

[5] Hugh de Lamport, Bishop of Ferns, A.D. 1258–1282.

[6] Alexander IV., Pope, A.D. 1254–1261.

Bull of Lucius III.: Confirmation by Alexander IV.

Alexander Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus, universis Archiepiscopis et Episcopis, ac dilectis filiis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Decanis, Archidiaconis, et aliis ecclesiarum Prelatis presentes literas inspecturis, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem:

Felicis recordacionis Lucii Pape, predecessoris nostri, literarum tenorem in literis venerabilis fratris nostri Johannis,[1] Episcopi Cicestrensis, contentum perspeximus in hec verba:

Lucius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, et dilectis filiis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Archidiaconis, Decanis, Archipresbyteris, et universis ecclesiarum Prelatis ad quos litere iste pervenerint, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem:

fol. 4 *b*. Audivimus, et audientes mirati sumus, quod cum dilectis filiis nostris, fratribus Ordinis Cisterciensis, a patribus et predecessoribus nostris concessum sit, et a nobis postmodum confirmatum, ut de laboribus quos propriis manibus aut sumptibus excolunt, nemini decimas solvere teneantur, quidam ab eis nichilominus contra Apostolice Sedis indulgenciam decimas exigere et extorquere presumunt: et prava ac sinistra interpretacione Apostolicorum privilegiorum capitulum pervertentes, asserunt de novalibus debere intelligi ubi de laboribus est inscriptum.

Quoniam igitur manifestum est omnibus qui recte sapiunt interpretacionem hujusmodi perversam esse et intellectui sano contrariam, universitati vestre per Apostolica scripta precipiendo mandamus quatinus omnibus parochianis vestris auctoritate Apostolica prohibere curetis, ne ullatenus contra predictos fratres materiam accipiant malignandi, nec de aliquibus terris quas propriis manibus aut sumptibus excolunt, non tantum de novalibus sed[2] eciam de terris antiquitus cultis, quomodocunque teneantur ab illis,

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[1] John Clipping, Bishop of Chichester, A.D. 1253–1261.

[2] *sed*] set, Ms.

PUBLI CENTRA

Bull of Lucius III.: Confirmation by Alexander IV.

sive de nutrimentis animalium suorum quisqam ab eis vel ab aliis pro eo quod animalia ipsorum in pastura vel custodia sua habeant decimas exigere vel quomodolibet extorquere presumat. Nam si de novalibus tantum vellemus intelligi, ubi ponitur de laboribus, de novalibus poneretur, sicut in privilegiis quorundam aliorum apponitur.

Quia vero non est conveniens ut contra Sedis Apostolice indulgencias temere veniatur que optinere debent inviolabilem firmitatem, vobis per Apostolica scripta precipiendo mandamus, ut siqui monachi, Canonici, clerici, vel laici, contra privilegia sua memoratos fratres super decimarum vel aliarum libertatum exaccione gravaverint, appellacione remota, clericos ab officio suspendatis, laicos autem excommunicacionis sentencia percellatis, et tam suspensionis quam excom- fol. 5 *a.* municacionis faciatis, usque ad dignam satisfaccionem sentencias observari.

Quod si a Sede Apostolica littere inpetrate fuerint, quarum occasione quis ab aliis decimas exigere vel aliud contra privilegia vel indulgencias eorum ab ipsis extorquere nitatur, respondere illis minime teneantur. In quibus eciam si inhibita fuerit appellacio, nichilominus appellandi habeant facultatem, nisi pro bono pacis spontanea cum aliquibus composuerint voluntate.

Quod si alique composiciones[1] inter eos et aliquos pacis intuitu et utriusque partis consensu facte fuerint, illas perpetuis temporibus ratas et inconcussas permanere faciatis. Si tamen de consciencia et approbacione Abbatis et fratrum constiterit processisse. Ad hec presencium auctoritate precipiendo mandamus, quatinus si quis eorumdem parochianorum vestrorum in sepedictos fratres violentas manus injecerit, eum candelis accensis excommunicatum publice denuncietis, et tanquam excommunicatum faciatis ab omnibus evitari, donec eisdem fratribus congrue satisfaciat, et cum litteris diocesani Episcopi rei veritatem continentibus Apostolico se conspectui representet. Data Verone, xii. kal. Aprilis. Bull of Lucius III.: Confirmation by Alexander IV.

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[1] In margin, partly obliterated: "Nota quod composiciones edite inter nos et . . . alios sint per Papam confirmate; et est inter Priorem et Conventum de Athisel que composicio de lx. solidis annuatim nobis solvendis est confirmata."

Nos igitur ad ejusdem predecessoris exemplar universitati vestre per Apostolica scripta firmiter precipiendo mandamus, quatinus omnia et singula supradicta diligenter et efficaciter exequi procuretis. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostri precepti infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei, Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum, eum se noverit incursurum.

Data Anagnie, viii. kal. Augusti, pontificatus nostri anno primo. A.D. 1254.

In cujus rei testimonio, presentibus sigillum nostrum apposuimus.

## III.—[TRANSCRIPTUM DUARUM BULLARUM HONORII PAPE,[1] SUB SIGILLO ARCHIEPISCOPI DUBLINIENSIS.[2]]

Bulls of Honorius III:

fol. 5 *b*.

Henricus Dei gracia Dubliniensis Archiepiscopus,[3] Apostolice Sedis Legatus, venerabilibus in Christo fratribus Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, et dilectis filiis, aliis ecclesiarum Prelatis, per Hyberniam constitutis, salutem in Domino: Inspeximus by Henri, Archbishop of Dublin.

Privilegia Domini Pape Ordini Cisterciensi indulta in hec verba inspeximus:

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[1] Honorius III., Pope, A.D. 1216–1227.

[2] The documents here given are preceded in the Ms. by the following entry: "Item: Alia Bulla, "sub sigillo Archiepiscopi Dubliniensis." The title in the old table of contents is as above. *See* p. 148.

[3] Henri de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1212–1228.

Bulls of Honorius III.: Inspeximus by Henri, Archbishop of Dublin.

Honorius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus, Archiepiscopis, et Episcopis, et dilectis filiis, aliis ecclesiarum Prelatis, ad quos littere iste pervenerint, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Benefaciens Dominus bonis et rectis corde dilectos filios, fratres Cisterciensis Ordinis in via mandatorum ipsius inoffense currentes tanquam populum acceptabilem sibi numero et merito ampliavit eisque de rore celi et terre pinguedine benedicens dilatavit locum tentorii ejusdem Ordinis et pelles tabernaculorum ejus extendit. Sed quod dolentes referimus in via hac qua ambulant superbi contra eos laqueos extendentes, immo velut torrentes iniquitatis irruentes in eos, ipsos bonis suis que soli Domino sunt dicata, non solum nequiter fraudare, cum filii hujus seculi prudenciores filiis lucis in generacione sua sint, verum eciam iniquitate potentes violenter spoliare nituntur, et quod gravius est, nonnulli de hiis qui eos debuerant in Christi visceribus carnis amplexari et favorabilius confovere, ipsos immanius persequentes, privilegia, que ipsis a Sede Apostolica suis exigentibus meritis sunt indulta, gestiunt penitus enervare, dicendo illa fuisse omnino in Generali Concilio revocata, vel alias intellectum privilegiorum ipsorum ita maligna interpretacione ad libitum pervertendo quod nisi os iniqua loquencium obstruatur, nil restet quin predicti fratres privilegiorum ipsorum pene penitus fructu frustrentur, per quod illi non tam eisdem fratribus quam nobis fol. 6 *a.* injuriari probantur, dum contra Sedis Apostolice indulgencias memoratos fratres temere perturbare presumunt, molientes contra nostre plenitudinem potestatis dum indulta nostra irreverenter inpugnant.

Nos, igitur, qui predictos fratres speciali prerogativa dilectionis et gracia amplexamur, utpote qui jugiter offerentes Domino suorum vitulos labiorum, non solum nobis sed et Universali Ecclesie piis intercessionibus incomparabiliter suffragantur, nolentes hujusmodi vexa-

Bulls of Honorius III.: Inspeximus by Henri, Archbishop of Dublin.

cionibus eorum Sabbati amaricari quietem quos pocius tenemur omnimodis consolari, universitatem vestram monemus et hortamur attente, ac per Apostolica scripta precipiendo mandamus, quatinus supradictos fratres ob reverenciam Divinam et nostram habentes in visceribus caritatis, eis privilegia et indulgencias Apostolice Sedis eisdem concessas inviolabiliter conservetis et faciatis ab aliis conservari, salva moderacione Concilii Generalis, videlicet, ut de alienis terris a tempore predicti Concilii adquisitis, et de cetero adquirendis, exsolvant decimas ecclesiis quibus racione predicrum antea solvebantur, nisi aliter cum eis duxerint componendum. Alias quoque dictos fratres ab incursibus malignorum taliter defendatis, quod defensores justicie ac pietatis probemini amatores, Deumque vobis propicium et nos inde reddatis favorabiles et benignos.

Data Reate, iii. idus Junii, pontificatus nostri anno iii. A.D. 1219.

Honorius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, universis Abbatibus et Conventibus Cisterciensis Ordinis salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Cum, preter pauperem victum vestrum, omnia bona vestra hospitalitati et aliis piis operibus officiosissime sint exposita, satis inhumane aliis auferri videtur egenis quicquid a vobis violencia vel ingenio extorquetur. Nec, quia Dominus manuum vestrarum fol. 6 *b*. operibus benedicens viaticum peregrinacionis vestre, quanto magis illud fraterna caritate in usus pauperum distribuitis tanto magis celesti alimonie multiplicati, estis deterioris condicionis habendi sed pocius melioris, cum non nisi vasis paratis celestis gracie oleum infundatur quod pauperis mulieris deficientibus vasis stetit.

Licet, igitur, largiente Domino, monasteria vestra plus solito temporalium floreant ubertate, quia tamen ex inde pauperibus uberius subvenitur, nos volentes eo vos de speciali gracia favorabilius confovere quo ex inde illi propensius complacere nos credimus, qui quod uni ex minimis suis sit sibi reputat esse fac-

Bulls of Honorius III.: Inspeximus by Henri, Archbishop of Dublin.

tum, devocionis vestre precibus inclinati, auctoritate presencium vobis indulgemus, ne Apostolice Sedis Legati procuraciones peculiarias a monasteriis vestris exigere vel extorquere presumant, sed cum ad domos vestras accesserint, sine carnium esu, cibis regularibus sint contenti.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus et nostram se noverit incursurum.

Data Reate, iii. idus Junii, pontificatus nostri anno iii.

A.D. 1219. Et in hujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus.

## IV.—QUOD IN ECCLESIIS NOSTRIS CAPELLANOS YDONEOS EPISCOPO DIOCESANO POSSUMUS PRESENTARE.[1]

Bull of Clement IV.

Clemens,[2] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbatibus universis et fratribus eorum sub Cisterciensi Ordine Deo servientibus salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem :

Sacrosancta Romana Ecclesia devotos et humiles filios ex assuete pietatis officio diligere consuevit, et eos protectionis sue munimine tanquam pia mater est solita confovere, quos erga Romanam Ecclesiam ceteris devociores existere et divinis obsequiis noverit adherere.

Eapropter dilecti in Domino filii vestre devocionis sanctitatem, et Cisterciensis Ordinis quem geritis religiosum fervorem attendentes, vestris justis postulacionibus clementer annuimus, et ecclesias quas in omnibus episcopatibus habere noscimini, cum capellis et pertinentiis earum, cum decimis et oblacionibus, cum obvencionibus et libertatibus earum, ad Domus vestre paupertatem et conventum in Dei servicio sustentandum, prout felicis recordacionis Innocencius[1] Papa Quartus, predecessor noster, vobis concesserat, et nos auctoritate Apostolica easdem confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus. fol. 7 *a*. Bull of Clement IV. Innocent IV.

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[1] In margin : " Generalis est."

[2] Clement IV., Pope, A.D. 1265–1268.

In quibus liceat vobis presbiteros idoneos, nomine vestro ministrantes, Episcopo diocesano presentare, qui secundum consuetudinem provincie jura episcopalia reddant, vobis autem decimas et oblaciones fideliter persolvant, et fidelitatem impendant. Priests to be presented to Diocesan.

Prohibemus eciam districtius ut nullus Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Archidiaconus, Decanus, aut eorum officiales in ecclesias vestras aut earum ministros excommunicacionis, suspensionis, vel interdicti sentenciam, absque Capituli Generalis vel sinodi judicio, et hoc non nisi pro culpis propriis et clarescentibus, audeat promulgare, seu eas tallagiis, hospiciis, vel aliquibus aliis exaccionibus preter quod statutum est in Concilio Lateranensi, pregravare.

Si qua vero sentencia in predictas ecclesias parochiales Cisterciensium monachorum aut ipsarum ecclesiarum ministros aliter quam dictum est lata fuerit, presencium auctoritate eam decernimus non teneri.

Si vero Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Archidiaconus Decanus, aut aliquis ipsorum officialium, contra libertates et consuetudines Ordinis vestri aliquid expetierit, liberum sit vobis denegare.

Quod si Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Archidiaconus, Decanus, aut aliquis eorum officialium propter hoc in vos vel monasterium vestrum vel ecclesias vestras parochiales sive servientes vestros, vel in sacerdotes vestros nomine vestro in ecclesiis vestris ministrantes aut ecclesiarum ipsarum ministros aliquam sentenciam protulerit, illam omnino non valere censemus.

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[1] *See* page 112.

Bull of Clement IV.

Insuper, discedentibus personis, vicariis, pensionariis ecclesiarum et capellarum vobis et Ordini vestro concessarum, licitum sit vobis ipsas ecclesias et capellas earum auctoritate nostra sine cujuslibet contradiccione intrare et de rebus et possessionibus earum tanquam de vestris ad utilitatem et promocionem domorum vestrarum libere et plenarie quoad omnia et in omnibus disponere.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc nostre con- fol. 7 *b.* stitucionis paginam infringere vel ei aliquatenus ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum se noverit incursurum.

A.D. 1266-7.

Data Burdegale, tercio kal. Marcii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

### V. — QUOD EPISCOPI NON POSSUNT VISITARE NOS. GENERALIS.

Bull of Innocent IV. A.D. 1254.

Innocencius,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Thesauro virtutum sic preclara nostra religio suum semper astrinxit affectum, quod habet et in conspectu Regis Eterni placita et in oculis hominum graciosa. Ipsa quidem ut columba mitis, et humilis, et electa, Domino specialiter pulcra per totum aspicitur, omnem a se rugam enormitatis abjiciens,[2] et maculam deformitatis excludens, vigilantibus illis qui paterne solicitudinis in ea gerunt officium, quod ibidem nulle possint viciorum spine succrescere, sed[3] ipsa florum honoris et fructum honestatis inmarcessibili polleat ubertate. Propter hunc etenim sancte operacionis effectum nunquam ordo vester officio aliene visitacionis vel correccionis indiguit, sed[1] de ipso aliquibus aliis reformacionis beneficium ex providencia Sedis Apostolice jam provenit. Bull of Innocent IV.

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[1] Innocent IV., Pope, A.D. 1243-1254.

[2] *abjiciens*] abiciens, Ms.

[3] *sed*] set, Ms.

Cum itaque nos qui ex hujusmodi virtuosis actibus spiritu in Domino exultamus claris agnoscamus indiciis dictum Ordinem esse aliis recte vite speculum et salutifere conversacionis exemplum quod ipse sicut olim sic et in posterum ab ejusdem dumtaxat Abbatibus ac monachis idoneis quos vos, filii Abbates, ad hoc provideritis deputandos et a nullo alio visitari possit aut corrigi auctoritate presentium duximus statuendum, eadem auctoritate nichilominus decernentes, ut si aliquid contra statutum hujusmodi a quoquam propria extiterit temeritate presumptum sit irritum et inane. Et si forte alique sentencie in vos fol. 8 *a.* occasione hujusmodi prolate fuerint, nullum robur optineant firmitatis, mandato Apostolice Sedis semper salvo.

Nulli ergo homini liceat hanc paginam nostre constitucionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Anagnie, XV. kal. Septembris, pontificatus nostri anno xii. A.D. 1254.

## VI.—ITEM: NE ALIQUIS POSSIT NOS CONVENIRE, QUACUNQUE DE CAUSA, SINE SPECIALI MANDATO DOMINI PAPE.

Alexander,[2] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Bull of Alexander IV.

Meritis sacre religionis vestre inducimur ut favoris benigni gracia vos jugiter prosequentes paci et tran-

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[1] *sed*] sct, MS.

[2] Alexander IV., Pope, A.D. 1254–1261.

Bull of Alexander IV.

quillitati vestre ne jurgiorum concutiantur procellis in posterum consulamur. Lecta siquidem coram nobis universitatis vestre peticio continebat quod licet Ordini vestro a Sede Apostolica sit indultum ne per litteras Sedis ejusdem conveniri possitis, que de Ordine vestro non fecerint mencionem, nonnulli tamen ecclesiarum Prelati et judices, vestris libertatibus invidentes, cum aliquas litteras Sedis predicte ad eos impetrari contingit, in quibus generaliter continetur quod, non obstantibus aliquibus privilegiis seu indulgenciis a Sede nominata optentis, per que attribute ipsis jurisdicionis explicacio impediri valeat vel differri, et de quibus fieri oporteat mencionem, in vos jurisdiccionem indebitam vendicare necnon litterarum ipsarum pretextu vos evocare ad se ad judicium non verentur, in tocius Ordinis vestri maximum prejudicium et gravamen.

Vestris igitur supplicacionibus eo favorabilius annuentes, quo scimus Ordinem vestrum esse aliis recte vite speculum et salutifere conversacionis exemplum, ut conveniri per hujusmodi litteras non possitis, fol. 8 *b*. seu ad judicium evocari, que de dicto non fecerint ordine mencionem, auctoritate presencium indulgemus.

Nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, ii. idus Marcii, pontificatus nostri anno . . .[1]

## VII.—CONFIRMACIO INNOCENCII OMNIUM PRIVILEGIORUM ET IMMUNITATUM. GENERALE.

Bull of Innocent IV.

Innocencius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii ejusque Coabbatibus, et

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[1] The writing on ff. 8 *b*. and 9 *a*. is partly obliterated.

Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Bull of Innocent IV.

Solet annuere Sedes Apostolica piis votis et honestis petencium precibus favorem benevolum impertiri. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino, vestris justis postulacionibus grato concurrentes assensu, omnes libertates et immunitates a predecessoribus nostris, Romanis Pontificibus, sive per privilegia seu alias indulgencias Ordini vestro concessas, nec non libertates et exempciones secularum exaccionum a Regibus et Principibus vel aliis Christi fidelibus racionabiliter vobis indultas auctoritate vobis Apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmacionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Anagnie, idus Augusti, pontificatus nostri anno xii. A.D. 1254.

## VIII.—ITEM: NE ALIQUIS PRELATUS EXIGAT A NOBIS DECIMAS DE ANIMALIBUS RACIONE PASTURE.

Innocencius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Abbatibus, eorumque Conventibus monasteriorum Cisterciensis Ordinis in regno Hibernie constitutorum, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Bull of Innocent IV.

fol. 9 *a*. Solet annuere Sedes Apostolica piis votis et justis petencium desideriis favorem benevolum impertiri. Cum autem sitis per privilegia Sedis Apostolice a prestacione decimarum de animalium nutrimentis immunes, et sicut vobis referentibus intelleximus quidam ecclesiarum rectores, in quorum parochiis oves vestre pascuntur, a vobis de lana, lacte et agnis earundem ovium decimas exigere moliantur, nos, vestris justis

Bull of Innocent IV.

precibus inclinati, auctoritate presencium inhibemus ne quis contra eadem privilegia de predictis a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere presumat.

Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre inhibicionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, idus Februarii, pontificatus nostri anno primo. A.D. 1243-4.

## IX.—QUOD NON TENEMUR ALICUI DARE PROCURACIONES. GENERALE.

Bull of Alexander IV.

Alexander,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Sedes Apostolica duxit vobis proinde concedendum ut a nullo alio nisi a patribus Abbatibus, seu vestri ordinis monachis a dictis Abbatibus super hoc deputatis, visitari vel corrigi valeatis. Quia vero sic sunt procuraciones visitacioni annexe, ut Prelatis non sint nisi visitent exhibende auctoritate presencium ne quisquam diocesanus aut Prelatus alius a vobis procuraciones hujusmodi exigere vel extorquere presumat, nec vos eas exibeatis eisdem districtius inhibemus, decernentes eadem auctoritate irritum et inane si quid contra inhibicionem hujusmodi a quoquam propria fuerit temeritate presumptum, ac sentencias sique in vos hujusmodi occasione prolate fuerint non tenere.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre inhibicionis et constitucionis infringere vel ei fol. 9 *b*. ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et

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[1] *See* p. 113.

Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Viterbii, xvi. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri anno tercio. A.D. 1257.

### X.—QUOD ABBAS POTEST COMMITTERE VICES SUAS QUIBUS VOLUERIT. SPECIALE.

Bull of Alexander IV.

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii ejusque Coabbatibus, universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Cum sicut ex parte vestra fuit propositum coram nobis quod monachos vestros et religiosas personas nobis subjectas ab excommunicacione quam pro violenta manuum injectione absolvere valeatis, ac Prioribus vestris super hoc committere vices vestras vobis a Sede Apostolica sit indultum, et sepe contingat propter vestram et Priorum ipsorum absenciam illos qui hujusmodi sentenciam incidunt diucius in ipsa non sine animarum suarum periculo remanere, nos, vestris in hac parte supplicacionibus inclinati, quod super hiis vices ipsas eciam aliis discretis et litteratis vestri Ordinis sacerdotibus absentibus vobis committere prout expedire videritis, vobis auctoritate presentium plenam concedimus facultatem.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, xii. kal. Februarii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo. A.D. 1256-7.

### XI.—DE MONACHIS ORDINANDIS SINE EXAMINACIONE.—GENERALE.

fol. 10 *a*. Bull of Alexander IV.

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Con-

Bull of Alexander IV.

ventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Meritis vestre sacre religionis inducimur ut favoris benigni gracia vos jugiter prosequamur, sed in hiis precipue que noscuntur ad cultum Divini nominis pertinere. Cum, itaque, sicut lecta coram nobis universitatis vestre peticio continebat, monachi Ordinis vestri ab institucione ipsius soliti sint a Prelatis ecclesiarum sine aliqua examinacione ad ordines promoveri, nos, devocionis vestre precibus inclinati, ut hoc ipsum circa monachos ejusdem Ordinis, eis duntaxat exceptis in quibus fuerit notorium crimen vel enorme corporis vicium, a Prelatis eisdem perpetuis temporibus observetur auctoritate presencium duximus statuendum.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre constitucionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, iii. nonas Marcii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo. A.D. 1256.

## XII.—QUOD ABBAS DE DUNBROTHI NON TENETUR ESSE JUDEX, NISI DE ISTA BULLA FECERIT SPECIALITER MENTIONEM.

Bull of Gregory IX. in relation to Abbot of Dunbrothi.

Gregorius,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio, R. Abbati monasterii de Portu Sancte Marie Cisterciensis Ordinis, Fernensis diocesis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Ex parte tua fuit nobis humiliter supplicatum ut cum non habeas juris noticiam que in causis exigitur cognoscendis, te ab ipsarum cognicionibus eximere de benignitate Sedis Apostolice dignaremur. Nos, itaque, tuis supplicationibus inclinati, auctoritate tibi presencium indulgemus ne de causis aliquibus auctoritate

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[1] Gregory IX., Pope, A.D. 1227–1241.

Apostolica in posterum cognoscere compellaris invitus, nisi obtente ad te littere de hac indulgencia expressam fecerint mencionem.

Bull of Gregory IX. in relation to Abbot of Dunbrothi.

fol. 10 *b*. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Perusii, iii. idus Januarii, pontificatus nostri anno viii.

A.D. 1235–6.

## XIII.—CONFIRMACIO DE PORTOMPNE.[1]

Ratification by Innocent IV., in relation to churches of Portomna, etc.

Innocencius,[2] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbatis et Conventui monasterii de Portu Sancte Marie, Cisterciensis Ordinis, Fernensis diocesis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Cum a nobis petitur quod justum est et honestum, tam vigor equitatis quam ordo exigit racionis ut id per solicitudinem nostri officii ad debitum perducatur effectum. Exhibita quidem nobis vestra peticio continebat, quod dilectus filius, nobilis vir, Willelmus de Cogan, Clonfertensis diocesis, jus patronatus quod in de Portomna, de Lechinelys, et de Muntermolinara ecclesiis et beneficiis ecclesiasticis obtinebat vobis et monasterio vestro pia libertate concessit, prout in litteris super hoc confectis plenius dicitur contineri.

Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris postulacionibus grato concurrentes assensu, concessionem ipsam, sicut pie ac provide facta est et in alterius prejudicium non redundat, gratam et ratam habentes, eam auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus, et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmacionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario

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[1] Portumna, in the county of Galway.

[2] Innocent IV., Pope, A.D. 1243–1254.

Ratification by Innocent IV., in relation to Portomna, etc.

contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

A.D. 1254.

Datum Anagnie, xv. kal. Septembris, pontificatus nostri anno duodecimo.

## XIV.—CONFIRMACIO DE BALIMOL.

Ratification by Gregory X. in relation to chapel and grange of Balimol.

Gregorius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati et Conventui de Portu Sancte Marie, Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem :

fol. 11 *a*.

Justis petencium desideriis dignum est nos facilem prebere consensum, et vota que a racionis tramite non discordant effectu persequente complere.

Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis precibus inclinati, capellam et grangiam de Balimol, cum pertinenciis suis, necnon possessiones et alia bona vestra, sicut ea omnia juste et pacifice possidetis, vobis et per vos eidem monasterio vestro, auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmacionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

A.D. 1271.

Datum Laterani, idus Novembris, pontificatus nostri anno primo.

## XV.—ITEM : TRANSCRIPTUM UNIUS BULLE, SUB SIGILLO EPISCOPI WATERFORDIENSIS.

Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Walterus[1] Dei gracia Waterfordiensis Episcopus, eternam in Domino salutem :

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[1] Walter, Bishop of Waterford, A.D. 1255–1272.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Walter, Bishop of Waterford.

Noverit universitas vestra nos subscriptam Domini Pape litteram, non abolitam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, inspexisse in hec verba

Alexander,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Sacre vestre religionis inducti meritis, votis vestris libenter annuimus, eaque vobis concedimus per que materia submota gravaminis status vestri tranquillitas procuretur. Sane nobis exponere curavistis quod, ex speciali privilegio Sedis Apostolice, obtinetis ut nulli omnino homini liceat in vos, vel vestra monasteria, seu fratres inibi commorantes, contra id quod ab origine Ordinis noscitur institutum excommunicacionis, suspencionis, seu interdicti, sentencias promulgare, felicis quoque memorie, Honorius Papa, predecessor noster, quieti vestro paterna volens diligencia providere, adjiciendo de gracia pociori suis litteris vobis indulsit, ut non solum aliis sed nec eciam dicte Sedis Legatis predictas vel eciam deposicionis sentencias in vos vel predicta monasteria sine Sedis ejusdem speciali mandato licitum sit proferre, quas si ex tunc proferri contigerit, decrevit irritas et inanes. Insuper, omnino prohibuit ne predicti Legati procuraciones pecuniarias a vobis exigere vel extorquere presumant, sed, cum ad domos vestri Ordinis accesserint, sine carnium esu cibis regularibus sint contenti. fol. 11 *b*.

Porro, quia nos nuper omnia indulta quibuscunque personis seu ecclesiasticis Prelatis, et aliis regularibus et non regularibus, sive secularibus Principibus et aliis minoribus et quorumcunque locorum capellis, collegiis, conventibus, et communibus seu communitatibus, a

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[1] *See* p. 113.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Walter, Bishop of Waterford.

felicis recordacionis Innocencio[1] Papa, predecessore nostro, vel nobis concessa, quod, videlicet, per delegatos et conservatores aut executores a Sede Apostolica deputatos; seu per delegatos ab ipsis, vel per Legatos Sedis ejusdem, aut Ordinarios seu delegatos eorum, interdici, suspendi, vel excommunicari, quodque ipsis ingressus ecclesie prohiberi et quod terre sue interdicto ecclesiastico supponi non valeant, totaliter auctoritate Apostolica duximus revocanda ita quod deinceps nullum robur nullumque vigorem obtineant, nec premissi per ea juvare se valeant ulterius vel tueri, nisi Principes ipsi sint Reges, vel uxores aut filii seu fratres Regum, aut alii magnates sublimesque viri qui antiquitus a predicta Sede similem graciam habuerunt, vos, metuentes vobis per hoc prejudicium generari Apostolice super hoc provisionis remedium implorastis.

Nos, itaque, ad peticionem dilecti filii nostri, I., tituli Sancti Laurencii in Lucina Presbyteri Cardinalis, vestris precibus inclinati, quod per revocacionem hujusmodi nullum libertatibus et immunitatibus vobis a prefata sede concessis prejudicium inposterum generetur, auctoritate vobis presentium indulgemus.

Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. fol. 12 *a*.

Datum Viterbii, xii. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri anno tertio. A.D. 1257.

In cujus rei testimonium presentibus litteris sigillum nostrum apposuimus.

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[1] *See* p. 119.

## XVI.—QUOD NON TENEMUR DARE ALIQUAS PROCURACIONES VEL COLLECTAS, SEU SUBSIDIA ALIQUA, DOMINO PAPE, VEL ALICUI PRELATO, NISI DE ORDINE CISTERCIENSI PLENAM ET EXPRESSAM MENCIONEM FECERIT. SUB SIGILLO EPISCOPI FERNENSIS. GENERALE.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis presentes litteras inspecturis vel audituris, Ricardus,[1] miseracione divina humilis Fernensis ecclesie minister, eternam in Domino salutem:

Noveritis nos litteram felicis recordacionis Alexandri Pape Quarti, non abolitam, non rasam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, inspexisse sub hac forma:

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis sibi filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Religionis vestre meretur honestas ut vos speciali diligentes in Domino caritate prosequamur gracia Sedis Apostolice et favore. Sane tenuitatem vestrorum reddituum et proventuum solicite attendentes, ac per hoc volentes alicujus relevacionis solacio vos gaudere, vobis auctoritate presentium indulgemus ut ad prestacionem aliquarum collectarum, subsidiorum, et aliarum exaccionum imponendarum vobis et domibus vestris a Sede Apostolica, seu Legatis ejusdem, aut ipsorum auctoritate ac mandato, non teneamini per litteras ipsius Sedis seu Legatorum ejus que plenam et expressam de indulgencia hujusmodi et Ordine vestro non fecerint mencionem, eciam si contineatur in eisdem quod id quod per eos mandatur fiat, aliqua indulgencia non obstante. Nos enim excommunicacionis, suspencionis, et interdicti sentencias, fol. 12 *b*. si quas occasione predictorum in vos communiter vel

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[1] Richard de Northampton, Bishop of Ferns, A.D. 1282-1303-4.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns.

aliquos vestrum ab aliquo promulgari contigerit, decernimus non tenere.

Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

A.D. 1256–7.

Datum Laterani, ii. idus Januarii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

In cujus rei testimonium, presenti scripto sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum.

## XVII.—QUOD NULLUM PREJUDICIUM LIBERTATIBUS NOSTRIS GENERETUR.—GENERALE.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns.

Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenerint, Ricardus,[1] miseracione divina humilis Fernensis ecclesie minister, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noverit universitas vestra nos litteram Alexandri Pape Quarti, non abolitam, non rasam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, inspexisse sub hac forma:

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Innocent IV.

Cum olim felicis recordacionis Innocentius,[2] Papa, predecessor noster, duxerit statuendum ut exempti, quantumcunque gaudeant libertate, nichilominus tamen racione delicti, seu contractus aut rei de qua contra ipsos agitur, rite possint coram locorum Ordinariis conveniri, et illi quoad hoc suam in ipsos jurisdiccionem prout jus exigit exercere, vos, dubitantes ne per constitucionem hujusmodi libertatibus aut immunitatibus vobis et Ordini vestro per privilegia et indulgencias ab Apostolica Sede concessa prejudicari valeat, nobis humiliter supplicastis ut providere super hoc indempnitati vestre paterna solicitudine curaremus.

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[1] *See* p. 123.

[2] *See* p. 119.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns.

Quia vero ejusdem Ordinis sacra religio sic vos apud nos dignos favore constituit ut votivum vobis existat, vos ab omnibus per que vobis possent provenire dispendia immunes libenti animo preservare ad instar predecessoris ejusdem auctoritate vobis presencium indulgemus, ut occasione constitucionis hujusmodi nullum eisdem libertatibus et immunitatibus in posterum prejudicium generetur.

fol. 13 *a*.

Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis jus infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Viterbii, xvi. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri anno tertio.

A.D. 1257.

In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum.

## XVIII.—QUOD NON TENEMUR DECIMAS DARE DE TERRIS QUAS PROPRIIS MANIBUS EXCOLIMUS. GENERALE. SUB SIGILLO EPISCOPI FERNENSIS.

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenerint Ricardus,[1] miseracione divina Fernensis ecclesie minister humilis, eternam in Domino salutem: Noveritis nos litteram Honorii Pape Tercii, non cancellatam, non abolitam, non rasam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, inspexisse sub hac forma:

Bull of Honorius III.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns.

Honorius,[2] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbatibus et fratribus Cisterciensis Ordinis salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Cum, aliquando

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[1] *See* p. 123.

[2] Honorius III., Pope, A.D. 1216–1227.

Bull of Honorius III.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns.

cogente necessitate vel utilitate propria requirente, terras vestras ante Generale Concilium acquisitas concesseritis aliis excolendas ne pro eo quod de possessionibus post idem Concilium acquisitis decimas solvitis, si ad manus vestras taliter concesse redierint, si eas manibus propriis aut sumptibus colitis occasione Concilii memorati decimas exigere vel extorquere presumat, auctoritate presencium inhibemus.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre inhibicionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, vii. kal. Decembris, pontificatus nostri anno ix. A.D. 1225.

In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum apposuimus.

## XIX. — QUOD NULLUS PRELATUS RECIPIATUR, CAUSA HOSPITALITATIS, NISI CARITATIVE. SUB SIGILLO ARCHIEPISCOPI CASSELENSIS. fol. 13 *b*.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by David, Archbishop of Cashel.

Universis Christi fidelibus presentes litteras inspecturis vel audituris, David,[1] miseracione divina Casselensis Archiepiscopus, salutem, graciam, et benediccionem: Noverit universitas vestra nos, litteras Domini Pape Ordini Cisterciensi favorabiliter indultas, cum vera bulla et filo integro, non cancellatas, non abolitas, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatas, in hec verba inspexisse:

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis, Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem: Intimantibus vobis accepimus quod cum exibeatis vos in hospitalitate omnibus liberales diocesanis vestris, et aliis ecclesiarum Prelatis, eorumque familiis, cum ad vestra monasteria declinant, caritative juxta facultatum vestrarum exigentiam necessaria ministrantes, nonnulli Prelatorum ipsorum hujusmodi convertere molientes in debitum, et quod sponte ipsis impenditis sibi deberi ex antiqua consuetudine asserentes, vos et monasteria vestra propter hoc multipliciter aggravant et molestant.

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[1] David MacCarwell, Archbishop of Cashel, A.D. 1253–1289.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by David, Archbishop of Cashel.

Nos, igitur, vestris supplicacionibus inclinati, et volentes in hac parte quieti vestre paterna diligencia providere, ne quisquam Prelatus id quod sic generose impenditis a vobis ex debito seu prescripti consuetudine presumat exigere, auctoritate presentium districtius inhibemus.

Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre inhibicionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, iiii. kal. Marcii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo. A.D. 1256–7.

In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum presenti scripto apponi fecimus.

Datum apud Jeripontem,[1] in crastino Purificacionis Beate Marie, pontificatus nostri anno tercio. Jeripont.

fol. 14 *a*.

## XX.—QUOD NON POSSUMUS CONVENIRI ECIAM RACIONE DELICTI. SUB SIGILLO EPISCOPI WATERFORDIENSIS. —GENERALE EST, ET EST APUD TYNTERNAM.

Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Walterus,[2] Dei gracia Waterfordiensis Episcopus, eternam in Domino salutem: Noverit universitas vestra nos, subscriptam Domini Pape litteram,

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Walter, Bishop of Waterford.

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[1] Jeripont, Jerpoint, county of Kilkenny.

[2] *See* p. 120.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Walter, Bishop of Waterford.

non abolitam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, inspexisse in hec verba:

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis salutem et Apostolicam benediccionem:

Cum a nobis petitur quod justum et honestum, tam vigor equitatis quam ordo exigit racionis, ut id per solicitudinem officii nostri ad debitum perducatur effectum. Ex parte siquidem vestra fuit propositum coram nobis quod licet Ordini vestro per privilegia Sedis Apostolice sit indultum ut nullus Episcopus seu alia persona ad synodos vel forenses conventus, nisi pro fide, vos ire compellat, aut in vos vel monasteria, seu eciam personas dicti Ordinis excommunicacionis, suspencionis, aut interdicti, sentencias promulgare presumat, que si promulgate fuerint tanquam contra Apostolice Sedis indulta prolate decernuntur per eadem privilegia irrite et inanes, nichilominus tamen plerique Prelati, et judices ordinarii, ac alii ecclesiarum rectores, eadem privilegia quibus muniti estis evacuare supersticiosis adinvencionibus molientes, asserunt vos pro quavis offensa racione delicti existere fori sui, sicque vocantes vos ad placita, capitula et penitenciale forum, sicut alios clericos seculares, vos super hoc multiplici vexacione fatigant, quamquam excessus vestri, tam per generale quam eciam cotidiana capitula que fiunt in singulis monasteriis vestri Ordinis, congrua penitencia puniantur. Quare nobis humiliter supplicastis ut presumpcionem talium cohibere paterna solicitudine curaremus.

Nos, igitur, attendentes quod etsi ex suscepti cura regiminis de universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis curam et solicitudinem gerere teneamur, de illis tamen specialius cogitare nos convenit qui, postpositis vanitatibus seculi, juge impendunt Domino famulatum, ac volentes quieti vestre super premissis paterna in posterum solicitudine providere, ut nullus vos seu

fol. 14 *b*.

monasteriorum vestrorum personas ad synodos vel forenses conventus, nisi pro fide dumtaxat, vel hujusmodi placita, seu capitula, vel forum penitenciale, absque mandato Sedis Apostolice speciali evocare eciam delicti racione presumat.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Walter, Bishop of Waterford.

Maxime cum vos, filii Abbates, punire excessus quoslibet secundum statuta vestri Ordinis parati sitis auctoritate presencium districtius inhibemus, decernentes eadem auctoritate sentencias, si quas hac occasione per presumpcionem cujuspiam promulgari contigerit, irritas et inanes, salvo in omnibus Apostolice Sedis mandato.

Nulli ergo homini liceat hanc paginam nostre inhibicionis et constitucionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Viterbii, vii. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri anno iii.

A.D. 1257.

In cujus rei testimonium.

## XXI.—QUOD NULLE LITTERE SEU INDULGENCIE, A QUIBUSCUNQUE PERSONIS INPETRATE, VALENT, NISI DE HAC INDULGENCIA PLENAM FECERINT MENCIONEM. GENERALE. SUB SIGILLO FERNENSIS ET WATERFORDIENSIS EPISCOPORUM.

Universis Christi fidelibus, presentes litteras visuris vel audituris, Ricardus,[1] et Walterus,[2] Fernensis et Waterfordiensis Episcopi, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noveritis nos litteram Alexandri Pape Quarti, cum filo serico, non rasam, non fractam, non cancellatam, non abolitam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, in hec verba inspexisse:

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns, and Walter Bishop of Waterford.

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[1] *See* p. 123.

[2] Walter Fulburn, Bishop of Waterford, A.D. 1286–1307.

Bull of Alexander IV.: Inspeximus by Richard, Bishop of Ferns, and Walter, Bishop of Waterford.

Alexander,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus universis et Conventibus eorundem, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem:

Religionis vestre meretur honestas ut vos speciali diligentes in Domino caritate Apostolice Sedis gracia favorabiliter prosequamur, firma spe nobis proposita fol. 15 *a*. quod divinis obsequiis tanto diligencius intendetis quanto propensiori cura vos senseritis confoveri. Hinc est quod nos,[2] vestris humilibus precibus annuentes, vobis auctoritate presencium indulgemus ut quecunque littere seu indulgencie per quoslibet cujuscunque Ordinis vel dignitatis existant contra tenorem privilegiorum vestrorum a Sede inpetrate predicta, vel eciam inpetrande, nisi de Ordine vestro et hac indulgencia plenam et expressam fecerint mencionem, nullum contra vos generaliter seu specialiter robur optineant firmitatis; nec possitis a quoquam per eas vel occasione ipsarum ad aliquid faciendum compelli. Sentencias quoque quas contra hoc ab aliquo forsitan ferri contigerit decernimus irritas et inanes.

Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis et constitucionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

A.D. 1257–8. Datum Viterbii, quarto nonas Julii, pontificatus nostri anno tercio.

In cujus rei testimonium.

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[1] *See* p. 113.

[2] In margin: "Nota quod littere impetrate a Sede Apostolica contra nos non valent, nisi de Ordine nostro et hac indulgencia faciant mencionem . . . in Magna Bulla." For bull here referred to, *see* p. 97.

### [XXII.]—QUOD NON TENEMUR SOLVERE DECIMAS DE TERRIS QUAS TRADIMUS AD FIRMAM. — GENERALE ET APUD TYNTERNAM.

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati et Generali Capitulo Cistercii, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem: **Bull of Alexander IV.**

Speciali gratia et favore vos et alios vestre Ordinis professores illa de causa dignos potissime reputamus, quia toto cordis affectu ad hoc semper intenditis ut per sancte conversacionis studium in conspectu Dei et hominum placeatis. Hinc est quod nos, intuitu meritorum vestrorum et obtentu dilecti filii nostri, J.,[1] tituli Sancti Laurencii in Lucina Presbyteri Cardinalis, qui tanquam predicti Ordinis promotor assiduus ipsius necessitates nobis reverenter exposuit, et super illis nostre provisionis auxilium imploravit, septem monasteriis Ordinis vestri que vos ad hoc eligenda duxeritis auctoritate presencium indulgemus, ut Abbates et Conventus monasteriorum ipsorum de terris fol. 15 *b*. ad illa spectantibus quas ipsi propriis manibus vel sumptibus hactenus coluerunt, et de quibus aliquis decimas non percepit, ac eciam que nunc, propter inopiam fratrum laboratorum, conceduntur aliis excolende, nulli decimas solvere teneantur. Nos enim nichilominus irritum decernimus et inane quicquid contra tenorem indulgencie hujusmodi fuerit attemptatum.

Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis et constitucionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Laterani, ii. idus Maii, pontificatus nostri anno iii. A.D. 1257.

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[1] Johannes de Toledo, Bishop of Porto and Selva Candida, A.D. 1261–1274.

### XXIII.—QUOD FIDELES, QUI APUD NOS ELEGERINT SEPULTURAM, POSSUMUS RECIPERE, NON OBSTANTE ALICUJUS CONTRADICCIONE.—GENERALE EST ET APUD TYNTERNAN.

Bull of Alexander IV. Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Abbati Cistercii, et universis Coabbatibus ejus Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem:

Cum ante facies vestras cum sanctis animabus gradientes obliti que retro sunt ea que ante sunt nos laudabiliter extendatis, proficiendo vobis per vite meritum, et aliis per exemplum, ut sub pennis contemplacionis vestre sit auxilii nostri manus, libenter vobis impertimur graciam et favorem, scientes nos ex inde illi placere qui vestrum acceptat placitum famulatum.

Hinc est quod devocionis vestre precibus annuentes auctoritate vobis presencium indulgemus ut si fundatores monasteriorum vestrorum, vel alii fideles, apud monasteria vestra elegerint sepulturam, dummodo non sint excommunicati vel interdicti, aut eciam publice usurarii, eorum devocioni et extreme voluntati nullus obsistat, sed liceat vobis ipsos, non obstante alicujus contradictione temeraria, ecclesiastice tradere sepulture, salva tamen justicia illarum ecclesiarum a quibus mortuorum corpora assumuntur.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

A.D. 1257. Datum Viterbii, xiiii. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri anno iii. fol. 16 *a*.

## XXIV.—QUOD UNIVERSI PRELATI DEBENT OBSERVARE PRIVILEGIA NOSTRA. — GENERALE ET APUD TYNTERNAM.

Bull of Alexander IV.

Alexander,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus, Archiepiscopis et Episcopis, et dilectis filiis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Decanis, Archidiaconis, Prepositis, plebanis, Archipresbiteris, et aliis ecclesiarum Prelatis, ad quos littere iste pervenerint, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem :

Dilecti filii, Abbas Cistercii, ejusque Coabbates et Conventus universi Cisterciensis Ordinis, suam ad nos querimoniam destinarunt, quod licet eis a Sede Apostolica sit indultum ut a forensibus conventibus sint immunes, nullique liceat in eos, vel eorum monasteria seu confratres inibi commorantes, excommunicacionis, suspensionis, aut interdicti, contra id quod ab origine Ordinis observatum fuisse dinoscitur sententias promulgare, que si promulgate fuerint decernuntur per hujusmodi indulgenciam irrite ac inanes, vos tamen eorum quieti et libertatibus, de quo miramur non modicum, invidentes ac molientes infringere indulgenciam supradictam in eos contra indultum hujusmodi de facto predictas sententias promulgatis, quos ut fatigetis laboribus ut expensis interdum ad forenses conventus accedere quandoque sententiarum vestrarum executiones quacunque sint auctoritate prolate suscipere invitos compellitis, pro vestre arbitrio voluntatis, quamquam ex generali quod suscepisse dicimini Apostolice Sedis mandato teneamini eosdem in suis libertatibus et privilegiis contra pravorum pressuras et molestias defensare, sicque fit ut indulgencia concessa eis, causa solacii et quietis, sit ipsis nobis contra ipsam quasi conspirantibus causa dispendii et laboris.

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[1] *See* p. 113.

Bull of Alexander IV.

Cum, igitur, sicut in lege dicitur, parum sit in civitate jus esse nisi qui illud tueatur existat, dignumque ac conveniens videatur ut indulgencie ac privilegia que devotis et benemeritis indulgentur contra presumptorum audaciam cum expedit defendantur, universitatem vestram rogamus, monemus, et hortamur attente per Apostolica scripta vobis in virtute obediencie districte precipiendo mandantes, quatinus privilegia, indulgencie, et libertates eisdem ab Apostolica fol. 16 *b.* Sede concessa, et eorum consuetudines racionabiles et antiquas firmas et illibatas eis de cetero pro Apostolice Sedis et nostra reverencia observantes ab ipsorum super premissis coactione ac molestia penitus quiescatis, ita quod[1] . . . concessa eis valeant tranquillitate gaud[ere] . . super hoc per Sedem eandem non oporteat aliter provideri.

Datum Viterbii, vii. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri anno . . .

## XXV.—QUOD DOMINUS PAPA CONFIRMAT OMNES INDULGENCIAS ORDINI NOSTRO CONCESSAS.—GENERALE . . .

Bull of Alexander IV.

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem:

Plantatus olim in agro Ecclesie vester Ordo sic a suis primordiis, gracia operante Divina, laudabilibus incrementis successive profecit quod assidue flores . . . inter alia plantaria dominica puritate conversacionis, dono sciencie et virtutis, merito dinoscitur specialiter insignitus.

Unde nos, in agro ipso cultores, licet immeriti, a Domino deputati, eundem Ordinem grandi prosequi

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[1] Obliterations in Ms. indicated thus . . .

Bull of Alexander IV.

favore proponimus et exaltacionem ipsius jugis diligencie studio multiplici procurare, ut Apostolice gracie rore[1] . . . consurgat et dilatetur augmentis. Cum igitur Apostolica Sedes nonnulla privilegia et quam plures indulgencias . . . eidem Ordini generaliter a quibusdam ex nobis specialiter sub diversitate temporum . . cedenda. Nos, cupientes ea que vobis et ipsi Ordini a predicta Sede concessa sunt, non solum integra et illesa servare immo pocius adaugere, dilecti filii nostri, J.,[2] tituli Sancti Laurencii in Lucina Presbyteri Cardinalis, supplicacionibus inclinati, hujusmodi privilegia et indulgencias . . . et eidem Ordini non obstantibus quibus constitucionibus, provisionibus, diffinicionibus . . . promulgatis ab Apostolica Sede ad instanciam Prelatorum ecclesie . . . aliorum et quibuscunque litteris super hiis per eos vel per quoscunque alios obtentis a Sede predicta, per quas premissis privilegiis et indulgenciis et graciis in nullo derogari volumus fol. 17 *a*. auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communiri, decernentes . . . ac suspencionis sentencias, si quas in vos vel vestrum aliquos, aut in monasteria seu . . . per predictos prelatos, [aut] quoscunque alios, pretextu [predictarum] constitucionum, provisionum, diffinicionum, et ordinacionum . . . hiis ab eadem Sede . . . promulgari contigerit, irritas et inanes.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre constitucionis et confirmacionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Viterbii, xiiii. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri anno iii. A.D. 1257.

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[1] Obliterations in Ms. indicated thus . . .

[2] *See* p. 131.

## XXVI.—QUOD SENTENCIE LATE NON TENENT IN SERVIENTES NOSTROS IN FRAUDEM PRIVILEGIORUM NOSTRORUM.—GENERALE EST ET EST APUD TYNTERNAM.

Bull of Alexander IV.

Alexander, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem:

Cum a nobis petitur quod justum est et honestum, tam vigor equitatis quam ordo exigit racionis ut id per solicitudinem officii nostri ad debitum perducatur effectum. Ex parte siquidem vestra fuit propositum coram nobis quod nonnulli ecclesiarum Prelati, vestris libertatibus invidentes, cum eis non liceat ex Apostolice Sedis indulto in vos excommunicationis vel interdicti sentencias promulgare in familiares[1] . . . vestris quique vendendo seu emendo vel alias . . . sentencias . . . memoratas, sicque, non vim et potestatem privilegiorum vestrorum sed sola verba servantes, vos quodammodo excommunicant, dum vobis . . . Ex quo illud evenit inconveniens, ut quantum ad hoc judicari videamini judicio . . . majorem excommunicacionem incurrant quam excommunicatis communicando . . . supplicastis ut providere quieti vestre super hoc paterna solicitudine . . .

[Nos] igitur, vestris supplicacionibus inclinati, ne quis predictorum hujusmodi sentencias in fraudem privilegiorum Apostolice Sedis de cetero promulgare presumat, auctoritate presencium inhibemus, decernentes eas, si per presumpcionem cuipiam taliter promulgari contigerit, irritas et inanes. fol. 17 *b.*

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre inhibicionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

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[1] Obliterations in Ms. indicated thus . . .

Datum Viterbii, vi. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri anno iii. A.D. 1257.

## XXVII.—QUOD POSSUMUS ABSOLVERE CONVERTENTES DUMMODO IPSORUM SEQUATUR PROFESSIO.—GENERALE ET EST APUD TYNTERNAM.

Bull of Alexander IV.

Alexander,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque Coabbatibus et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem:

Celestis amor patrie mentes vestras sic alexisse prospicitur, ut quasi hoc solum vobis tribuat quod Divine voluntati sit placitum et salutem proferat animarum procedit ex hoc quod nos vestris piis peticionibus favorem largiri benevolum delectantes. Maxime cum ex Apostolici cura teneamur officii circa religionis augmentum attenti et vigiles inveniri, vobis auctoritate presencium indulgemus ut volentibus vestro aggregari collegio, dummodo ipsorum professio subsequatur, qui suspencionis aut interdicti aut excommunicacionis sentenciis sunt ligati, absolucionis beneficium juxta formam Ecclesie inpertiri, ac eos qui post assumptum habitum recoluerint se talibus in seculo fuisse sentenciis innodatos, secundum ipsam formam absolvere valeatis. Ita tamen quod si aliqui ex eisdem hujusmodi sentenciis propter debitum sunt ligati satisfaciant ut tenentur.

Ceterum licitum esse volumus ut tu, fili, Abbas Cistercii, ceterisque Coabbatibus tui Ordinis, ac unus eorum quem elegeris super premissis juxta formam eandem beneficium absolucionis et dispensacionis hujusmodi, si necesse fuerit, largiatur.

Verum ne vobis, filii Abbates, ex causa more seu difficultatis aliquid posset imminere discrimen singulis

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[1] *See* p. 113.

Bull of Alexander IV. diocesanis vestris presencium auctoritate concedimus, ut absolucio et dispensacio hujusmodi ab eis obtineri valeat cum vobis vel alicui vestrum fuerit oportunum.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, fol. 18 *a.* indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

A.D. 1257. Datum Viterbii, xiiii. kal. Julii, pontificatus nostri anno iii.

### [XXVIII.]—QUOD NON TENEMUR DARE DECIMAS DE PRATIS ET DE FENO.—GENERALE ET EST APUD TYNTERNAM.

Bull of Alexander IV. Alexander,[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, universis Abbatibus et Conventibus Cisterciensis Ordinis per regnum Anglie et Hybernie constitutis. salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem:

Pro reverencia gloriose Virginis Dei Genitricis Marie, cui preclarus Ordo vester specialiter dedicatus esse dinoscitur, ac pro multis laudabilibus vestris meritis quibus virtutum Domino et Apostolice Sedi multipliciter complacetis, humiles devocionis vestre preces aure benigna suscipere et pio delectamur affectu efficaciter adimplere.

Hinc est quod nos, vestris supplicationibus inclinati, ut de herbis et feno ad vos spectantibus que proveniunt de pratis et nemoribus ac terris vestris, ante vel post Generale Concilium acquisitis, nulli de cetero solvere decimas teneamini, nec ad hujusmodi solucionem compelli ab aliquo valeatis, vobis auctoritate presencium de speciali gracia indulgemus, districte nichilominus inhibentes ne aliquis a vobis decimas easdem exigere vel extorquere presumat. Sentencias autem, si que contra vos aut aliquem vestrum, occasione hujusmodi, prolate fuerint ex nunc irritas esse decernimus et inanes.

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[1] *See* p. 113.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre constitucionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum.

Datum Viterbii, vi. idus Julii, pontificatus nostri anno iii.[1] A.D. 1257.

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[1] Ff. 18 *b*. to 22 *b*. inclusive, are blank in the Ms.

## INCIPIUNT CHRONICI DE REGIBUS ANGLIE ET DE MARSCALLIS ANGLIE.

fol. 23 *a.*

Kings of England.

Marshals of England.

Anno Domini MLXVI.,[1] obiit Sanctus Edwardus, Rex Anglie, apud London.

Eodem anno, Willelmus Bastardus de Normannia, Conquestor Anglie, eam adquisivit, fretus auxilio Regis Francie, et magnatum Normannie, inter quos unus fuit precipuus, Willelmus, filius Osberti, Comes de O.,[2] cui predictus Conquestor dedit manerium de Owlauston,[3] et alia plura, et dedit sibi et heredibus suis licenciam adquirendi super Wallenses.

Cui successit in hereditatem Ricardus, filius ejus, et fuit Comes de Ogi per successionem hereditariam, et habuit licenciam, sicut pater ejus, conquirendi super Wallenses.

Iste Ricardus habuit unum filium[4] quem vocavit Walterum, et vocabatur Walterus filius Ricardi, fundator Tynterne in Wallia futurus.

Tynterne, Wales.

Et iste Walterus successit in hereditatem, ut supra, et habuit licenciam conquirendi super Wallenses, ut supra, et iste fundator Tynterne in Wallia.

Anno Domini MCXX.,[5] obiit iste Walterus, sine herede de se, xxi. anno Regis Henrici, filii Willelmi Bastardi.

Anno Domini MCXXXV., obiit Henricus, Rex, filius Willelmi Bastardi. Cui successit Stephanus, Comes Bolonie, filius fratris sui, quia predictus Rex non habuit preter unam filiam. Et licet promisisset pactum fidelitatis, fretus tamen vigore in Regem coronatur.

Anno Domini MCXX.,[6] obiit Walterus, fundator Tynterne in Wallia, sine herede de se. Cui successit in hereditatem Gilbertus Strangbow, filius fratris sui, qui factus est primus Comes Pembrochie, qui genuit filium quem vocavit Ricardum. Gilbert, first Earl of Pembroke.

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[1] MLXVI.] MCXVI., Ms.

[2] "Willelmus, filius Osberti, "Comitis de Ogi:" "Monasticon "Anglicanum," v. p. 269. London: 1825.

[3] "Wollaston." Id., ib.

[4] *See* page lxix.

[5], [6] MCXX.] MCXXXVIII., Ms.

Anno Domini MCXLVIII., obiit dictus Gilbertus. Cui successit filius ejus, Ricardus. Et iste potenter ad instanciam Mcmurchut,[1] Regis Lagenie, Hyberniam intravit, et totam Lageniam sibi subjugavit. Et postea dictus Rex dedit totam Lageniam predicto Ricardo, cum Eva, filia sua, in maritagium, a qua tantum unicam genuit filiam, et vocabatur Isabella. A.D. 1148. Richard Fitz-Gilbert.

Anno Domini MCLXXVIII., obiit dictus Ricardus, et sic remansit dicta Isabella in custodia Regis usque ad obitum Domini Regis. A.D. 1178.

Iste Ricardus et Herveus de Monte Mauricii fundarunt domum de Portu Sancte Marie. Dunbrothy.

fol. 23 *b*. Anno Domini MCLXXI., iiii. kal. Januarii, Sanctus Thomas martirizatus fuit xvii. anno regni Regis Henrici.

Anno Domini MCLXXX., obiit predictus Rex Henricus. Cui successit Ricardus filius ejus.

Anno Domini MCLXXXI., primo anno regni Regis Ricardi, supradicta Isabella, filia et heres Comitis Ricardi, remansit in custodia Regis, et anno MCLXXXIX., Rex dedit maritagium dicte Isabelle Willelmo Marscallo, qui dictus est vetus Marscallus, qui genuit ex ea quinque filios[2] et totidem filias, qui confirmavit omnia dona Ricardi Comitis et Hervei de Monte Moricii Abbacie de Portu. A.D. 1181. Isabella. William, Mareschal.

Anno Domini MCCXIX., obiit predictus Willelmus Marscallus et sepultus London apud Novum Templum. Et iste Willelmus fundator de Voto[3] in Hybernia. Cui successit Willelmus primogenitus filius ejus. A.D. 1219. Tyntern, Ireland.

Anno Domini MC. nonagesimo, Ricardus, Rex Anglorum, et Philippus, Rex Francie, Jerusalem proficiscuntur, ubi dictus Rex occidit Solodinum, et cepit Regem

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[1] Dermod MacMurragh, King of Leinster.

[2] *See, post,* under A.D. 1219, Annals from Laud Ms.

[3] Tyntern, in county of Wexford.

Mareschal family. Cyprie, et duxit secum in compedibus argenteis, et plurima bona ibi fecit. Et postea dictus Rex Ricardus sagitta vulneratus est, anno Domini MC. nonagesimo nono, apud castrum[1] (*blank*), et per xii. dies tantum supervixit, et postea moriebatur. Cui successit Johannes, frater ejus, et coronatur in Regem apud Westminstre.

Tyntern, Wales. Anno Domini MCC., Willelmus Marscallus misit Conventum de Tynterna in Wallia apud Votum in Hybernia, primo Abbate existente Johanne Torel, et illo anno incepit Ordo Predicatorum.

Anno Domini MCCXVII., obiit Johannes Rex et sepultus apud Wigorniam. Cui successit Henricus, filius ejus, puer novem annorum, et apud Gloucestriam coronatur.

A.D. 1219. William Mareschal senior. Anno Domini MCCXIX., obiit Willelmus Marscallus, senior, et sepultus apud Novum Templum, London. Cui successit Willelmus, filius ejus, in hereditatem et Marchaciam, primogenitus, matre adhuc vivente.

Anno Domini MCXX., obiit predicta Isabella, Comitissa Pembrochie, et sepulta apud Tyntern in Wallia.

A.D. 1231. William Mareschal junior. Anno Domini MCCXXXI., obiit Willelmus Marscallus, Junior, sine herede de se, et sepelitur London apud Novum Templum.

Richard Mareschal. Cui successit Ricardus, frater ejus, in hereditatem et Comitem Pembrochie, ut supra. Et post pauca mota guerra inter Regem et ipsum, profectus est in Hyberniam tercio anno dominii sui, et ibi a proditoribus apud Kyldare in bello vulneratus est, et sic postea obiit, et sepultus est apud Kylkenniam. Kildare. Kilkenny.

Gilbert Mareschal. Cui successit Gilbertus, frater ejus.

A.D. 1234. Anno Domini MCCXXXIV., predictus Gilbertus, frater dicti Ricardi, successit in hereditatem fratris sui, et hoc gracia speciali Domini Regis, quia frater ejus, Ricardus erexit se contra Regem, ob quod fuit judi- fol. 24 *a*.

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[1] "Quod dicitur Chaluz."—"Chronica Rogeri de Houedene," iv. 82. Rolls edition, London: 1871.

catus exheredari, sed Rex, ob amorem quem habuit Willelmo, patre suo, misericordia motus, dedit dicto Gilberto hereditatem fratris sui.

Mareschal family.

Anno Domini MCCXLII., obiit predictus Gilbertus in quodam torniamento apud Ware, et sepultus London apud Novum Templum, sine herede de se.

A.D. 1242.

Cui successit Walterus, quartus filius dicti Willelmi, eodem anno, et factus est Comes Pembrochie et Dominus Lagenie in Hybernia. Iste Walterus confirmavit per cartas suas omnia dona que Ricardus, Comes Pembrochie, et Herveus de Monte Moricii dederunt Monasterio de Portu Sancte Marie, et incartavit omnes libertates predicto Monasterio concessas.

Walter Mareschal.

Anno Domini MCCXLVI., obiit predictus Walterus, et sepultus apud Tynternam in Wallia, sine herede de se.

A.D. 1246.

Anno eodem, obiit Anselmus, quintus frater, antequam seisinam reciperet, et sepultus apud Tynternam in Wallia.

Anselm, Mareschal.

Anno Domini MCCXLVI., partita fuit hereditas Marchacie inter quinque sorores, filias Willelmi Marscalli, senioris, et Isabelle, Comitisse.

Partition between daughters of William Mareschal.

Et Matilda, primogenita, Comitissa Northfolk [1] et Waranne, recepit virgam Marchacie et dominium de Strugul, cum aliis partibus sibi assignatis. Et ipsa vivente dedit filio suo primogenito, Rogero Bigod, virgam Marchacie, cum pertinenciis.

Matilda Mareschal.

Anno Domini MCCXLVIII., obiit predicta Matilda, et sepulta apud Tynternam in Wallia, quatuor filiis suis, militibus, ipsam in choro portantibus, videlicet, Rogero Bigod, Hugone Bigod, Radulfo Bigod, et Johanne Waranne.

A.D. 1248.

Anno Domini MCCXLVIII., Rogerus Bigod recepit dominium suum Marchacie.

Et anno Domini MCCLXIX., predictus Rogerus dedit omnia que habuit Rogero, filio Hugonis, fratris sui,

A.D. 1269.

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[1] *Northfolk*] Northsuch, Ms.

pro certo sibi annuatim reddendo, et anno Domini MCCLXX., obiit et sepultus apud Offord.

A.D. 1270. Anno Domini MCCLXX., Rogerus, filius Hugonis Bigod, successit in hereditatem Rogeri, avunculi sui, et factus est Marscallus Anglie.

A.D. 1272. Anno Domini MCCLXXII., obiit Rex Henricus, et sepultus apud Westmonasterium, Edwardo, filio suo, existente in Terram Sanctam.

A.D. 1274. Anno Domini MCCLXXIV., Edwardus, filius Regis Henrici, xiv. kal. Septembris, Londonie, apud Westmonasterium, coronatus est et unctus in Regem Anglie. fol. 24 *b*.

Daughters of William Mareschal.

## FILIE WILLELMI MARSCALLI.

Matilda.

### PRIMA FILIA MATILDA.

Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

Que nupta fuit Hugoni le Bigod, Comiti Norfolcie, de qua procreatus fuit Rogerus Bigod, senior, et iste dedit hereditatem suam Rogero, filio Hugonis le Bigod, fratris sui.

Filii ejus : Hugo le Bygod,
Radulfus le Bigod,
Johannes de Waraine.

Roger, Earl of Norfolk, Marshal of England.

De Hugone : Rogerus, ultimus Comes Norfolcie et Marscallus Anglie, qui obiit sine herede de se, et ante mortem suam fecit Dominum Regem heredem suum, excludens omnes heredes modernos.

Johanna.

### SECUNDA VOCABATUR JOHANNA.

Monchanesi.

Que nupta fuit Warino de Monchanesi :

De qua Johannes Munchanesi, qui obiit sine herede de se.

De Valence.

De qua Johanna de Valencia, que postea uxor Domini Willelmi de Valencia.

De qua Adomerus de Valencia, qui obiit sine herede de se. Et postea hereditas inter sorores dividebatur.

Mareschal Family.

TERCIA VOCABATUR ISABELLA:

Isabella.

Que nupta fuit Gilberto de Clare, Comiti Gloucestrie:

De Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

De qua procreatus fuit Ricardus de Clare, Comes Gloucestrie.

De Ricardo, Gilbertus Comes.

De ipso Gilberto, Gilbertus, filius ejus.

QUARTA VOCABATUR SIBILLA:

Sibilla.

Que nupta fuit Willelmo de Ferrariis, Comiti de Derebi:

De Ferrers, Earl of Derby.

De qua procreate sunt Agneta de Vesci, que nupta fuit Willelmo de Vesci, de qua Johannes de Vesci, qui obiit sine herede de se; de qua Willelmus de Vesci, de quo Johannes de Vesci, qui obiit ante patrem, et postea pater obiit sine herede de se.

De Vesci.

De qua Isabella Basset, que nupta fuit Reginaldo[1] de Mun.[2]

Basset.

De quo Willelmus de Mun.

De quo Willelmus de Mun, filius ejus, qui obiit sine herede de se.

De qua Isabella: Alienora, que nupta [fuit] filio[3] Nicholai de Carreu.

De Carreu.

Margareta, qui obiit sine herede de se.

Mariota, que nupta fuit Johanni de Meriete:

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[1] *Reginaldo*] Johanni, Ms.

[2] De Monteminori, Moyon, department of La Manche, Normandy.

[3] John de Carreu.

Mareschal Family.

De qua Matilda de Kyme, que nupta fuit Almerico de Rupe Edwardi.[1]

De quo Johannes de Rupe.

De illo Johanne, Johannes de Vivon.[2]

Cecilia de Bello Campo.[3]

Sibilla, que nupta fuit Almerico de Archiach[4] in Pictavia.[5]

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[1] Almaric de Rochechouart—de Rupe Cavardi.

[2] Vivonne, Vyvon.

[6] Beauchamp.

[4] Archiac in Saintonge.

[5] The leaf of the Ms. in sequence to fol. 24 is missing. The leaves now numbered 25, 26, and 27, are blank. In relation to the Mareschal family, *see post*, Annals from Laud Ms., under A.D. 1219, and Appendix; also "Monasticon Anglicanum," v. p. 271, London: 1825.

fol. 28 *a*.

## INCIPIUNT EXPOSITIONES QUARUMDAM LIBERTATUM EXISTENCIUM IN CARTIS NOSTRIS.

Soke: Hoc est secta de homagiis nostris in curia nostra secundum consuetudinem regni.[1]

fol. 28 *b*. Hengwite: Hoc est quieti de amerciamentis pro latrone suspenso sine judicio et justicia.

Flemeneswit: Hoc est quieti de amerciamentis cum quis aliquando utlagatus veniet ad pacem Domini Regis sponte vel licencialiter.

Carruage: Hoc est quieti si Dominus Rex talliaret totam terram per carucas.

fol. 29 *a*. Wapeltabil: Hoc est quieti de sectis hundredorum et de wapentabel.

Lastage: Hoc est quieti de quadam consuetudine exacta nundinis, mercatis, portubus, et rebus cariandis, ubicunque volueritis i. correorum proprie.

Stallage: Hoc est quieti de quadam consuetudine exacta pro placitis captis vel assignatis in nundinis, foris, vel mercatis.

Tallage: Hoc est quieti de amerciamentis in quacunque curia et coram quibuscunque de querelis ostensis et non advocatis.

Mundebreche: Hoc est quieti de transgressionibus erga Dominum commissis.

Hutiban: Hoc est quieti de amerciamentis hutesiorum et clamorum et illa habere in curia vestra.

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[1] The articles which here follow in the Ms. are, with the exception of those given above, similar to the "Ancient Legal Terms" at pp. 375–7 of vol. i.

## Incipiunt Capitula omnium Privilegiorum Domus de Portu Sancte Marie.[1]

| | Page. |
|---|---|
| I.—Bulla magna[2] fundacionis et confirmacio omnium terrarum et libertatum domus - - - - | [97] |
| Item: Alia Bulla[2] Domini Lucii Pape, et confirmacio omnium libertatum de verbo ad verbum - - | [104] |
| II.—Item: Transcriptum alterius Bulle Domini Lucii Pape, sub sigillo Domini Hugonis, Episcopi Fern[ensis], et confirmate ab Alexandro Papa, in qua continentur diversa privilegia - | [104] |
| III.—Item: Transcriptum duarum Bullarum Honorii Pape, sub sigillo Archiepiscopi Dubliniensis - - - | [107] |
| IIII.—Item: Bulla Domini Clementis Pape: Quod in ecclesis nostris possumus capellanos ẏdoneos Episcopo diocesano presentare et post obitum eorum de bonis eorum tamquám de nostris disponere - - - | [110] |
| V.—Item: Quod Episcopi non possunt nec debent nos visitare - - - | [112] |
| VI.—Item: Ne aliquis possit nos convenire quacumque de causa sine speciali mandato Domini Pape - - | [113] |
| VII.—Item: Confirmacio Innocencii Pape omnium privilegiorum et immunitatum - - - - | [114] |
| VIII.—Item: Ne aliquis Prelatus exigat a nobis decimas de animalibus, ratione pasture - - - - | [115] |

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[1] This table occupies fol. 1 Ā. of the Ms. *See* page 97.

[2] In margin: "Sub plumbo."

Page

IX.—Item: Quod non tenemur dare alicui procuraciones - - - [116]

X.—Item: Quod Abbas potest committere vices suas quibus voluerit - - [117]

XI.—Item: Quod Episcopi non debent examinare Monachos nostros qui sunt ordinandi - - - - [117]

XII.—Item: Quod Abbas de Portu Sancte Marie non tenetur esse judex in aliqua causa nisi de ista Bulla specialiter fecerit mencionem - - [118]

XIII.—Item: Confirmacio Innocencii Pape ecclesie de Portompne - - [119]

XIV.—Item: Confirmacio Gregorii Pape, de Balimol - - - - [120]

XV.—Item: Transcriptum unius Bulle generalis Alexandri Pape, sub sigillo Episcopi Waterford[i]ensis: Quod principes et magnates cum ad Ordinem declinaverint sint sine esu carnium [120]

XVI.—Item: Quod non tenemur dare aliquas procuraciones vel collectas seu subsidia Domino Pape vel alicui Prelato nisi de Ordine Cistercienci plenam fecerit mencionem - - [123]

XVII.—Item: Quod nullum prejudicium libertatibus nostris generetur. Sub sigillo Episcopi Fernensis - - - [124]

XVIII.—Item: Quod non tenemur dare decimas de terris quas propriis manibus colimus. Sub sigillo Episcopi Fernensis - - - - - [125]

XIX.—Item: Quod nullus Prelatus recipiatur causa hospitalitatis nisi caritative. Sub sigillo Archiepiscopi Cassellensis - - - - - [126]

Page.

XX.—Item: Quod non possumus conveniri eciam racione delicti. Sub sigillo Episcopi Waterfordiensis - - [127]

XXI.—Item: Quod nulle littere seu indulgencie a quibuscumque personis inpetrate valent nisi de hac indulgencia plenam fecerint mencionem. Sub sigillo Fernensis et Waterfordiensis Episcoporum - - - [129]

[XXII.]—Item: Quod non tenemur dare decimas de terris quas tradimus ad firmam - - - - [131]

XXIII.—Item: Quod fideles qui apud nos elegerint sepulturam possumus recipere, non obstante alicujus contradictione - - - - [132]

XXIV.—Item: Quod universi Prelati debent observare privilegia nostra - - [133]

XXV.—Item: Quod Dominus Papa Alexander confirmat omnes indulgencias Ordini nostro concessas - - - [134]

XXVI.—Item: Quod sentencie late non tenent in servientes nostros in fraudem privilegiorum nostrorum - - [136]

XXVII.—Item: Quod possumus absolvere convertentes dummodo ipsorum sequatur professio - - - [137]

[XXVIII.]—Item: Quod non tenemur dare decimas de pratis vel de feno - - [138]

fol. 32 a.

## I.—CARTA HEREVEI DE MONTE MORICII, DE FUNDACIONE.[1]

Charter from Hereveius de Monte Moricii.

Sciant omnes Sancte Matris Ecclesiæ filii, tam moderni quam futuri, quod ego, Hereveius de Monte Moricii, Marescallus Domini Regis de Hibernia, et Senescallus de tota terra Ricardi Comitis, dedi et concessi, et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi, Deo et Sancte Marie et Sancto Benedicto, et Monachis de Bildewas, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee, et Henrici Regis et Ricardi Comitis, et uxoris mee, et antecessorum meorum, et heredum meorum, ad Abbatiam construendam de Ordine Cistercii, has terras, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in bosco, et plano, et aqua, scilicet, Ardfitheni, et Crosgoremoki, et cum plano nemus ibi per fluctum, et sic sursum per aquam que vocatur Kempul, usque ad quendam torrentem, qui venit ab australi parte et cadit in Kempul al Malpas, per viam que vadit ad Theachmun.

Bildewas.

Has vero terras, cum predictis terris, dedi et concessi eis, scilicet, Calatrum et Cusduf, et Raidcru, et Koillach et Tirbegan, et Lesculenan, et Tirgoueran et Kuilleskerd, et Balligoue, et sic per torrentem, qui est in oriente de Balligoue, et in occidente de Drunkulip, ut sit ille torrens terminus terre illorum ibi, sicut ipse torrens descendit ad aquam de Banne; et inde publica via que vadit de eadem aqua per extra nemus, usque ad Ballistrage, terminus est terre illorum inter eos et Nigros Monachos. Ita ut planum quod est inter viam et nemus, et ipsum nemus in parte illorum sit, et planum ex altera parte vie sit Nigrorum monachorum.

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[1] Ff. 30 and 31 are occupied with table of contents which will be found printed at the end of this register.

Charter from Hereveius de Monte Moricii.

Dedi eciam eis Dunmechanan et Dunbrodiki, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et duas carucatas terre in Insula ex australi parte, et quatuor heilandos proximos ipsi terre, cum piscariis.

Volo igitur, et stabiliter confirmo, quod predicti Monachi predicte Abbacie teneant et possideant predictas terras plenarie, sine aliquo retenemento, in bosco, in plano, in aquis, per terminos suos, in terra, in mari, in salinis, in piscariis, in piscaturis, in stagnis et lacis, in molendinis, in pratis, in pascuis, in viis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis rebus pertinentibus ad predictas terras, libere et quiete ab omni seculari servicio et exaccione, et a tolneo per fora mea; et materiam lignorum ad domos suas per omnia nemora mea habeant, et curiam suam. Et si malefactor ad eos confugerit, pacem habeat dum fuerit cum eis.

Testibus: Joseph,[1] Episcopo de Weseford; Felice,[2] Episcopo de Osserie; Domina Neste;[3] Willelmo Brun; fol. 32 *b*. Gilone; Jordano, Canonico; Ricardo, presbytero; Rogero de Puntfret; Helia Keting; Simone, clerico; Willelmo de Avenie; Ricardo, filio Hay; Nicolao, filio Willelmi Brun; et multis aliis. Triplicatur.

## II.—Carta Comitis Ricardi de fundacione Domus.

Charter from Earl Richard FitzGilbert.

Comes Ricardus, filius Comitis Gilberti, omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, salutem:

Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse, et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse, Deo et Sancte Marie, et

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[1] Joseph O'h-Aeda, Bishop, died A.D. 1185.

[2] Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory, A.D. 1178–1202.

[3] Nesta, daughter of Maurice FitzGerald, and wife of Hervi de Mont-Maurice. *See* Cambrensis, "Expugnatio Hibernica," p. 314. Rolls series, 1867.

Sancto Benedicto, et Monachis de Bildewas, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee, et Henrici Regis, et antecessorum et heredum meorum, ad Abbaciam construendam, de Ordine Cistercii, has terras, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in bosco et plano, et aqua, scilicet, Ardfitheni, et Crosgormoki, et cum plano nemus ibi per fluctum, et sic sursum per aquam que vocatur Kempul, usque ad quendam torrentem qui venit ab australi parte et cadit in Kempul al Malpas, et de Malpas per viam que vadit ad Thechmun.

Charter from Earl Richard FitzGilbert.

Has vero terras, cum predictis terris, dedi et concessi eis, scilicet, Calatrum et Chusduf, et Raidcru, et Koillach, et Tirbegan, et Lesculenan, et Tirgoueran, et Kuilleskerd, et Baligoue, et sic per torrentem qui est in oriente de Baligoue, et in occidente de Drumkulip, ut sit ille torrens terminus terre illorum ibi, sicut ipse torrens descendit ad aquam de Banuwe, et inde publica via que vadit de eadem aqua per extra nemus usque ad Balistrage, terminus est terre illorum inter eos et Nigros Monachos. Ita ut planum quod est inter viam et nemus, et ipsum nemus, in parte illorum sit, et planum ex altera parte vie sit Nigrorum Monachorum.

Dedi eciam eis Dunmechanan et Dunbrodiki, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et duas carucatas terre in Insula ex australi parte, et quatuor heilandos proximos ipsi terre, cum piscariis.

Dunbrodiki.

Volo, igitur, et stabiliter confirmo, quod predicti Monachi predicte Abbacie teneant et possideant predictas terras plenarie, sine aliquo retenemento, in bosco, in plano, in aquis, per terminos suos, in terra, in mari, in salinis, in piscariis, in piscaturis, in stagnis et lacis, et molendinis, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis rebus pertinentibus ad predictas terras, libere et quiete ab omni seculari servicio et exaccione, sicut carta Hervei de Monte Moricii testatur. Et curiam suam habeant.

Charter from Earl Richard FitzGilbert.

Hiis testibus:[1] Milone de Cogan; Waltero Bloet; Ricardo, fratre ejus; Roberto de Norewico; Roberto de Quenci;[2] Johanne de Clahull;[3] Rogero Camerario Ricardo Rosel; Gilberto de Boreart.

Ista carta triplicatur.

## III.—CARTA COMITIS RICARDI, DE DEFORESTACIONE.

Charter from Richard Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, for deforestation at Ros.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Ricardus[4] Marescallus, Comes Pembrochie, pro salute anime mee, fol. 33 *a*. et antecessorum et successorum meorum, deforestavi totam terram et tenementa que fuerunt in foresta de Ros, extra metas et bundas subscriptas, videlicet, a loco ubi aqua que venit de molendino Thome Boscher descendit in aquam de Barewe, et sic ascendendo aquam illam usque ad dictum molendinum, et a dicto molendino per aquam ascendendo usque ad Adhangene ad illum locum ubi via que descendit de Rathmochelath et cadit in dictam aquam.

Boundaries.

Et de illo loco sicut dicta via se extendit ascendendo usque ad dictum Rathmochelath. Et de Rathmochelath usque ad fossatum quod se extendit in magna via que venit de castro de Ros, et est fossatum illud inter defensum meum et terram Thome Bosch[er], juxta Benbroil, quod Hibernici solebant vocare Deriardcoleman, et dictum fossatum in longo usque ad vallem que descendit usque ad Crouath.

Hibernici.

Et sic sicut Crouath descendit ad ecclesiam que est infra Ẏnnell que vocatur Clondelef. Ita quod tota mora ex utraque parte de Crouath remaneat in foresta. Et de dicta ecclesia usque ad Cnoklithan.

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[1] Some of the names here given appear among those of the witnesses to charters from Earl Richard FitzGilbert in vol. i. pp. 78, 83.

[2] Robert de Quenci is mentioned as having been appointed Constable of Leinster by Richard FitzGilbert, to whose sister he is stated to have been married. "Anglo-Norman poem on the Conquest of Ireland." London: 1837, p. 133.

[3] *Dahull* in Ms. for Clahulla, Clahulle, or Clahill. *See* vol. i. pp. 84, 85, 87, and Rot. Litt. Pat. London: 1835, p. 72.

[4] Richard Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, A.D. 1231-1234.

Charter from Richard Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, for deforestation at Ros.

Et de Knoklithan usque ad vallem que est inter Dernegilath et Dunrodgel, et ita sicut dicta vallis se extendit ascendendo ad viam que ducit ad Thauchmolin. Ita quod tota dicta vallis usque ad dictam viam remaneat in foresta. Et de dicta valle sicut dicta via se extendit usque ad Hoge quod vocatur Sutan. Et de dicta Hoge ad Raddinisked. Ita quod totum Rad remaneat in foresta.

Et de Raddinisked usque ad Rad quod est in Cnocrod per parvam moram que est in terra de Bruncuinri quam Henricus de Sotwell tenuit. Et de illo Rad usque ad motam quam Willelmus Ace levavit super aquam de Bruncuinri. Et de illa mota usque ad Radcrotheri.

Et de Radcrotheri per lineam usque ad crucem que est inter capellam Hoel de Karrothobren et domum ejusdem Hoel. Et de dicta cruce usque ad Karrchcogan. Et de Karrech usque ad domum Lowelini qui manet in Colp. Et de domo Lowelini usque ad villam Remundi de Kyldouan. Et de dicta villa usque ad Radbredmath per medium rufam moram. Et de Radbredmath usque ad capud nemoris Mauricii de London, sicut divise sunt perambulate.

Et de capite dicti nemoris usque ad pontem bidencium monachorum. Et de dicto ponte usque ad Auene Duf, et ita per Auene Duf ascendendo usque ad rivulum de Carneuath. Et de illo loco sicut dictus rivulus se extendit ascendendo usque ad domum Baldwini de Matherneyuin. Et de domo illa per mediam parvam rufam moram que est juxta magnam moram usque ad muncellum lapideum qui est in terra Rogeri de Sutton. fol. 33 *b.*

Et de illo muncello per medium campum usque ad breccam que est in alba mora juxta berkeriam Philippi Keting. Et de brecca illa usque ad fossatum de Balieram, quod est inter defensum meum et terram Philippi Keting. Et de dicto fossato usque ad Rad, quod est prope divisas inter terram meam et terram

Charter from Richard Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, for deforestation at Ros.

Philippi Keting. Et de illo Rad usque ad rivulum qui currit versus Barewam. Et sicut rivulus ille currit descendit et intrat Barewam inter terram meam et terram Philippi Keting, qui tenet de Ada Keting. Et deinde per mediam Barewam ascendendo usque ad predictam aquam que descendit de molendino Thome Boscher.

De foresta autem circa Tauchmune deforestavi extra metas et bundas hic subscriptas, videlicet, a loco ubi aqua que currit inter castrum de Karrich in parcum inter Slanam, et per illam aquam ascendendo usque ad molendinum meum super illam aquam. Et de dicto molendino ascendendo per aquam usque ad rivulum qui venit de vado quod vocatur Astrut, et sic per dictum rivulum ascendendo usque ad dictum vadum de Astrut.

Wexford.

Et de vado illo sicut via Wesefordie se extendit usque ad Sceter. Et de Sketer usque ad Karrechonel. Et de Karrech usque ad vadum de Balifistlan. Et de vado illo usque ad magnam viam que ducit de Clonmen apud Wesefordiam.

Et sic via illa se extendit usque ad fossatum quod est inter Kulboie et Accheddre, et sic fossatum illud usque Accheddre, sicut divise sunt inter Accheddre, et Colari, et de Accheddre usque ad Acchefade, sicut divise sunt inter tenementum de Acchedfade et tenementum Episcopi.

Et de Acchedfade usque Admoingor, sicut divise sunt inter tenementum de Thauchmune et tenementum dicti Episcopi. Et de Admoingor sicut rivulus descendit et cadit in aquam que descendit ad molendinum meum, et sic descendendo usque ad dictum molendinum, et sic descendendo usque ad aquam que venit de molendino Rogeri de Hyda, et sic ascendendo sicut divise se extendunt inter terram de Thauchmune et terram Domini Episcopi usque ad Glengroban, et de Glengroban usque ad Cockeswode, ita quod Cockeswode tota remaneat in foresta.

Charter from Richard Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, for deforestation at Ros.

Et de Cockeswode usque ad molendinum Rogeri Christoferi, et de molendino illo usque ad Alislenam, et de Alislenam usque ad Moenderemot sicut aqua se extendit ascendendo.

Et de aqua illa usque ad Bassam rupem que vocatur Thauchkoynoch. Et de rupe illa usque ad Glanbother, et sic divise se extendunt inter terram meam et terram Baronis de Keir. Et sic aqua de Glanbother descendit et intrat aquam de Slane. Ita quod omnia burgagia de Karrech remaneant in foresta. fol. 34 *a.* Et per mediam Slane descendendo usque ad predictam aquam que currit inter castrum meum de Karrek et parcum.

Sciendum est autem quod licet Thome Boscher, Roberto Huscard, Domine de Matherneyvin, Hoelo de Karrechobrin, Mauricio de London, monachis de Voto, Rogero de Sutton, Philippo Keting, et eorum heredibus libere tenentibus terras suas que sunt infra predictas metas et bundas assartari claudere et facere sicut de aliis terris suis quas habent extra forestam. Salvis nobis bestiis salvagiis.

Pro hac autem deforestatione dederunt mihi homines mei manentes in terris deforestatis sexcentas marcas argenti.

Et ut hec mea concessio et presentis carte confirmacionis firma et stabilis et inconcussa perpetuis temporibus perseveret, eam sigilli mei impressione roboravi.

Hiis testibus: Dominis Mauricio, filio Geroldi;[1] Waltero de Redelesford;[2] Stephano de Hereford; Ricardo de Sancto Michaele;[3] Matheo, filio Griffini; Petro de Bermungeth; Johanne de Clahull; Waltero de Rocheford; Alano de Sancta Fide, tunc Cancellario; et multis aliis.

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[1] Maurice FitzGerald, Baron of Offaly, A.D. 1205–1257.

[2] *See* vol. i. p. 29.

[3] *See* vol. i. pp. 117–121

## IV.—CARTA WILLELMI MARESCALLI, SENIORIS, DE FUNDACIONE.

Charter from William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Isabella, Countess of Pembroke.

Willelmus Marescallus,[1] Comes Penbrochie, universis amicis et fidelibus suis, Francis, Anglicis, Wallensibus, et Hyberniensibus, salutem:

Sciatis me, pro amore Dei, et pro salute anime mee, et Isabelle, uxoris mee, ac liberorum nostrorum, et omnium antecessorum nostrorum, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Abbacie de Portu Sancte Marie, et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, Ordinis Cisterciensis, has terras subscriptas, de dono Comitis Ricardi et Hervei de Monte Mauricii sibi collatas, scilicet, Ardfitheni, Crosgormoki, et cum plano nemus ibi per fluctum, et sic sursum per aquam que vocatur Kempul, usque ad quendam torrentem, qui venit ab australi parte et cadit in Kempul al Malpas, et de Malpas per viam que vadit ad Theachmun.

Grants from Richard FitzGilbert and Herveus de Monte Mauricii.

Has vero terras, cum predictis terris, concessi et confirmavi eis, scilicet, Calathrum et Cusduf, et Radcru et Koillach, et Tirbegan, et Lesculenan, et Tirgoueran, et Kuilleskerd, et Baligoue, et sic per torrentem, qui est in oriente de Baligoue, et in occidente de Drumkuilip, ut sit ille torrens terminus terre illorum ibi, sicut ille torrens descendit ad aquam de Banwe, et inde publica via que vadit de eadem aqua per extra nemus, usque ad Balistraythe, terminus est terre illorum inter eos et Nigros Monachos. Ita ut planum quod est inter viam et nemus, et ipsum nemus in parte illorum sit, et planum ex altera parte vie sit Nigrorum Monachorum.

Dunbrothiki.

Dedi eciam eis Dunmeshanan et Dunbrothiki, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis.

Volo, igitur, et stabiliter confirmo quod predicti Monachi predicte Abbacie teneant et possideant pre- fol. 34 *b*.

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[1] William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, A.D. 1189–1219.

dictas terras plenarie, sine aliquo retinemento, in bosco, in plano, in aquis, per terminos suos, in terra et mari, in salinis, in piscariis, in piscaturis, in stagnis et lacis, et molendinis, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis rebus pertinentibus ad predictas terras, libere et quiete ab omni seculari servicio et exaccione, sicut carta Comitis Ricardi et carta Hervei de Monte Mauricii testantur. Et curiam suam habeant.

Charter from William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Herveus de Monte Mauricii.

Et ut hec concessio mea rata sit et stabilis, sigilli mei munimine eam confirmavi.

Hiis testibus: Jordano de Saukevil; Gaufrido, filio Roberti; Johanne de Herleg; Henrico Hose; Radulfo, filio Pain; Rogero, filio Pain; Mauricio de London; Ricardo, filio ejus; Radulfo de Dene; Nicholao Heiteisburi; Willelmo de Bodenham; Nicholao Brun; Johanne Belet; Roberto Keting; Angero, filio Willelmi capellani; Simone de Leicestria; Philippo, clerico.

## V.—Protectio Willelmi Marescalli.

Willelmus Marescallus, Comes de Penbrochia, omnibus hominibus suis Francis, Anglicis, Walensibus, et Hyberniensibus, et omnibus fidelibus suis et amicis salutem: Sciatis me recepisse domum de Portu Sancte Marie, et Abbatem et Conventum ejusdem loci, in protectionem et advocacionem meam.

Charter of protection to Dunbrothy by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Et ideo vobis mando quod eos et homines suos et omnia sua et hominum suorum protegatis et manuteneatis sicut mea dominica. Et si aliquis eis forisfecerit id eis sine dilacione emendari faciatis. Nullatenus permittentes de cetero quod forestarii, vel servientes terre, vel Garrans, vel constabularii, vel aliqui baillivi mei, eos vexent, vel terras suas vel homines in aliquo, aut eis molestiam inferant aut gravamen. Quia volo firmiterque precipio quod sine respectu et dangerio et vexacione omnimoda forestariorum

Charter to Dunbrothy from William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

et omnium serviencium terre, scilicet de pastu et aliis vexacionibus quas forestarii et servientes terre exigere solent.

Volo eciam quod predicti monachi habeant curiam suam, et omnes terras et alias libertates suas, sicut racionabiles carte donatorum suorum testantur. Et licet eis terras suas et boscos suos claudere et fossare, et ut nullus intra clausuras eorum contra voluntatem eorum de aliquo se intromittant, quia ipsos et omnes homines suos, Anglicos et Hybernienses, in specialem protectionem et defensionem meam suscepi.

Hiis testibus: Gaufrido filio Roberti; Willelmo de Carro; Willelmo de Bretevile; Eustacio, capellano; Hereberto, clerico; et multis aliis.

## VI.—CARTA DE RESTITUCIONE BOSCI DE DUNCANAN.

Charter from Richard Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke: Restitution of Duncannan wood to Abbey of Dunbrothy, A.D. 1233.

fol. 35 *a*.

Ricardus[1] Marescallus, Comes Pembrochie, Senescallo suo Lagenie, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, presentes litteras inspecturis vel audituris, salutem: Noverit universitas vestra nos, pro salute anime nostre et antecessorum nostrorum, reddidisse Abbati et Conventui de Portu Sancte Marie in Lagenia, boscum de Dunkanan quod bone memorie Willelmus Marescallus, pater noster, ab eisdem Abbate et Conventu cepit de prestito. Ita integre et plenarie in pace possidendum sicut illud possiderunt antequam a patre nostro caperetur.

In hujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras illis fieri fecimus patentes sigillo nostro signatas. Teste meipso, apud castrum de Ros, primo die Aprilis, anno Gracie, millesimo ducentesimo tricesimo tercio.

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[1] *See* p. 154.

## [VII.]—ITEM: CARTA WALTERI MARESCALLI, DE FUNDACIONE DOMUS.

Walterus Marescallus,[1] Comes Penbrochie, universis hominibus suis Francis, Anglicis, Walensibus, et Hybernicis, et omnibus presentem cartam visuris vel audituris, salutem:

Charter from Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Sciatis me pro amore Dei et pro salute anime mee, et pro animabus bone memorie Willelmi Marescalli, patris mei, et Isabelle, matris mee, fratrum et sororum mearum, et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, hac presenti carta mea in puram et perpetuam elemosinam confirmasse Abbatie de Portu Sancte Marie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus Ordinis Cisterciensis, has terras subscriptas de dono Comitis Ricardi et Hervici de Monte Morecy sibi collatas, scilicet, Arthfitheni, Croscormok, et cum plano nemus ibi per fluctum et sic sursum per aquam que vocatur Kempul usque ad quemdam torrentem qui venit ab australi parte et cadit in Kempul apud Malpas, et de Malpas per viam que ducit ad Tachmon.

Has vero terras cum predictis terris concessi et confirmavi eis, scilicet, Kalatrum, et Cusduf, et Raidcrou, et Coillach, et Tyrbegan, et Lescolenan, et Tyregoueran, et Kuillescard, et Baligoue, et sic per torrentem qui est in oriente de Baligoue, et in occidente de Drumgulp, ut sit ille torrens [terminus] terre illorum ibi sicut ille torrens descendit in aquam de Banewa. Et inde publica via que ducit de eadem aqua per extra nemus usque ad Balistragthe terminus est terre illorum inter eos et Nigros monachos. Ita quod planum quod est inter viam et nemus et ipsum nemus in parte illorum sit, et planum ex altera parte vie sit Nigrorum monachorum. Dedi eciam Doncanan et Dombrothy, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis.

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[1] Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, A.D. 1241–1245.

Charter from Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Concessi eciam pro me et heredibus meis eidem Abbacie, et carta mea confirmavi, quicquid ei potuerit in futuro racionabiliter pia donacione et devocione seu vendicione fidelium salvo servicio meo et heredum meorum provenire.

Volo igitur et firmiter statuo ut Abbacia prenomina[ta] et Abbas et monachi ipsius loci habeant et teneant omnes predictas terras et tenementa prenominata cum ecclesiis et capellis et omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, et cum sok et sak et thol, et them et infangenethef, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, plenarie et integre et honorifice ; in bosco et in plano, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis et wreckis, in stagnis et vivariis, in mariscis et piscariis et glisariis, in grangiis et virgultis, in viis et semitis, infra burgum et extra et omnibus aliis locis et rebus. Fol. 35 *b.*

Et sint quieti, ipsi et homines et servientes sui, et res et possessiones, de geld et denegeld,[1] et murthro et latrocinio, et de pecunia que ad murthrum pertinet, vel ad latrocinium, et de vaccarum solucione que dari solebant pro capitibus uthlagorum, et de scutagio et hydagio et carucagio, et cornagio, et summagio, et huttiban, et sciris et hundredis, et de sectis scirarum et hundredorum, et excercitibus et assisis, et summonicionibus, et de thesauro ducendo, et auxiliis vicecomitum et omnium serviencium suorum, et de omnibus aliis auxiliis, et de operacionibus castellorum et pontium, et parcorum, et murorum et vivariorum, et de misericordia comitatus, et de theolonio, et pontagio, et pannagio, et passagio, et lestagio, et taillagio, et de clausuris, et de wetherpeny, et haverpeny, et thethinpeny, et blodwite et fithwite et hengewite et flemeneswite.

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[1] The charter here partly corresponds with that from William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, to the Abbey of Dowiskyr, circa A.D. 1212, preserved in the Ormonde Archives Kilkenny Castle. *See* "Facsimiles of National MSS. of "Ireland," Part II. London: Longmans, 1878.

Charter from Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Et sit ipsa Abbacia, cum omnibus tenementis suis, extra forestam et omnino sine regarda forestarie. Et liceat eisdem monachis de bosco et in omni bosco suo, de aquis et de omnibus aquis suis, quicquid voluerint facere. Et sint liberi ab omni vexacione et penitus extra dangerium forestariorum et omnium aliorum serviencium terre, de pastu, videlicet, et omnibus aliis exaccionibus quas forestarii et alii servientes terre solent exigere, et de omnibus querelis et accionibus, et de consuetudinibus, et de omni servili opere et seculari exaccione.

Et habeant sibi omnimodam forisfacturam propriorum hominum suorum, sola justicia vite et membrorum mihi et heredibus meis retenta. Et per omnes forestas meas pasturam habeant animalium suorum quietam, scilicet, ad quater viginti vaccas cum exitu earum unius anni, sive ad totidem alia animalia, et ad mille et quingentas oves cum earum exitu similiter unius anni, sive ad totidem alias bidentes, salva semper venacione mihi et heredibus meis.

Habeant eciam quicquid necesse eis fuerit ad ardendum et edificandum per visum forestariorum.

Si quis vero vel in presenti vel in futuro de hiis quicquam que predicte Abbacie concessi calumpniatus fuerit, non tenebuntur inde monachi respondere, sed ad me pertinebit et heredes meos calumpniatoribus eorum vel excambio vel alio racionabili modo satisfacere, monachisque quicquid eis donavi vel concessi warantizare et in integrum conservare. fol. 36 *a.*

Districte ergo prohibeo super forisfacturam meam, videlicet, decem marcarum, ne quis eos vel homines suos aut servientes aut possessiones eorum maliciose gravet aut vexet vel in aliqua re disturbet. Quod si quis facere presumpserit, in forisfacturam prenominatam se noverit incidisse.

Charter from Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Et ut hec mea concessio et confirmacio perpetue firmitatis et stabilitatis robur obtineat, presenti scripto munimen inpressionis sigilli mei apposui.

Hiis testibus: Dominis Radulfo, filio Nicholai; Johanne, filio Galfridi; Rogero de Somerẏ; Ricardo de Burgo; Mauricio de London; Willelmo de Dene; Milone de Rupeforti; Stephano Archidiacono; Henrico de Burmingham; David Basset, tunc Senescallo Lagenie; Rogero de Sotton; Reso de Ardern; Clemente, filio Ricardi, et Rogero de Penbrochia, clericis, et aliis. Hec carta triplicatur.

## VIII.—Carta Walteri Marescalli, de Baligoue.

Grant of Baligoue from Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Walterus Marescallus, Comes Penbrochie, dedi, concessi, et presenti carta mea confirmavi, pro salute anime mee, patris mei, et matris mee, predecessorum et successorum meorum, Deo et Domui de Portu Sancte Marie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, duas carrucatas terre cum pertinenciis in Baligoue et in Edergouel, sicut melius et plenius mensurate sunt et perambulate.

Habendas et tenendas de me et heredibus meis in puram, liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, libere et quiete, plenarie et integre, bene et in pace, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad liberam elemosinam pertinentibus.

Et ego, Walterus Marescallus, Comes Penbrochie, et heredes mei dictas duas carrucatas terre, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, sicut plenius predictum est, dicte Domui de Portu Sancte Marie et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus in perpetuum.

Ut autem hec mea donacio, concessio, et presentis carte confirmacio, rata et stabilis perseveret, eam sigilli mei apposicione duxi roborandam.

Hiis testibus: Dominis David Basset,[1] tunc Senescallo Lagenie; Roberto de Turbervill; Petro de Wattevill; Johanne de Turbervill; Willelmo de Dene, tunc Vicecomite Wesefordie; Rogero de Suttona; Clemente, filio Ricardi; Rogero de Penbrochia; Johanne Russel; et multis aliis.

Grant of Baligoue from Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

## IX.—CARTA WALTERI MARESCALLI, QUOD POSSUMUS EMERE PER TOTAM TERRAM SUAM LIBERE ET QUIETE.

Charter from Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Walterus Marescallus, Comes Penbrochie, omnibus hominibus suis, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem:

Sciatis me concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Abbati et monachis de Portu Sancte Marie, Cisterciensis Ordinis, quod libere et absque omni consuetudine et demanda, et sine aliquo impedimento emant per totam terram meam omnia usibus domui sue necessaria.

fol. 36 *b*. Quare volo et firmiter precipio, pro me et heredibus meis, quod predicti Abbas et monachi hanc habeant in perpetuum libertatem. Ita quod nemo de meis eos alicubi vexet, gravet aut molestet, non magis quam si essent servientes mei proprii propria necessaria usibus meis propriis ementes.

Ad majorem vero securitatem presentem cartam sigilli mei apposicione corroboravi.

Hiis testibus: Domino Radulfo, filio Nicholai; Hugone Purcell; David Basset, tunc Senescallo Lagenie;

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[1] David Basset in A.D. 1221, on behalf of Geoffrey de Marreis, surrendered royal castles in Ireland to Henry III. Basset confederated with Richard, Earl of Pembroke, against the King, was taken prisoner, and pardoned on payment of ransom. *See* Patent Roll of 6 Hen. III. and Close Roll of 18 of same king. Gilbert Basset, according to Matthew Paris, also joined with Earl Richard Mareschal, and was subsequently received into favour in England by Henry III. "Matthæi "Parisiensis Historia Minor," vol. ii. pp. 356, 371. Rolls series. London: 1866.

Charter from Walter Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

Rogero de Sutton; Willelmo de Dene; Ada Keting; Philippo Keting; Clemente, filio Ricardi; Rogero de Penbrochia; et aliis.

## X.—CONFIRMACIO DOMINI JOHANNIS [FILII] REGIS SUPER LIBERTATIBUS CARTARUM NOSTRARUM.

Charter of confirmation by Prince John, A.D. 1185.

Johannes, filius Domini Regis Anglie et Dominus Hybernie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Constabulariis, Baillivis, et omnibus fidelibus suis, Francis, et Anglis, et Hyberniensibus, presentibus et futuris, salutem:

Sciatis me Divini amoris intuitu, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessisse, et presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Beate Marie, et Sancto Benedicto, et monachis Ordinis Cisterciensis de Portu Sancte Marie, et fratribus eorum, sedem Abbacie sue, et omnes terras subscriptas, et alias eis racionabiliter collatas, sicut carte donatorum suorum testantur, scilicet, ex dono Hervei de Muntmorency, Ardfinithi et Crosgormogi, et cum plano nemus ibi per fluctum, et sic sursum per aquam que vocatur Kempul usque ad quemdam torrentem qui venit ab australi parte et cadit in Kempul juxta viam de Tachmunt al Malpas, et Calatrum, et Cuallach, et Rathcriu, et Tirmecain, et Lesculennain, et Tirgoueran et Culescarth, et Baligoue, et sic per torrentem qui est in oriente de Baligoue et in occidente de Drumculib, ut sit ille torrens terminus terre illorum ibi sicut torrens ille descendit ad aquam de Banue, et inde publica via que vadit de eadem aqua per extra nemus usque Balathracha terminus est terre illorum inter eos et Nigros monachos, ita ut planum quod est inter viam et nemus et ipsum nemus in parte illorum Alborum monachorum sint; et Dunmechanan, et Dunbrodeki, et duas carucatas terre in insula ex australi parte, et iiij. heilandos proximos ipsi terre et

Herveus de Muntmorency.

Dunbrodeki.

communionem Insule, cum ceteris aisiamentis. Et ex dono Gilberti de Essex quinque carucatas terre de feodo quod fuit Hugonis filii Boudred.

Charter of confirmation by Prince John, A.D. 1185.

Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicti monachi habeant et teneant bene et in pace, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, omnes terras predictas cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in bosco et plano, in ecclesiis, capellis, et decimis, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, in stagnis et vivariis, in rivariis et piscariis et piscaturis, in viis et semitis, fol. 37 *a.* cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, liberas et quietas et solutas ab omni consuetudine et exaccione et servicio seculari.

Testibus: Bertramo de Verdun; Gilberto Pipard; Willelmo de Venneval; Teobaldo Walteri; Alardo, Camerario meo; Rogero de Planes; Willelmo de Trublevill; Roberto de la Mara; Willelmo, capellano; Willelmo de Flamar; Ricardo, clerico de camera mea. Apud Tibract.[1]

## XI.—PROTECTIO DOMINI JOHANNIS [FILII] REGIS [ANGLIE].

Charter of protection to Dunbrothy from Prince John, A.D. 1185.

Johannes, filius Domini Regis Anglie et Dominus Hybernie, omnibus Justiciariis, Constabulariis, Baillivis, et fidelibus suis, Francis, et Anglicis, et Hyberniensibus, de tota terra sua de Anglia et Wallia et Hybernia, salutem:

Sciatis me suscepisse in manu et protectione mea Abbatem et monachos de Portu Sancte Marie, et terras et homines et omnes possessiones et res eorum. Ideo vobis precipio quod ipsos et homines et terras et omnia sua, tam ecclesiastica beneficia quam laica

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[1] Tibraghny, in the county of Kilkenny. The castle there is stated to have been the first of those erected after the arrival of Prince John in Ireland, A.D. 1185. "Expugnatio Hibernica," p. 386. Rolls series, London: 1867.

Charter of protection to Dunbrothy from Prince John, A.D. 1185.

tenementa, tanquam mea propria custodiatis, protegatis, et manuteneatis. Et sint quieti de tholneo, et de passagio, et de pontagio, et de lestagio, per totam terram meam. Et prohibeo ne quis vestrum eis forisfaciat, nec permittatis eis ab aliis forisfieri. Et si quis eis in aliquo forisfecerit, id sine dilacione faciatis emendari. Prohibeo eciam ne ponantur in placitum de aliquo tenemento quod teneant in Hybernia nisi coram me ipso.

Teste meipso, apud Waterfordiam.

## XII.—ITEM: ALIA PROTECTIO DOMINI JOHANNIS [FILII] REGIS.

Protection to Dunbrothy by Prince John, A.D. 1185.

Johannes, filius Domini Regis Anglie et Dominus Hybernie, omnibus baillivis et ministris suis de tota Hybernia salutem:

Sciatis me recepisse in manum et protectionem meam Abbatem et monachos de Portu Sancte Marie, et omnes res et possessiones eorum. Et ideo vobis precipio quod ipsos et omnia sua custodiatis et protegatis et manuteneatis sicut mea propria, ne aliquis aliquam injuriam vel molestiam eis faciat. Et sint quieti de tolneo et passagio et pontagio et stallagio et ipsi et fratres eorum de rebus suis propriis quas vendiderint, et de hiis que ad usos suos proprios emunt per totam terram meam. Et non ponantur in placitum de aliquo tenemento suorum nisi coram meipso vel Capitali Justiciario meo. Teste: Bertram de Verdun, apud Tibract.[1]

## XIII.—INSPEXIMUS CARTARUM, SUB SIGILLO EPISCOPI FERNENSIS.

Ratification by Albinus, Bishop of Ferns.

A.,[2] Dei gracia Fernensis ecclesie humilis minister, universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos littere iste pervenerint salutem et benedictionem:

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[1] *See* p. 167.

[2] Albin O'Molloy, Bishop of Ferns, A.D. 1186–1223.

**Ratification by Albinus, Bishop of Ferns.**

**Portus Sancte Marie.**

**Herveius de Muntmorici.**

**Dunbrotheki.**

Ex injuncti officii debito tenemur viros religiosos, et precipue Cisterciensis Ordinis professos, ampliori caritate diligere, et ipsos eorumque possessiones cum debita sicut decet diligencia custodire, protegere, et defendere. Inde est quod nos honestatem et religionem dilectorum filiorum nostrorum, Abbatis et fol. 37 *b.* Conventus Portus Sancte Marie, considerantes, ipsos et possessiones illorum canonice collatas sub nostra protectione suscipientes auctoritate qua fungimur, scilicet, omnes terras subscriptas et omnes alias eis racionabiliter collatas sicut carte donatorum suorum testantur, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in ecclesiasticis et aliis rebus, libere et quiete et integre possidendas, illis confirmavimus, scilicet, ex dono Herveii de Muntmorici, Ardfideni et Grosgormoki, et cum plano nemus ibi per fluctum et sic sursum per aquam que vocatur Kempul usque ad quendam torrentem qui venit ab australi parte et cadit in Kempul al Malpas, et de Malpas per viam que ducit ad Theachmun, et Caletrum, et Cusduf, et Cuoillach, et Raithcru, et Tirbegan, et Lesculenan, et Tirgoueran, et Cuilleskerth, et Baligoue, et sic per torrentem qui est in oriente de Baligoue et in occidente de Drumgulp ut sit ille torrens terminus terre illorum ibi sicut ipse torrens descendit ad aquam de Banuwe, et inde publica via que vadit de eadem aqua per extra nemus usque ad Balistraga, terminus est terre illorum inter eos et Nigros monachos. Ita ut planum quod est inter viam et nemus et ipsum nemus in parte istorum Alborum monachorum sit, et Dunmechanan et Dunbrotheki. Et ex dono Gilberti de Exsex quinque carucatas terre de feodo quod fuit Hugonis, filii Boudred. Et dono Helie, filii Enulf, Clonhade cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Et dono Gilonis quinque carucatas terre contiguas terre illorum quam habent de Domino Herveio.

Ratification by Albinus, Bishop of Ferns.

Volo ergo et firmiter precipio quod predicti monachi habeant et teneant bene et in pace, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, omnes predictas terras, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in bosco et plano, in ecclesiis, capellis, et decimis, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, in stagnis, et vivariis, et in rivariis, in piscariis et piscaturis, in viis et semitis, cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, liberas et quietas, et solutas ab omni consuetudine et exactione et servicio seculari.

Cunctis vero adjutoribus et benefactoribus suis ex injuncta sibi penitencia ex potestate nobis a Deo collata decem dies annuatim relaxamus. Si qui vero eis injuriam vel molestiam injuste fecerint, seu indebitas actiones intulerint, Dei maledictionem et nostram proculdubio se noverint incursuros.

Et ut hec nostra confirmacio rata permaneat inperpetuum et inconcussa, nos eam presentis carte testimonio et sigilli nostri apposicione corroboravimus.

Hiis testibus: T., Archidiacono de Weisford; Radulpho, capellano Sancte Marie; Roberto de Sancto Jacobo, et R., fratre ejus; Alano, capellano; Ricardo de Lundres; Brien, sacerdote; Damien, clerico; Hugone, Magistro Templariorum in Hybernia; Hugone, Magistro Hospitalariorum in Hybernia; Fratre Edmundo; Radulpho, fratre Hospitalariorum; Moricio de Lundres; Aluredo de Bendevil; Baldewino Keting; Philippo de Coikenneles; Hugone Cod; Simone de Leicestria: Nicholao Brun; Turstino, clerico; Stephano, clerico; et multis aliis.

## XIV.—INSPEXIMUS CARTARUM, SUB SIGILLO JOHANNIS, EPISCOPI FERNENSIS.

fol. 38 *a*.

Ratification by John, Bishop of Ferns.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes,[1] Dei gracia Fernensis Episcopus, eternam in Domino salutem:

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[1] John St. John, Bishop of Ferns, A.D. 1223–43.

Ratification by John Bishop of Ferns.

Cum omnium Christi fidelium curam in Domino gerere debeamus, religiosorum virorum pre ceteris solicitudinem agere tenemur, et ut quieti et contemplacioni divine vacent liberius vigilanti studio solicitius providere.

Portus Sancte Marie.

Herveius de Muntmoresci.

Hujus igitur consideracione racionis inducti, et bone memorie predecessoris nostri Albini exemplo provocati, monasterio de Portu Sancte Marie, Abbati et monachis Ordinis Cisterciensis ibidem Deo servientibus, de communi consilio et assensu tocius capituli nostri de Fernes concedimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmamus omnes has terras subscriptas sicut carte donatorum testantur, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in ecclesiasticis beneficiis et ceteris omnibus ad eas spectantibus libere et quiete et integre possidendas, scilicet, ex dono Hervei de Muntmoresci, Ardefitheni, et Kroscormoch, cum plano nemore ibi per fluctum et sic sursum per aquam que vocatur Kempul usque ad quendam torrentem qui venit ab australi parte et cadit in Kempul al Malpas et de Malpas per viam que ducit ad Tachmun, et Calatrum et Cusduf, et Kuillach, et Ratheru, et Tirbegan, et Lesculenan, et Tirgoueran, et Kulleskerd, et Baligoue, et sic per torrentem qui est in oriente de Baligoue, et in occidente de Drumgulp ut sit ille torrens terminus terre illorum ibi sicut ipse torrens descendit ad aquam de Banuwe, et inde per publicam viam que vadit de eadem aqua usque ad Baltrache, salva cum nobis illa particula terre que jacet versus manerium nostrum de Fithard inter aquam de Baligoue et eandem viam, sicut composicio inter nos facta testatur. Confirmamus etiam eisdem monachis Duncanan et Dunbrothi, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis.

Volumus igitur et firmiter precipimus quod predicti monachi habeant et teneant bene et in pace, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, omnes predictas terras, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in bosco et plano, in ecclesiis, capellis, et decimis, oblacionibus et obven-

Ratification by John, Bishop of Ferns.

tionibus, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, in stagnis et vivariis et rivariis, in piscariis et piscaturis, in viis et semitis, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, liberas et quietas in proprios usus possidendas, et solutas ab omni consuetudine et exactione et servicio seculari.

Ut autem hec nostra donacio, concessio, et confirmacio futuris temporibus perpetue firmitatis fidem et robur obtineant, presentem cartam sigilli nostri necnon et sigilli Capituli nostri de Fernes munimine duximus roborandam.

Hiis testibus: Domino W., Abbate de Voto;[1] G., Priore de Kylmor; R.,[2] Archidiacono Fernensi; W., de Sancto Johanne, precentore; G.,[3] de Sancto Johanne, Cancellario; H., de Sancto Johanne, Thesaurario Fernensi; Magistro W. de Foresta, tunc officiali Fernensi; Magistro G. de Valle; Magistro I. de Tantun; T. Barath; H., Persona de Hedeldrum, D., Persona de Tachmun, Canonicis Fernensibus; R., Capellano Domini H. de Sottevile; Nicholao, Hugone, clericis; et multis aliis. fol. 38 *b*.

## [XIV.A.—List of Documents.]

Item: Alia confirmacio Johannis, Cardinalis[4] Presbyteri, Apostolice Sedis Legati, de predictis terris.

Item: Alia confirmacio Johannis, [5]Dubliniensis Archiepiscopi, de omnibus predictis terris.

Item: Alia confirmacio Hugonis, Episcopi Fernensis, de predictis terris sub forma Johannis, Episcopi Fernensis, predicta.

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[1] Tintern, county of Wexford.

[2] Reginald, Archdeacon of Ferns.

[3] Geoffrey de St. John, Chancellor of Cathedral of Ferns, and Bishop of that see, A.D. 1243-1258.

[4],[5] *See* vol. i., p. 113.

Item: Protectio et confirmacio Domini Albini,[1] Episcopi Fernensis, de omnibus terris, ecclesiis, capellis, et decimis, et obventionibus. Item: in eadem continentur quidam articuli de privilegiis nostris, videlicet, quod licet nobis uti testimonio fratrum nostrorum; et quod non tenemur ire ad synodos vel conventus forenses; et quod Episcopi causa ordines celebrandi ad domos nostras non declinent; et de professione Abbatum; et confirmacio omnium libertatum et immunitatum: sub sigillo dicti A., Episcopi, videlicet, inspeximus. List of documents

## XV.—GRANTS FROM JOHN TULUSE AND NICHOLAS TULUSE.

### [1.]—QUIETA CLAMACIO JOHANNIS TULUSE, DE TERRA QUE VOCATUR COLKYNGLASSE.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Johannes Thuluse, dedi et concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo et Beate Marie et monachis de Portu Sancte Marie ibidem Deo servientibus, pro me et heredibus meis sive assignatis quibuscunque et pro omnibus aliis pro me vel nomine meo petere valentibus, quietum clamavi omnimodam exactionem, peticionem, et demandam quacumque racione seu occasione mihi vel [heredibus] meis seu assignatis quibuscumque competentem cum toto jure et clameo quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in tota illa terra, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus, una cum libero introitu et exitu ad eandem que vocatur Colkinglas, et eciam omne jus et clameum quod habui vel aliqua racione habere potui inter predictam terram et altam viam de vado Kerok, et sic per viam altam que ducit versus Tachmun, et sic de via per quandam fossam que ducit versus Sescummam sicut aqua descendit in Gortincapel et Jo- Colkinglas.

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[1] *See* p. 168.

Grant from John Tuluse.

hannem Tuluse, et sic per Giluath sicut aqua de Giluath descendit usque ad terram Domini Episcopi Fernensis de manerio suo de Kinneith.

Concessi, etiam quietum clamavi, pro me et heredibus meis sive assignatis quibuscunque, et eciam pro omnibus qui per me seu nomine meo aliquid exigere possent in quacumque curia quibuscumque temporibus et locis a via australi et communam pasturam se extendentem ubicunque infra predictos terminos tocius terre mee jacens versus terram monachorum de Portu Sancte Marie, vel eciam si quid juris aut possessionis mihi vel meis quocumque casu contingente accidere possit infra terras predictorum monachorum in quarum prius fuerant possessione pacifica ante confectionem hujus carte mee presentis.

Portus Sancte Marie.

Que omnia dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea quietum clamavi, predictis monachis et suis successoribus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute animarum patris et matris mee, et aliorum antecessorum **fol. 39** *a.* meorum, et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium fidelium defunctorum.

Et ad majorem securitatem hujus rei huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui.

Hiis testibus: Domino R. de Reidun, tunc Senescallo de Katherlach; Stephano de Ebroic; Gileberto Sutton; Stephano Howel; Thoma Ketinc; David Boscher; Rogero Boscher; Eustachio de Rupe; Waltero, filio Petri; Johanne, filio Roberti; Johanne Marclei; et aliis.

## [XV. 2.]—ITEM: CARTA PREDICTI JOHANNIS DE CNOCANGLAS.

Grant from John Tuluse.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes de Tuluse salutem in Domino: Noverit universitas vestra me, caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee, necnon et pro salute animarum antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Beate Marie, et monachis de Portu Sancte Marie ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram que vocatur Cnochang[l]as, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, sicut eam plenius de eisdem monachis evici in curia de Veteri Ros.

Grant from John Tuluse. Portus Sancte Marie. Court at Old Ross.

Tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis, ipsis et eorum successoribus, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, quiete, pacifice, sicut aliqua elemosina melius, plenius et liberius poterit dari seu confirmari, ab omni exactione et demanda solutam et quietam.

Ego, vero, Johannes et heredes mei dictis monachis et eorum successoribus dictam terram, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, contra omnes homines et feminas in perpetuum warentizabimus et defendemus.

Et ut mea donacio, concessio, et confirmacio et presentis carte warentizacio perpetue firmitatis robur obtineant, presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine duxi roborandum.

Hiis testibus: Domino R. de Reydun, tunc Senescallo de Catherlach; Stephano de Ebroic; Gileberto Sutton; Stephano Howel; Thoma Ketync; David Boscher; Rogero Boscher; Eustachio de Rupe; Waltero, filio Petri; Johanne, filio Roberti; Johanne Marclei; et aliis.

## [XV. 3.]—ITEM CARTA NICHOLAI TULUS, DE EISDEM.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Nicholaus, filius Johannis de Thuluse, salutem in Domino:

Grant from Nicholas Tulus.

Noverit universitas vestra me, caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee, necnon et pro salute animarum antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse, concessisse, et presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Beate Marie, et monachis de Portu Sancte Marie ibidem Deo servientibus, totam terram meam que

Portus Sancte Marie.

Grant from Nicholas Tulus.

vocatur Cnochanglas, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis sicut eam plenius de eisdem monachis quam pater meus, Johannes de Tuluse, evicit in curia de Veteri Ros.

Tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis, ipsis et eorum successoribus, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, quiete, pacifice, sicut aliqua elemosina melius, plenius et liberius poterit dari vel confirmari, ab omni exactione et demanda solutam et quietam.

Ego, vero, Nicholaus, et heredes mei dictis monachis et eorum successoribus dictam terram, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, contra omnes homines et feminas inperpetuum warantizabimus [et] defendemus. fol. 39 *b*.

Et ut mea donacio, concessio, et confirmacio, et presentis carte warantizacio perpetue firmitatis robur optineant, presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine duxi roborandum.

Hiis testibus: Domino R. de Reydun, tunc Senescallo de Katherlach; Stephano de Ebroic; Gil[berto Sutton; Stephano Howel;][1] Thoma Keting; Rogero Boscher; David Boscher; Eustachio de Rupe; Waltero, filio Petri; . . .[2]

## [XV. 4.]—CARTA NICHOLAI TULUS.

Grant from Nicholas Tulus.

Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Nicholaus, filius Johannis Tuluse, salutem in Domino:

Noverit universitas vestra me, pro me et heredibus meis, Johanni, patri meo, et heredibus suis, quietum clamasse in perpetuum totum jus et clameum quod habui vel habere potui in terram que vocatur Cnochanglas de tenemento monachorum de Portu Sancte Marie quam idem Johannes evicit de eisdem monachis in curia de Veteri Ros.

Cnochanglas.

Court at Old Ross.

In cujus rei testimonium, presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui.

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[1,2] Ms. partly obliterated.

Grant from Nicholas Tulus.

Hiis testibus: Domino R. de Reydun, tunc Senescallo de Katherlach; Thoma Keting; Remundo de Niuel; Stephano de Ebroic; Gilberto Drul; Waltero, filio Petri; David Boscher; Johanne Marclei; Johanne filio Roberti; et aliis.

## [XVI. 1.]—QUIETA CLAMACIO DE EISDEM TERRIS.

Quit-claim by Henry Fitz Geoffrey.

Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Henricus, filius Galfridi le Chanu, salutem in Domino:

Cnock-anglas.

Court at Old Ross.

Noverit universitas vestra me, pro me et heredibus meis, Johanni de Tuluse et heredibus suis, quietum clamasse inperpetuum totum jus et clameum quod habui vel habere potui in terram que vocatur Cnockanglas de tenemento monachorum de Portu Sancte Marie quem idem Johannes evicit de eisdem monachis in curia de Veteri Ros.

In cujus rei testimonium, presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui.

Hiis testibus: R. de Reydun, tunc Senescallo Katherlach; Thoma Keting; Remundo de Niuel; Stephano de Ebroyc; Gilberto Drul; Waltero, filio Petri; David Boscher; Johanne Marclei; Johanne, filio Roberti; et aliis.

## [XVI. 2.]—CARTA ET FINALIS CONCORDIA DE TERRA DE BALIENNERI.

Balienneri.

Proceedings in the Earl's Court at Wexford, A.D. 1240–41.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia Domini Comitis apud Wesefordiam, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Petri ad Cathedram anno regni Regis Henrici vicesimo quinto, coram David Basset, tunc Senescallo Lagenie; Willelmo Crasso, Juniore; Rogero de Suico; Willelmo de Dene, tunc Vicecomite ibidem; et aliis fidelibus Domini Comitis ibidem tunc presentibus, inter Mauricium de London, per Nicho-

Proceedings in the Earl's Court at Wexford, A.D. 1240–1241.

laum Chener, attornatum suum, ad lucrandum vel perdendum, petentem, et [Abbatem] de Dunbrothy tenentem, de quatuor viginti acris terre cum pertinentiis in Balyenneri unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia per breve de precipe, scilicet, quod idem Mauricius per eundem Nicholaum, attornatum suum, ad lucrandum vel perdendum, remisit et quietum clamavit de dicto Mauricio et heredibus suis dicto Abbati et successoribus suis totum jus et clameum quod in dictis quatuor viginti acris terre cum pertinentiis habuit imperpetuum.

Et pro hac remissione, quieta clamancia, et finali concordia, idem Abbas dedit et concessit eidem Mauricio per dictum Nicholaum, attornatum suum, ad lucrandum vel perdendum, communiam pasture quatuor decim acrarum terre arabilis dicte terre et quatuordecim acrarum [*oblit.*][1]

### [XVI. 3.—QUIETA CLAMACIO MAURICII DE LONDONIA, DE PREDICTA TERRA.]

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### [XVI. 4.—QUIETA CLAMACIO WILLELMI DE CANCELO, DE QUADAM TERRA JUXTA KYNNEYTH.]

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### [XVII. 1.—CARTA ET QUIETA CLAMACIO ROGERI BUTLER, DE TYRBEGAN.]

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[1] Portion of the Ms. between the folia at present numbered 39 *b* and 40 *a* is missing. It contained the conclusion of No. xvi. 2, also xvi, 3–4, xvii. 1–2, and the commencement of xvii. 3. The above headings are from the contemporary list of contents. *See* pp. 202–3. At foot of fol. 39 *b*, is an obliterated entry which appears to have originally consisted of five lines.

## [XVII. 2.—VEREDICTUM MILITUM ET MAGNATUM APUD WEYSFORDIAM, DE PREDICTIS TERRIS.]

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## [XVII. 3.—FINALIS CONCORDIA INTER ABBATEM ET CONVENTUM DE PORTU SANCTE MARIE ET MARGERIAM, UXOREM GILE, DE TYRBEGAN ET KYLLUSKERD.]

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fol. 40 *a*. Lesculenan[1] et de tota terra quam ipsa predicta Margeria calumpniavit sicut suum liberum maritagium versus predictos monachos de prenotato Portu Sancte Marie. Quia prenominata Margeria et heredes sui et predictus David concedunt et testificantur donacionem quam Herveius de Monte Mauricii suprascriptis monachis inde fecit, et illam totam terram quietam clamant inperpetuum, ipsi et heredes sui, de se et de heredibus suis, Deo et Ordini Cistercii et monachis Domus prefate.

Agreement with Margery, wife of Gile.

Et pro hac testificacione, et concessione, et quieta clamacione, supranotatus Abbas et monachi de sepedicto Portu Sancte Marie dederunt ipsi Margerie, uxori Gile, viginti marcas.

Apud Tathmun in proxima dominica post Nativitatem Beate Virginis Marie, ipso primo anno mortis supradicti R.,[2] Waterfordie Episcopi, ubi recordata fuit ista convencio, videntibus et audientibus: Johanne Balat; Waltero Ruffo; Baldewino Keting; Gilberto, filio Ambrosii; Willelmo, capellano; Roberto, filio Ricardi Hay; Thoma Boscher; Angero, filio Willelmi, capellani; Nicholao Ken; Willelmo de Canlo; Hoel, filio Gronii; et multis aliis.

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[1] *See* pp. 161, 169.

[2] Robert, Bishop of Waterford, A.D 1210–1222.

## XVIII.—PROTECTIO ROGERI BIGOD, MARESCALLI.

Protection by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, A.D. 1274-5.

Rogerus Bygot, Comes Norffolcie, et Marescallus Anglie, omnibus Senescallis, Ballivis et ministris suis, et omnibus tenentibus suis in Hybernia, salutem in Domino:

Quia recepimus domum de Dunbrothy in Hybernia, Abbatem, monachos, et homines suos, terras, res, et redditus, et omnes possessiones eorundem, sub protectione et defensione nostra speciali, idcirco vobis omnibus et singulis mandamus firmiter injungentes quatinus nullum gravamen, molestiam, vexacionem, vel impedimentum eisdem nec suis inferatis, nec quantum in vobis est inferri permittatis, et si quid eisdem vel suis fuerit forisfactum, id pro posse vestro emendari faciatis.

In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras eisdem fieri fecimus patentes. Datum Londonie, xxvi. die Februarii, anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio.

## XIX.[1.]—FINALIS CONCORDIA INTER NOS ET RICARDUM WITHEI.

Agreement with Richard Withei.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia Domine Johanne de Valencia,[1] Comitisse Pembrochie, coram Adam de Rupe, tunc Senescallo Weysfordie, Domino Johanne, filio Henrici, et Willelmo de Athy, ipsius Domine Johanne fidelibus, ibidem tunc presentibus, inter Ricardum Wythay, petentem, et Abbatem de Portu Sancte Marie de Dunbrothy, tenentem, de una carucata terre et sexaginta acris bosci, cum pertinenciis, in Rathcastelmer, et dimidia carucata terre cum pertinenciis in Balistrahe, et dimidia carucata terre cum pertinenciis in Duncanan, et dimidia carucata terre cum pertinenciis in Belahist, unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia, scilicet, quod predictus Ricardus recognovit predictos terram et boscum esse jus ipsius Abbatis et ecclesie sue de Portu Sancte Marie de Dunbrothy, et predictos terram et boscum predicto Abbati et successoribus suis et ecclesie sue predicte remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis inperpetuum.

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[1] Johanna, granddaughter of William Mareschal. Her husband was William de Valence. *See* p. 144.

Agreement with Richard Withei.

fol. 40 *b*. Et pro hac recognicione, remissione, quieta clamancia, fine, et concordia, predictus Abbas dedit predicto Ricardo quinquaginta marcas argenti.

## [XIX. 2.]—QUIETA CLAMACIO RICARDI WITHEI.

Universis has litteras inspecturis Ricardus Wyttey salutem in Domino:

Quit-claim by Richard Withei.

Noverint universi me, pro me, heredibus meis et assignatis, remisisse et inper[petuum] quietum clamasse Abbati et conventui de Portu Sancte Marie de Dunbrothy, ecclesie sue et success[oribus suis,] omne jus et clamium quod habui, habeo, seu aliquo modo in posterum habere potero in una carucata terre et sexaginta acris bosci cum pertinenciis in Rathcastelmere, et in dimidia carucata terre cum pertinenciis in Balistra, et in dimidia carucata terre cum pertinenciis in Duncanan, et in dimidia carucata terre cum pertinenciis in Balahist, sine aliquo jure vel facti nobis retenemento. Ita quod ego nec heredes mei vel assignati aliquid juris vel clamii in predictis tenementis de cetero vendicare seu clamare poterimus inperpetuum.

In cujus rei testimonium, has litteras meas eis fieri feci patentes.

Data apud Weysfordiam, die Veneris proxima post festum Sancte Petronille Virginis, anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo nono.

A.D. 1301.

Hiis testibus: Adam de Rupe, tunc Senescallo; Willelmo de Hay, tunc Vicecomite; Johanne de Cogan, milite; Nicholao Avenel, milite; Johanne, filio

Quit-claim by Richard Withei.

Henrici, milite; Willelmo, filio Elie, milite; Stephano Deverus; Mauricio, filio Mauricii filii Willelmi; et multis aliis.

Processus et placita supradicte finalis concordie sunt in Thesauraria.

## XX.—INCIPIT DE KILBRIDE.

Kylbride: Proceedings between Abbot of Dunbrothy and Master of Templars, A.D. 1285.

Memorandum quod in placito de Kylbride inter Magistrum Milicie Templi et Abbatem de Dunbrothy a die Sancti Michaelis in unum mensem, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henricii xiii. apud Dubliniam coram Justiciariis de Banco, ubi predictus Magister Milicie dicit quod non vult sequi breve suum versus predictum Abbatem nec procedere ulterius in predicta loquela.

Cujus processus et placita sunt in thesauraria, videlicet, placita que fuerunt in Hybernia et in Anglia.

A.D. 1332–3: Proceedings by Escheator.

Post hoc, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tercii post conquestum sexto et septimo, per falsam suggestionem quorundam perversorum, Dominus Rex per Escaetorem suum cepit in manu sua Kylbride cum una carucata et dimidia terre cum pertinenciis in Kylbride, dicens quod Abbas de Portu Sancte Marie post adnullacionem Templariorum in predicta carucata terre et dimidia cum pertinenciis se intrusit et sic Dominus Rex retinuit dictam grangiam cum predicta carucata terre et dimidia in manu sua per quatuor annos. Et postea, tempore Domini Philippi Churchil, Abbatis predicti loci, post multas expensas et tribulaciones per mandatum Domini Regis iterum ad Escaetorem:

Philip Churchil, Abbot.

Kylbride:

Inquisicio de predictis grangiis et terris apud Kylbride capta fuit in forma que sequitur:

Inquisition, A.D. 1334.

[1]:—Inquisicio capta apud Kylbride, die Martis proxima ante festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tercii post conquestum octavo,

coram Roberto Samford et Waltero Furlag ad inquirendum per breve Domini Regis eis directum, videlicet, de una carucata terre et dimidia cum pertinenciis in Kylbride in comitatu Weysfordie . . .[1] Kylbride.

### [XX. 2.—QUIETA CLAMACIO PRIORIS SANCTI JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN HYBERNIA, DE PREDICTA GRANGIA.]

Hospitallers.

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### [XXI. 1.—CONVENCIO INTER ABBATEM ET CONVENTUM ET DOMINUM JOHANNEM, FILIUM HENRICI, DE AQUA MOLENDINI DE BALIKEROC.]

Balikeroc.

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### [XXI. 2.—CARTA STEPHANI DE EBROICA, DE STAGNO DE KEYLLESKE.]

Keylleske.

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### [XXII. 1.—COMPOSICIO INTER NOS ET EPISCOPUM FERNENSEM, DE QUADAM TERRA JUXTA KYNNEYCH.]

Kynneych.

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### [XXII. 2.—COMPOSICIO PRIORIS DE SELSKER,[2] DE DECIMIS PREDICTARUM TERRARUM.]

Selsker.

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### [XXII. 3.—CARTA EPISCOPI FERNENSIS DE QUADAM TERRA JUXTA KYNNEYCH.]

Kynneych.

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### [XXIII. 1.—COMPOSICIO INTER NOS ET VICARIUM DE RATHCRO.[3]]

Rathcro.

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[1] Portion of the Ms. is here missing. *See* p. 185.

[2] Augustinian Priory of SS. Peter and Paul, in county of Wexford.

[3] *See* vol. i., p. 526.

Rathcro. [XXIII. 2.—Composicio inter nos et Episcopum Fernensem, de eadem ecclesia,[1] et inter Capitulum Fernensem.]

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Kylmehannoc. [XXIV. 1.—Carta Simonis de Leicestria, de terra de Kylmehannoc.]

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[XXIV. 2.—Carta Adam Leicestrie de predicta terra.]

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Kylmehannoc. [XXIV. 3.—Carta predicti Adam, de uno mesuagio in Kylmehannoc.]

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[XXIV. 4.—Carta predicti Adam, de omnibus decimis et obventionibus de Kylmehannoc.]

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Island. [XXV. 1.—Carta Johannis Russel, de redditu sex solidorum et quatuor denariorum apud Insulam.]

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[XXV. 2.—Carta quod dictus Johannes ratificat testamentum et donum patris sui de predicto redditu.]

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[XXV. 3.—Carta et confirmacio Nicholai, filii Johannis, Vicarii, de predicto redditu.]

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 526.

## [XXV. 4.—CARTE RICARDI DE RUPE, DE TRIBUS SOLIDIS ANNUATI REDDITUS DE INSULA.]

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fol. 41 *a.* medietatem, videlicet, ad Pascham et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Et si contingat . . . terram vendiderint vel alienaverint quicunque ejus in eandem hereditatem successerit . . . monachis de predicta terra solvent. Et si non solverint, quod liceat eisdem monachis predictam terram . . . inter mesuagium Simonis Haring, ex orientali parte, et viam regiam venientem de . . . habens frontem versus occidentem intrare et tenere quousque eisdem plenarie satisfactum fuerit . . . [don]acionem et concessionem ego, Ricardus de Rupe, et heredes mei, antedictis monachis contra omnes homines [et feminas] warentizabimus inperpetuum.

Grant from Richard de Rupe.

Ut autem hec mea donacio et concessio perpetuis temporibus robur optineat firmitatis, presentem cartam sigilli mei apposicione duxi roborandam.

Hiis testibus: Roberto Doket, tunc ejusdem Insule Ballivo; Johanne Albo, tunc Preposito; Johanne de Hamme; Nicholao Karresidan; Willelmo Alger; et aliis.

## [XXVI. 1.—CARTA RADULFI STAMER, DE DUABUS VIRGATIS TERRE.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Radulfus le Stamer, dedi et concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Abbati de Portu Sancte Marie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, duas virgatas terre in villa de Ros, cum pertinenciis et edificiis superedificatis,

Grant from Ralph Stamer. Ros.

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[1] Ms. torn. Leaves between those now numbered 40 *b* and 41 *a* are missing. They would appear to have contained the commencement of this document, as well as the articles from No. xx. 2 to No. xxv. 3, inclusive, and portion of xxv. 4. The headings are from the contemporary table of contents. *See* pp. 204–5.

Grant from Ralph Stamer.

illas, scilicet, quas quondam tenui de Ricardo de Aswil in vico qui appellatur Stocstret.

Preterea dedi et concessi predictis Abbati et conventui xl. denarios argenti quos Ricardus de Tengemuthe pro terra et domo in qua mansit pro redditu annuo mihi portare consuevit.

Insuper et illas tres virgatas terre cum edificiis suis quas tenui de Roberto Hutlaye et de heredibus suis in eodem vico sicut illis coram viris fidedignis assignavi, libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam.

Reddendo inde annuatim predicti Abbas et Conventus quinque solidos argenti et quatuor denarios, videlicet, Ricardo de Aswil, et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis, tres solidos et quatuor denarios, ad duos anni terminos, medietatem ad Pascha et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis, pro omni servicio, exactione, et demanda seculari, et heredibus Roberti Hutlaye vel suis assignatis duos solidos ad terminos suprascriptos.

Ego, vero, Radulfus le Stamere et heredes mei predictas terras cum suis pertinenciis contra omnes homines et feminas warentizabimus.

Et ut mea donacio et concessio rata et stabilis in perpetuum permaneat, presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione duxi roborandam.

Hiis testibus: Petro de Beklis, tunc Senescallo de Kathirlach; Andrea Hune, tunc Constabulario de Ros; Henrico Brisbon, Waltero Ballart, tunc Prepositis de Ros; Reginaldo Cornubiensi; Gilberto de Bristoll; Willelmo de Bristoll; Hugone Hutlaye; et aliis.

### [XXVI. 2].—CARTA SIMONIS FILII ANDREE, DE UNA VIRGATA TERRE.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Simon, filius Andree Palmeri, dedi, et concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Isabelle, filie predicti Andree, sorori mee, unam virgatam terre cum pertinenciis in burgo Novi Pontis de Ros, que mihi successit jure hereditario predicti Andree, patris mei, et jacet inter terram que fuit Willelmi Powe, ex una parte, et terram Rogeri Runi ex altera.

Grant of land in Ros from Simon, son of Andrew.

fol. 41 *b.*

Tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis, sibi et heredibus suis vel assignatis suis, libere et quiete, [integre et plenarie][1] in feodo et hereditate.

Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel assignatis meis . . . vel assignati sui unum par albarum cirotecarum vel unum denarium argenti in termino . . . ad me vel ad heredes meos pertineat salvo redditu capitalis Domini feodi, scilicet, . . . annis.

Quare ego, dictus Simon, et heredes mei, predictam terram cum pertinenciis predicte Isabelle et . . . suis contra omnes homines et feminas warentizare debemus.

Ut autem hec mea donacio et concessio rata . . . et inconcussa in posterum permaneat, presentem cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi.

Hiis testibus: Ada de Bristoll, et Clemente, filio Hugonis, tunc Prepositis de Ros; Johanne de Bristoll; Waltero Forestario; Willelmo de Bristoll; Nicholao Cornubiensi; Willelmo Suet, Willelmo Powe; et aliis.

## [XXVI. 3].—CARTA ISABELLE PALMERI, DE UNA VIRGATA TERRE.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Isabella, filia Andree Palmeri, Novi Pontis de Ros, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Abbati et Conventui de Portu Sancte Marie Cisterciensis Ordinis, unam virgatam terre cum pertinenciis in villa

Grant of land in Ros from Isabella Palmer.

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[1] Ms. torn.

Grant of land in Ros from Isabella Palmer.

Novi Pontis de Ros in vico Sancti Salvatoris, illam, videlicet, que me contingebat ex dono patris mei, et jacet inter terram quam Willelmus Pow aliquando tenuit, ex parte boriali, et terram Roberti de Kerdif, ex parte australi, et extendit se in longum a strata regali usque ad terram quam Matheus Padyn aliquando tenuit.

Tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis, sibi et successoribus suis inperpetuum, libere et quiete, bene et pacifice, plenarie et integre.

Reddendo inde annuatim Domino Comiti quatuor denarios ad festum Omnium Sanctorum pro omni servicio et demanda et exactione seculari. Et ego, Isabella, quamdiu vixero predictos quatuor denarios nomine redditus prefatis monachis ad supradictum terminum persolvam.

Pro hac autem donacione, concessione, et carte confirmacione, dederunt mihi predicti Abbas et Conventus tres marcas argenti et dimidiam in introitu.

Ego, vero, Isabel, et heredes mei predictam terram cum pertinenciis memoratis Abbati et Conventui contra omnes homines et feminas warentizabimus et acquietabimus.

Et ut hac mea donacio, concessio, et carte confirmacio rata et inconcussa inperpetuum permaneat, presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi.

Hiis testibus: Roberto Doket, tunc Senescallo Domini Comitis; Adam de Bristoll, et Roberto de Kerdif, tunc Prepositis; Johanne de Bristoll; Helia Chidiok; Waltero Arcener; et aliis.

## [XXVI. 4].—CARTA ADE MOLENDINARII, DE OCTODECIM DENARIIS ANNUI REDDITUS.

Grant from Adam Molendinarius.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Adam molendinarius, dedi et concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo et Beate Marie et monachis de Portu

Sancte Marie, Ordinis Cisterciensis, ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee, et uxoris mee, et antecessorum et heredum meorum, octodecim denarios de terra quam dedi Waltero Molendinario et heredibus suis, que jacet inter terram Willelmi Albi et terram Johannis de Cuolle, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ad duos terminos anni, videlicet, novem denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis, et novem denarios ad Pascha . . . .[1] Grant from Adam Molendinarius.

[XXVII. 1.—CARTA THOME RUSSEL, DE QUADAM PISCARIA IN OFATHE.[2]] Fishery. Ofathe.

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[XXVII. 2.—CARTA PRIORIS ET CONVENTUS SANCTE KATERINE WATERFORDIE, DE QUINQUE SOLIDIS ANNUI REDDITUS.] Priory of St. Katherine, Waterford.

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[XXVIII.—CARTA ET COMPOSICIO DE LICENTIA CONSTRUENDI MONASTERIUM DE VOTO.[3]] Tintern.

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[XXIX.—CONVENCIO INTER NOS ET ABBATEM DE VOTO ET ABBATEM DE DOTHYSKY.[4]] Tintern. Dothysky.

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[XXX. 1.—CARTA DE KYLMEHOOK ABBATIS ET CONVENTUS DE SURIO.[5]] Kilmehook. Inislaunagh.

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[1] Portion of the Ms. between folia now numbered 41 *b* and 42 *a* is missing. It contained the conclusion of this document, together with the articles from No. xxvii. 1 to xxxii. 3, inclusive, and the commencement of xxxii. 4. The headings are from the contemporary table of contents. *See* pp. 205–6.

[2] In county of Waterford.

[3] *See* pp. 142, 226, 231.

[4] *See* pp. 226, 231.

[5] *See* pp. 217 225, 236.

Inis-launagh.

### [XXX. 2.—ORDINACIO CAPITULI GENERALIS INTER NOS ET ABBATEM ET CONVENTUM DE SURIO.]

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Inis-launagh.

### [XXX. 3.—CARTA ABBATIS ET CONVENTUS DE SURIO, DE QUARERIA HABENDA ET DE CAMERA.]

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Waterford.

### [XXXI.—DE TENEMENTIS NOSTRIS WATERFORDIE, ET DE QUADAM DOMO LAPIDEA TRADITA AD FIRMAM CENTUM ANNORUM, ET DE REDDITIBUS NOSTRIS INFRA MUROS ET EXTRA MUROS WATERFORDIE.]

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Balymol.

### [XXXII. 1.—CARTA THOME, FILII ANTONII,[1] DE BALYMOL.]

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Lismore.

### [XXXII. 2.—CONFIRMACIO EPISCOPI ET CAPITULI LYSMORENSIS, DE PREDICTIS TERRIS ET DECIMIS.]

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Milo de Cogan.

### [XXXII. 3.—CARTA DOMINI MILONIS DE COGAN, DE CNOKMURNYN.]

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### [XXXII. 4.—CARTA WILLELMI DE COGAN DE PREDICTIS TERRIS.]

Grant from William de Cogan.

. . . .[2] in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duas carucatas terre in Baliokeroc propinquiores, scilicet, terre illi quam Thomas, filius Antonii, . . . donavit. fol. 42*a*.

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[1] Thomas Fitz Antony.

[2] Ms. torn. *See* p. 189.

Grant from William de Cogan.

Milo de Cogan.

Tenendas et habendas sibi et successoribus suis, de me et heredibus meis, absque omni exactione et servicio seculari, sicut melius et plenius carta patris mei, Milonis de Cogan, testatur.

Ego, vero, et heredes mei, supradictam terram sepedictis monachis de Portu Sancte Marie contra omnes homines warentizabimus.

Ut autem hec donacio mea firmitatis robur optineat in posterum et munimen, presentis carte attestacione et sigilli mei impressione eam roboravi.

Hiis testibus: Remundo de Karru; Philippo Cristofore; Adam Blakman; Martino le Poer; Ricardo Michath; Hamundo de Kyllide; et aliis.

## [XXXII. 5.]—Carta Thome, filii Antonii, de eisdem.

Balikeroc: Grant from Thomas Fitz Antony.

Milo de Cogan.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum inspecturis, Thomas, filius Antonii, salutem: Noverit universitas vestra me, Divini amoris intuitu, pro salute anime mee, et uxoris mee, et heredum et antecessorum meorum, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Beate Marie et monachis de Portu Sancte Marie, Cisterciensis Ordinis, duas carucatas terre in Baliokeroc quas Milo de Cogan eis dedit propinquiores, scilicet, terre illi quam ego dedi eisdem monachis.

Tenendas et habendas sibi et successoribus suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberas et quietas et absolutas ab omni seculari servicio et exactione de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum, secundum quod carta dicti Milonis testatur.

Et ut hec mea concessio et confirmacio firma et inconcussa in posterum permaneat, presentis carte attestacione et sigilli mei impressione eam duxi roborandam.

Hiis testibus: Grifino, filio Grifini, tunc Vicecomite de Dungarvan; Roberto le Poer; Ris Beket; Ricardo

Grant from Thomas Fitz Antony.

Talun; Ada, filio Rogeri Cristofre; Waltero Daberum; Roberto, filio Ricardi; Nicholao, clerico; et multis aliis.

## [XXXII. 6].—Quieta clamacio Willelmi de Norrath, de eisdem terris.

Quit-claim by William de Norrath.

Universis Christi fidelibus has litteras visuris vel audituris, Willelmus de Norrath eternam in Domino salutem:

Noverit universitas vestra me, divini amoris intuitu, et pro salute anime mee, uxoris mee, heredum, antecessorum, et successorum meorum, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, et quietum clamasse Deo et Beate Marie, Abbati et monachis, Ordinis Cisterciensis, in monasterio de Portu Sancte Marie Deo servientibus, omne jus et clamium quod aliquando habui vel quocunque modo habere potui in terra de Cnocmurnẏ, in tenemento de Balikeroc in Hanewẏs, quam Thomas, filius Antonii, predicto monasterio contulit.

Balikeroc.

Quare volo et concedo pro me et heredibus ac successoribus . . . predicti monasterii Abbas et monachi predictam terram in puram et perpetuam elemosinam habeant et teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete, cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus suis, liberam et quietam et absolutam, et sint ipsi et homines sui quieti ab omnibus sectis et transgressionibus etiam personalibus mihi, heredibus, vel quibuscunque successoribus meis a predictis Abbati vel monachis aut hominibus suis casu fortuito illatis, et ab omni seculari servicio, clamio quocunque et exactione de me et heredibus et successoribus meis inperpetuum, sine aliquo retenemento, secundum quod carta dicti Thome et confirmacio Milonis de Cogan quas inspexi plenius testantur.

fol. 42 *b.*

Quit-claim by William de Norrath.

Et ut hec mea concessio, confirmacio, et quieta clamacio, firma et inconcussa et inviolabilis in futurum permaneat, presentis scripti attestacione et sigilli mei impressione eam duxi roborandam.

Hiis testibus: [Domino] Willelmo de Vesci,[1] tunc Justiciario Hibernie; Domino Waltero,[2] Episcopo Waterfordie; Ricardo de Hautun, tunc Vicecomite Waterfordie; [Domino Wi]ll[elm]o le Gront; Domino Eustachio le Poer; Roberto Callan; Ricardo Buteler; Willelmo Buteler; Grifino [*oblit.*]

## [XXXII. 7.]—Carta Thome, Filii Antonii, de una carucata.

Grant from Thomas Fitz Antony.

Omnibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit, tam presentibus quam futuris, Thomas Filius Antonii salutem:

Noveritis me, Divini amoris intuitu, et pro salute anime mee, dedisse, [concessi]sse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et Beate Marie, et [Domui] de Portu Beate Marie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam carucatam terre in [teneme]nto meo de Hanegus, proximam montanis,[3] ad equicium eorum pascendum.

Habendam et tenendam sibi in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam in perpetuum, et quietam ab omni seculari servicio et exactione.

Et ut hec mea donacio temporibus futuris rata et inconcussa permaneat, presentem cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi.

Hiis testibus: de Cropuz; Roberto de Bem; Roberto de Grendo; Eustachio de Bartholomo; . . . filio Griffini;

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[1] William de Vesci, Justiciary of Ireland, A.D. 1290–93.

[2] Walter de Fulburn, Bishop of Waterford, A.D. 1286–1307.

[3] "De Slefgo." *See* p. 207: In Irish, Sliabh Cua, the ancient name of the mountain now styled Cnoc Maeldomhnaigh — (Knockmele-doun) — in the county of Waterford.

Willelmo le Poer; Waltero de Abernunh; Philippo Keting; Adam Christofore; Clemente, clerico; et aliis.

## XXXIII.—Incipiunt instrumenta de Instioc.[1]

Balymol: Settlement between Prior of Instioc and Abbot of Dunbrothy.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, presentes litteras visuris vel audituris, Frater J., dictus Prior de Instioc, et ejusdem loci conventus salutem in Domino:

Universitati vestre notum facimus nos, de communi consilio nostro et assensu, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, inperpetuum renunciasse omnibus controversiis, contentionibus, et litibus motis usque ad hodiernum di seuem, de cetero movendis inter nos et domum nostram, ex una parte, et Abbatem et Conventum de Portu Sancte Marie, super terra et decimis grangie de Balymol, Lysmorensis diocesis, ex altera, et etiam totum jus quod in eisdem beneficiis racione alicujus alienacionis seu illicite distractionis a nobis facte habuimus ut credebamus eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribus eorum, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, quietum clamasse.

Promittentes super hoc quod nos ipsos nec interpositas personas aliqua racione nobis competente vel competitura coram aliquo judice delegato, subdelegato, ordinario vexabimus.

Item, promisimus eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod si de cetero contigerit aliquo [tempor]e nos vel successores nostros per nos vel interpositam personam aliquam de cetero querimoniam . . . beneficiis movere contra eosdem Abbatem et Conventum a tempore confectionis istius littere xl. m[arcas] sterlingorum nomine pene expensarum eisdem Abbati et Conventui sine aliqua contradictione persolvemus.

Item, renunciavimus super hoc toti juris civilis et canonici remedio, omnibus prescriptionibus, exceptionibus, cartis, instrumentis, confirmationibus, si qua omnia habuimus ad restoranda predicta beneficia. Et ad majorem securitatem faciendam, subjicimus nos, et domum nostram, et successores nostros, in quantum de jure possumus jurisdictioni Dominorum Archiepiscopi Dublin, Ossoriensis, Fernensis, et Darensis Episcoporum, qui pro tempore fuerint, vel eorum officialium, ut ipsi . . .[1]

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[1] Inistioge, in county of Kilkenny.

[XXXIV. 1.—CARTA ROBERTI COMIN, DE ECCLESIA DE TOTHCLOGYN.] Comin.

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[XXXIV. 2.—CARTA ROBERTI, FILII ROBERTI COMIN, DE EADEM, ET CONFIRMACIO EPISCOPI IMLACENSIS[2] ET CAPITULI.] Comin.

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[XXXIV. 3.—CONFIRMACIO ARCHIEPISCOPI CASSELLENSIS DE EADEM.] Archbishop of Cashel.

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[MEMORANDUM QUOD SUNT ALIE PLURES CARTE IN THESAURARIA, VIDELICET, DE DIMIDIA CARUCATA TERRE IN DONCAINAN.] Doncainan.

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[XXXIV. 4.—DE UNA CARUCATA TERRE DE GRANNATH, ET DE DUOBUS BURGAGIIS APUD KALLAN.] Kallan.

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[1] Portion of the Ms. between folia now numbered 42 *b* and 43 *a* is missing. It contained the conclusion of this document, together with the articles from No. xxxiv. 1 to No. xxxvi. 3, inclusive. *See*, also, p. 196.

[2] Now Emly. *See* vol. i. p. 111.

Dysard.

[SUNT ALIE PLURES CARTE, COMPOSICIONES, ET CONFIRMACIONES, DE ECCLESIA DE DYSARD.]

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Athissel.

[XXXV. 1.—CARTA PRIORIS ET CONVENTUS DE ATHISSEL, DE LX. SOLIDIS ANNUI REDDITUS.]

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[XXXV. 2. COMPOSICIO INTER NOS ET DICTUM PRIOREM ET CONVENTUM, DE PREDICTIS.]

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Portompne.

[XXXVI. 1.—CARTA DOMINI WILLELMI DE COGAN, DE PORTOMPNE.]

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[XXXVI. 2. CARTA JOHANNIS DE COGAN, DE EADEM ECCLESIA.]

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[XXXVI. 3.—PRESENTACIO EJUSDEM.]

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[XXXVI. 4.—CONFIRMACIO[1] EPISCOPI ET CAPITULI CLONFERTENSIS, CUM CONFIRMACIONE DOMINI PAPE.[2]]

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vobis et monasterio vestro pia libertate concessit, fol. 43 *a.* prout in litteris super hoc confectis [plenius dicitur contineri]. Eapropter, etc. *See* p. 119.

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[1] The documents which were included under this head are not now in the Ms., with the exception of the partly obliterated conclusion of the Papal ratification, as above.

[2] Innocent IV.

## [XXXVI. 5.] CONFIRMATIO COMITIS [ULTONIE] DE EADEM.

Ratifications by Earl of Ulster.

[i.] Universis Christi fidelibus, presentes litteras visuris vel audituris, [Ricardus] de Burgo,[1] Comes Ultonie et Dominus Connacie, salutem in Domino:

Noveritis nos inspexisse et audivisse cartam Domini Willelmi de Cogan factam Deo et Beate Marie, et monachis de Portu Sancte Marie, Ordinis Cisterciensis, ibidem Deo servientibus, sanam, non cancellatam, neque in aliqua parte viciatam, sigillo predicti Domini Willelmi roboratam, super perpetua donatione et concessione ecclesie Beatorum Petri et Pauli de Portompne et ecclesie Sancti Michaelis de Lykmeless cum omnibus ecclesiasticis beneficiis ten[ementi][2] de Montermolenam in Connacia, quod quidem tenementum predictus Willelmus et sui heredes de nobis et . . . et nos per quietam clamanciam et incartationem . . . et carte confirmationem . . . predicto monasterio . . . specialiter inperpetuum . . . pro animabus parentum meorum . . . . . . . sumptibus ipsius monasterii. Et ut hec mea [ratificatio et confirm]atio . . . optineat, presentem litteram meam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus: Domino . . . filio Ricardi; Domino Petro de . . .; Domino Dionisio de Marisco; Domino Thoma de Cantewel; Domino Gilberto de . . .; et aliis.

[ii.] Universis Christi fidelibus, presentes literas visuris vel audituris, Ricardus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie et Dominus Connacie, salutem in Domino:

[Noveritis nos] inspexisse et audivisse cartam monachorum et monasterii de Portu Sancte Marie . . . de Montermolenam [in] hec verba: Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie [filiis, ad quos presens scrip-

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[1] Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, A.D. 1271–1326.

[2] Ms. obliterated.

Ratification by Earl of Ulster.

tum] pervenerit, Willelmus de Cogan salutem in Domino:

Noverit universitas vestra me, [pro salute anime] mee, etc. ut supra, de verbo ad verbum, etc. Unde nos, predictis monachis benefacere volentes, pro salute anime nostre, consortis, liberorum, predecessorum, parentum, et successorum, predictas concessiones et donationes . . . plenius conserventur, eisdem ratificamus, confirmamus, et roboramus, per sigilli nostri presentibus appositionem.

Item: Memorandum quod est carta Gilberti de Exsex in thesauraria de quinque carucatis terre de . . .[1] quod fuit Hugonis, filii Boudered, in Croc, quas dictus Gilbertus dedit Deo et Sancte Marie, Sancto Benedicto, et Albis monachis capelle Sancte Marie ad Croc, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. fol. 43 b.

Item: In thesauraria est quedam quieta clamancia de Willelmo, filio Mathie, sub sigillo M.[2] Archiepiscopi Cassellensis, Apostolice Sedis Legati per Yberniam; et A.[3] Dei gracia Fernensis Episcopi; et M. Corcagensis[4] . . . de predictis terris de Croc, quod dictus Willelmus abjuravit predictas terras in p[erpetuum].

## [XXXVII.—CARTA ROBERTI, EPISCOPI FERNENSIS.]

Charter from Robert, Bishop of Ferns. A.D. 1453.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, Robertus,[5] Dei et Apostolice Sedis gracia Fernensis diocesis Episcopus, eternam in Domino salutem: Noverit universitas vestra nos, divine caritatis intuitu, de communi assensu et con-

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[1] This page of Ms. is obliterated in parts.

[2] Mathew O'Heney, Archbishop of Cashel, A.D. 1192–1206.

[3] Albinus O'Molloy, Bishop of Ferns. *See* vol. i. p. 31.

[4] Bishop of Cork.

[5] Robert Whitty, Bishop of Ferns, A.D. 1416–1458.

Charter from Robert, Bishop of Ferns. A.D. 1453.

sensu capituli nostri Fernensis, dedisse et concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, monasterio Beate Marie de Portu Beate Marie de Dunbrothy, Abbati et monachis Cisterciensis Ordinis ibidem Deo servientibus, capellam suam de Racro,[1] in diocesi nostra Fernensi situatam, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum omnibus suis juribus in decimis, oblationibus, et obventionibus, majoribus et minoribus, ac ecclesiasticis beneficiis et aliis pertinenciis universis in proprios usus suos imperpetuum possidendam. Ita quidem quod liceat dictis Abbati et monachis Cisterciensis Ordinis dicti capelle sue de Racro per presbyterum ydoneum nomine suo ministrantem in divinis deservire, et de omnibus oneribus dictam capellam concernentibus seu tangentibus per eundem presbyterum respondere et satisfacere, et ipsum presbyterum instituere et destituere cum ipsis videbitur expedire, quacunque constitutione, consuetudine, seu compositione in contrarium edita non obstante, privilegiis dictorum Abbatis et monachorum, ac sui Ordinis Cisterciensis, in omnibus semper salvis.

In cujus rei testimonium, presens scriptum sigillo nostro una cum sigillo Capituli nostri Fernensis fecimus roborari.

Data apud Weysfordiam, vicesimo die mensis Februarii, anno Domini MCCCCLIII.

Allegat Innocentius de privilegiis, capitulo de Accidentibus, quod nullus Abbas vel Prior potest renunciare privilegio suo, quamvis velit, si privilegium ejus . . . libertas ecclesie sue [*oblit.*].

## [XXXVIII.—CARTA COMITIS RICARDI [FILII COMITIS GILBERTI], DE FUNDACIONE DOMUS.

Copy of conclusion of charter No. II. *See* p. 152.

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[1] For agreement, A.D. 1331, in relation to church of Rathcro, county of Wexford *see* vol. i. p. 526.

## [XXXIX.]—CARTA COMITIS RICARDI [MARESCALLI] DE [DE]FORESTACIONE. fol. 44 *a*.

Incomplete copy of charter No. III. *See* p. 154.

## [XL.—INSPEXIMUS CARTARUM, SUB SIGILLO ALBINI, EPISCOPI FERNENSIS.]

Copy of concluding portion of No. XIII. *See* p. 168. fol. 45 *a*.

## [XLI.]—INSPEXIMUS CARTARUM, SUB SIGILLO JOHANNIS, EPISCOPI FERNENSIS.

Incomplete copy of No. XIV. *See* p. 170.

## [XLII.]—INCIPIUNT CAPITULA OMNIUM PRIVILEGIORUM DOMUS DE PORTU SANCTE MARIE. fol. 46 *a*.

Copy of table, fol. 1 A. *See* pp. 148–150.

## [XLIII.—BULLA MAGNA FUNDACIONIS ET CONFIRMACIO.[1]] fol. 47 *a*.

Copy of commencement of bull. *See* p. 97.

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[1] Ff. 47 *b*, 48, and 49 *a*, are blank. On the last page of the Ms., 49 *b*, is inscribed: "Ex dono R. P. Henrici "[Jones], Episcopi Midensis, 22 "Augusti, 1665." At end of the Ms. is inserted a copy, on vellum, of statement of privileges granted to the Order of Hermits of St. Augustine by Pope Sixtus IV., A.D. 1474.

## INCIPIUNT CAPITULA CARTARUM[1] DOMUS DE PORTU SANCTE MARIE.—IN PRIMIS:

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I.—Carta Hervei de Monte Moricii, de fundacione Domus - - [151]

II.—Carta Ricardi Comitis, de fundacione Domus - - - [152]

III.—Carta Comitis Ricardi, filii Willelmi Marescalli, de deforestacione [154]

IV.—Carta Willelmi Marescalli, senioris, de fundacione Domus - [158]

V.—Protectio Willelmi Marescalli - [159]

VI.—Carta Ricardi Comitis, de restitucione bosci de Duncanan - [160]

VII.—Carta Walteri Marescalli, de fundacione Domus - - - [161]

VIII.—Carta Walteri Marescalli, de Baligoue - - - [164]

IX.—Carta predicti Walteri: quod possumus emere per totam terram suam libere sicut ipse - [165]

X.—Confirmacio Johannis [filii] Regis [Anglie] super libertatibus cartarum - - - - [166]

XI.—Protectio Domini Johannis [filii] Regis [Anglie] - - - [167]

XII.—Item: Alia protectio predicti Johannis [filii] Regis [Anglie], et quod Abbas et Conventus non ponantur in placito, nisi coram ipso, de aliquo tenemento, vel coram capitali Justiciario ipsius - - - - [168]

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[1] This table occupies ff. 30 and 31 of the Ms. Documents not now in the Ms. are indicated thus *; and † is prefixed to the titles of those of which portions are missing.

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XIII.—Inspeximus, sub sigillo Episcopi Fernensis, de omnibus libertatibus cartarum nostrarum - [168]

XIV.—Item: Inspeximus cartarum. Sub sigillo Domini Johannis, Episcopi Fernensis - - [170]

*[XIV.A.] [1.]—Item: Confirmacio libertatum Domini Johannis, Cardinalis Presbyteri, et Apostolice Sedis Legati.

*[2.]—Item: Confirmacio libertatum Domini Johannis, Archiepiscopi Dubliniensis, et est in thesauraria.

*[3.]—Item: In thesauraria est alia confirmacio Hugonis, Episcopi Fernensis, de predictis terris.

*[4.]—Item: Proteccio et confirmacio Domini A[lbini], Episcopi Fernensis, de omnibus terris, ecclesiis, et decimis, et est in thesauraria.

XV. [1.]—Quieta clamacio Johannis Tuluse, de terra que vocatur Colkinglasse - - - [173]

[2.]—Item: Carta predicti Johannis, de Cnocanglasse ibidem - [174]

[3.]—Item: Carta Nicholai Tulus, de predictis terris ibidem - - [175]

[4.]—Quieta clamacio predicti Nicholai, de predictis terris ibidem - [176]

XVI. [1.]—Item: Quieta clamacio Henrici, filii Galfridi le Chanu, de predictis terris - - - [177]

†[2.]—Finalis concordia inter Abbatem et Conventum, et Mauricium de Londonia, de terra de Balienner [177]

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*[3.]—Sequitur quieta clamacio Mauricii de Londonia, de predicta terra - - - -

*[4.]—Item: Quieta clamacio Willelmi de Cancelo de quadam terra juxta Kynneyth - -

*XVII. [1.]—Carta et quieta clamacio Rogeri Butler, de Tyrbegan - -

**Tyrbegan.**

*[2.]—Item: Veredictum militum et magnatum apud Weysfordiam, de predictis terris - -

†[3.]—Item: Finalis concordia inter Abbatem et Conventum de Portu Sancte Marie et Margeriam, uxorem Gile, de Tyrbegan et Kylluskerd - - [179]

XVIII.—Item: Protectio Rogeri Bigod, Marescalli Anglie - - [180]

**Protectio.**

XIX. [1.]—Finalis concordia inter Abbatem et Conventum et Ricardum Wytheŷ, de terra que vocatur Rathcastelmer et Balistrahe et Duncanan - - - [180]

**Rathcastelmer, et Balistrahe.**

[2.]—Sequitur quieta clamacio predicti Ricardi [Wytheŷ] de predictis terris - - - [181]

*Processus et placita predictarum terrarum sunt in thesauraria -

*XX.—Placita et processus inter Abbatem et Conventum et Magistrum Milicie Templi in Hybernia, de Kylbride, sunt in thesauraria - - -

**Kylbride.**

†[1.]—Item: Inquisicio apud Kylbride capta inter Dominum Regem et Abbatem et Conventum de

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predicta grangia, quare Dominus Rex per Escaetorem suum intravit in dicta grangia - [182]

*[2.]—Item: Quieta clamacio Prioris Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Hybernia, de predicta grangia -

*XXI. [1.]—Item: Convencio inter Abbatem et Conventum et Dominum Johannem, filium Henrici, de aqua molendini de Balikeroc -

*[2.]—Carta Stephani de Ebroica, de stagno de Kylleske ibidem -

Kynneych. *XXII. [1.]—Item: Composicio inter nos et Episcopum Fernensem, de quadam terra juxta Kynneych

*[2.]—Item: Composicio Prioris de Selsker,[1] de decimis predictarum terrarum - - -

*[3.]—Carta Episcopi Fernensis[2] de quadam terra juxta Kynneych

*XXIII. [1.]—Composicio inter nos et Vicarium de Rathcro - -

*[2.]—Composicio inter nos et Episcopum Fernensem, de eadem ecclesia, et inter Capitulum Fernensem - - - -

*XXIV. [1.]—Carta Simonis de Leicestria de terra de Kylmehannoc -

*[2.]—Item: Carta Adam Leicestrie, de predicta terra - - -

*[3.]—Item: Carta predicti Adam, de uno mesuagio in Kylmehannoc

*[4.]—Item: Carta predicti Adam, de omnibus decimis et obvencionibus de Kylmehannoc -

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[1] *See* p. 183.

[2] Ferns, in county of Wexford.

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*XXV. [1.]—Carta Johannis Russel, de redditu sex solidorum et quatuor denariorum apud Insulam - Insula.

*[2.]—Item: Carta quod dictus Johannes ratificat testamentum et donum patris sui de predicto redditu - - -

*[3.]—Item: Carta et confirmacio Nicholai, filii Johannis, Vicarii, de predicto redditu - -

†[4.]—Item: Carta Ricardi de Rupe, de tribus solidis annui redditus de Insula - - - - [185]

XXVI. [1.]—Carta Radulfi de Stamere, de duabus virgatis terre in burgo de Ros - - - - [185] Ros.

[2.]—Item: Carta Symonis, filii Andree, de una virgata terre data Isabelle, filie sue - - [186]

[3.]—Item: Carta predicte Isabelle, de dono predicte unius virgate terre - - - - [187]

†[4.]—Item: Carta Adam Molendinarii, de xviii. denariis annui redditus apud Ros - - - [188]

*XXVII. [1.]—Carta Thome Russel, de quadam piscaria in Ofathe - -

*[2.]—Carta Prioris et Conventus Sancte Katerine Waterfordie, de quinque solidis annui redditus -

*XXVIII.—Carta et composicio de licencia construendi Monasterium de Voto[1] - - - -

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[1] Tintern, in county of Wexford.

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*XXIX.—Item: Convencio inter nos et Abbatem de Voto et Abbatem de Dothysky[1] - - -

*XXX. [1.]—Item: Carta de Kylmehook Abbatis et Conventus de Surio[2] -

*[2.]—Item: Ordinacio Capituli Generalis inter nos et Abbatem et Conventum de Surio - -

*[3.]—Item: Carta Abbatis et Conventus de Surio, de quareria habenda et de camera - -

*XXXI.—Item: De tenementis nostris Waterfordie, et de quadam domo lapidea tradita ad firmam centum annorum, et de redditibus nostris infra muros et extra muros Waterfordie -

*XXXII. [1.]—Carta Thome, filii Antonii, de Balymol - - -

Balimol. *[2.]—Item: Confirmacio Episcopi et Capituli Lysmorensis, de predictis terris et decimis -

*[3]—Carta Domini Milonis de Cogan de Cnokmurnyn - -

†[4.]—Carta Willelmi de Cogan, de predictis terris - - - [190]

Balykeroc. [5.]—Carta Thome, filii Antonii, de Balikeroc - - - [191]

[6.]—Item: Quieta clamacio Willelmi Norrath, de predictis terris - [192]

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[1] Dousk, Dowiskyr, Duisk, Duisque, Dusk, or Graigenamanagh, co. Kilkenny. For reproduction of foundation-charter of this establishment by William Mareschal, *see* "Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland." London: 1878, Part ii., Plate lxix.

[2] *See* pp. 217, 224, 228, 236.

[Page]

[7.]—Carta Thome, filii Antonii, de una carucata terre juxta montem de Slefgo - - - [193]

†XXXIII.—Incipiunt instrumenta inter nos et Priorem de Instiok,[1] cum cartis, composicionibus, convencionibus, et aliis - - [194] Instioc.

*XXXIV. [1.]—Carta Roberti Comin, de ecclesia de Tothclogyn - - - Tothclogyn.

*[2.]—Item: Carta Roberti, filii Roberti Comin, de eadem, et confirmacio Episcopi Imlacensis et Capituli - - -

*[3.]—Item: Confirmacio Archiepiscopi Cassellensis, de eadem - -

* Memorandum quod sunt alie plures carte in thesauraria, videlicet, de dimidia carucata terre in Doncainan - -

*[4.]—Item: De una carucata terre de Grannath et de duobus burgagiis apud Kallan - -

* Item: Sunt alie plures carte, compositiones, et confirmaciones, de ecclesia de Dysard - -

*XXXV. [1.]—Carta Prioris et Conventus de Athissel,[2] de lx. solidis annui redditus - - - Athissel.

*[2.]—Item: Composicio inter nos et dictum Priorem et Conventum, de predictis - - -

*XXXVI. [1.]—Carta Domini Willelmi de Cogan, de Portompne - - - Portompne

*[2.]—Item: Carta Johannis de Cogan, de eadem ecclesia - -

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[1] Inistioge, co. Kilkenny.

[2] Athassel, co. Tipperary.

[Page]

*[3. —Item: Presentacio ejusdem -

†[4.]—Item: Confirmacio Episcopi et Capituli Clonfertensis, cum confirmacione Domini Pape - [196]

[5.]—Item: Confirmacio Comitis Ultonie, de eadem, et inspeximus super cartas ejusdem ecclesie - [197]

*Item: Sunt alie carte, in thesauraria, Gilberti de Exsex, de quinque carucatis terre in le Crok - - - - Croc.

# VIII.—ACCOUNT OF LANDS, POSSESSIONS, AND REVENUES OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, DUNBROTHY, AT PERIOD OF ITS DISSOLUTION, A.D. 1540-41.

## POSSESSIONES AD NUPER ABBATHIAM DE DONBRODI [PERTINENTES].[1]

### Comitatus Wexford.

County of Wexford.

Extenta omnium et singulorum terrarum et tenementorum ac aliarum possessionum quarumcunque, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, in comitatu Wexford ad nuper Abbathiam de Donbrodi in eodem comitatu pertinencium sive spectancium, in manibus Domini Regis existencium per dissolucionem ejusdem nuper Abbathie auctoritate Parliamenti dissolute, facta apud Donbrodi vicesimo primo die Januarii, anno regni dicti Domini Henrici Octavi, Dei gracia Anglie et Francie Regis, Fidei Defensoris, Domini Hibernie, et in terra Supremi Capitis Anglicane et Hibernie Ecclesie, tricesimo secundo, coram Johanne Minne, uno Auditorum Compotorum Scaccarii Domini Regis in Anglia, ac uno Commissionariorum ipsius Domini Regis, nuper assignatorum, unacum Antonio Sentleger,[2] Milite, Deputato dicti Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie; Thoma Walsshe, uno Baronum de Scaccario dicti Domini Regis in Anglia; et Willelmo Kevendisshe, uno Auditorum Curie Augmentacionis Revencionum Corone dicti Domini Regis, per litteras suas patentes de magno sigillo suo Anglie, inter alia, ad omnia et singula honores, castra, dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa ac cetera possessiones et hereditamenta sua

A.D. 1540-41.

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[1] State Papers, Ireland, vol. iii. Public Record Office, London.

[2] Sir Antony Sentleger, Lord Deputy, Ireland.

County of Wexford.

quecunque infra dictam terram suam Hibernie supervidenda et extendenda; assistentibus eidem Johanni Minne Willelmo Brabason, Subthesaurario Domini Regis terre sue Hibernie, et Patricio Dowdall, gent. adtunc ibidem presentibus, per sacramentum Stephani Devereux, Remundi Rean, clerici, Nicholai Rean, clerici, Johannis Phillippe, Philip Colmin, Willelmi Tege, Johannis Hey, Nicholai Creherm, Thadei Managhan, Thome Dermote, Mauricii Davy, Edwardi Shee, et Edwardi Burghe, tenencium et firmariorum terrarum et tenementorum predictorum.

Jurors.

Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod tam ecclesiastica quam omnia alia edificia infra precinctum et circuitum dicti nuper monasterii sunt adhuc stancia prout fuerunt tempore dissolucionis ejusdem nuper Abbathie, que omnia sunt tam pro defencione patrie ibidem ac salva custodia bonorum et catallorum inhabitancium ibidem tempore guerrarum de les Kavanacs et aliorum Hibernicorum quam pro necessario usu firmarii ibidem valde apta et conveniencia, et que cum uno parvo pomario nihil valent per annum ultra reparaciones.

Kavanaghs.

## Grangia de Donbrodi.

Donbrodi Grange.

Quod sunt ibidem xx. acre terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture de terris dominicalibus, que valent per annum vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

Quod decime terre ejusdem Grangie colliguntur annuatim per ii. peckes frumenti et ii. peckes avenarum mensure Waterford, qualibet pecke continente xvi. lagenas, precii cujuslibet pecke xvi. *d.*—v. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Waterford measure.

Summa extente Grangie predicte xii. *s.*

## Villata de Donbrodi.

Donbrodi.

Quod sunt in villata Donbrodi quatuor messuagia ac lx. acre terre arrabilis, pasture, et bosci, in occupa-

County of Wexford.

cione quatuor tenencium qui reddunt annuatim inter se. xl. *s.*

Quod pro custuma xv. precarias vocatas hokedaies, in autumpno, xv. dies ad purgandas segetes vocatas wedyng dayes, xv. gallinas, lx. lagenas cervisie, et v. oves precii in toto xv. *s.*

Weirs.

Quod est ibidem una gurges piscalis vocata Scarre Ware, in occupacione Nicholai Key, pro termino annorum, annui valoris lxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*, et reddit per annum xl. *s.*

Quod est ibidem alia gurges vocata Goddiswere, annui valoris lx. *s.*, quam Jacobus Lumbert tenet ad terminum annorum, et reddit per annum iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Quod est alia gurges vocata le Ebbe weare, que valet per annum v. *s.*

Quod est ibidem unum molendinum vocatum le Shaltmille; quod valet per annum, ultra onera, x. *s.*

Waterford measure.

Quod decime ejusdem villate colliguntur annuatim per v. peckes frumenti et xii. peckes avenarum, mensure Waterford, precii cujuslibet pecke xvi. *d.*—xxii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte, cum decimis, vi. *li.* xvi. *s.*

## Villata de Coule.

Coule.

Sutton.

Quod sunt ibidem unum messuagium et lx. acre terre arrabilis, pasture, et more, annui valoris xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* et i. ovis precii viii. *d.*, tamen dimittuntur Ricardo Sutton, pro termino annorum, reddendo annuatim x. *s.* et unum ovem precii viii. *d.*

Quod decime ejusdem villate colliguntur annuatim per iii. peckes frumenti et quatuor peckes avenarum, mensure predicte, precii pecke xvi. *d.*—ix. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Summa xx. *s.*

County of Wexford.

### Villata de Shylbekan et Ballyvadre.

Shylbekan. Ballyvadre.

Et sunt ibidem cxx. acre terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, que valent per annum xxv. *s.* et unum ovem precii viii. *d.*

Et decime dicte villate colliguntur annuatim per x. peckes frumenti et xvi. peckes avenarum, mensure predicte, precii cujuslibet pecke xvi. *d.* — xxxiiii. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte, cum decimis, lx. *s.* iiii. *d.*

### Villata de Bayleston.

Bayeston. Devereux.

Et sunt ibidem cxx. acre terre arrabilis, pasture, et prati, in tenura Stephani Devereux, pro termino annorum, et reddunt per annum xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.*

### Villata de Clonard.

Clonard. Ormond.

Et sunt ibidem lx. acre terre arrabilis, prati, pasture, et more, in tenura Comitisse Ormond, pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum v. *s.* et i. ovem precii viii. *d.*—v. *s.* viii. *d.*

### Villata de Kylbryde.[1]

Kylbryde. Devereux. Sutton.

Et sunt ibidem lx. acre terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, in tenura Mathei Devereux et David Sutton, pro termino annorum, et reddunt per annum ix. *s.*

### Villata de Duncanan.

Duncanan. Inglysshe.

Et sunt ibidem lxxx. acre terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, ac una gurges piscalis in occupacione Johannis Inglysshe pro termino annorum; et reddit per annum xxvi. *s.* viii *d.* et duas precarias, vocatas hooke days, in autumpno, precii iiii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte xxvii. *s.*

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[1] *See* p. 182.

### Villata de Clonsharragh.

Et sunt ibidem lx. acre terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture in tenura Johannis Power pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* et i. ovem precii viii. *d.* County of Wexford. Clonsharragh.

Et decime ejusdem villate valent per annum x. *s.*

Summa xxiiii. *s.*

### Villata de Ballygowyn.

Et sunt ibidem clxxx. acre terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture in occupacione Jacobi Cullen, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* Ballygowyn.

### Villata de Newegge.

Et sunt ibidem xx. acre terre arrabilis, pasture et bosci, in tenura Johanne Pursell pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.* et unum ovem precii viii. *d.* Newegge. Pursell.

Et decima ejusdem villate valet per annum x. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte, cum decimis, xxiiii. *s.*, que dimittuntur Comitisse Ormond, reddendo annuatim xxvi. *s.* viii. *d.* Ormond.

### Villata de Balyhack.

Et sunt ibidem ix. tenementa in quo ix. piscatores modo inhabitant, et viii. cotagia, qui reddunt annuatim inter se lxxiii. *s.* Balyhack.

Et dicti tenentes habent inter se duas naviculas, et tam eedem navicule quam omnes navicule alienigenarum piscantes, et ad terram apud le Key ibidem venientes, debent reddere tociens quociens a piscacione magnorum piscium veniencium i. piscem vocatum a myluer, et a piscacione de les hakes i. piscem vocatum a hake, et cum a piscacione minorum piscium red. . . denariatum piscem, attingen' in toto communibus annis xiii. *s.* iiii *d.* Fish.

County of Wexford. Et decima piscium ibidem valet per annum xx. *s.*

Ormond. Que omnia et singula premissa dimittuntur Comitisse Ormond pro termino annorum, reddendo annuatim liii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

### Villata de Kylheyle.

Kylheyle. Devereux. Et sunt ibidem lx. acre terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture in tenura Johannis Devereux pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*, et i. ovem precii viii. *d.*, et duas precarias, vocatas hooke daies, in autumpno, precii iiii. *d.*

Et decima ejusdem villate valet per annum ii. *s.*

Summa extente, cum decimis, xvi. *s.* iiii. *d.*

### Villata de Ramysgrange.

Ramysgrange. Et sunt ibidem cxx. acre terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, que valent per annum xxiiii. *s.*, et unum ovem precii viii. *d.*

Waterford measure. Et decima ejusdem colligitur annuatim per quatuor peckes frumenti et viii. peckes avenarum, mensure Waterford, precii cujuslibet pecke xvi. *d.*—xvi. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte, cum decimis, xl. *s.* viii. *d.*

### Villata de Boderamsbusse.

Boderamsbusse. Ormond. Et sunt ibidem lx. acre terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, in tenura Comitisse Ormond, pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum x. *s.* et i. ovem precii viii. *d.*

Et decima dicte villate colligitur annuatim per iii. peckes frumenti et v. peckes avenarum, mensure predicte, precii cujuslibet pecke xvi. *d.*—x. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa villate, cum decimis, xxi. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Roweston.

### Villata de Roweston.

Devereux. Et sunt ibidem xl. acre terre arrabilis, prati, et pasture, in tenura Walteri Devereux, pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Et decima ejusdem villate colligitur annuatim per iii. peckes frumenti et v. peckes avenarum, mensure predicte, precii cujuslibet pecke xvi. *d.*—x. *s.* viii. *d.*

Summa extente villate predicte, cum decima, xxiiii. *s.*

### Villata de Ballynroy in Connaght.

Et quod sunt ibidem lx. acre terre modo vastate racione guerre Hibernici vocati Geraldi McShane,[1] ideo nihil valet per annum. **Ballynroy.**

### Villate de Ballymader, Ballydoman, Newhagard, Callaghton, Knockansawn, and Polmolowhe.

**Ballymader, etc.**

Et quod dicte villate sunt, et a diu extiterunt, vastate, et nulla proficua inde pervenient.

### Villata de Rosse.

Et quod sunt ibidem xiii. mesuagia, cum x. gardinis, que Thomas Butler habet in morgagio, et sunt annui valoris xxviii. *s.* viii. *d.* **Rosse.**

Et sunt ibidem tres capelle quas Johannes Blake tenet ad firmam, pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum v. *s.* **Blake.**

Et est ibidem una alia capella quam Walterus Archer tenet ad firmam pro termino annorum, et reddit per annum xii. *d.* **Archer.**

Et est ibidem quedam parva vacua pecia terre in tenura Petri Hay, et reddit per annum vi. *d.* **Hay.**

Summa extente villate predicte, ultra terram in morgagio, vi. *s.* viiii. *d.*

### Comitatus Waterford.

### Civitas Waterford.

Et Johannes Devereux tenet ibidem unum measugium, et reddit x. *s.* **City of Waterford**

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[1] Sir Gerald MacShane, of Desmond.

Waterford. Quod est ibidem unum mesuagium ad Fraternitatem Sancte Trinitatis de Waterford pertinens, cujus tenens reddit annuatim de capitali redditu iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

Quod est ibidem unum alium mesuagium nuper Nicholai Madanys, cujus tenens reddit annuatim de capitali redditu x. *s.*

Summa dictorum mesuagiorum et reddituum xxiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

### Villata de Kylmahowe.[1]

Kylmahowe. Power. Et sunt ibidem xxx. acre terre arrabilis in occupacione Domine Anne Katerine Power, et reddit per annum xx. *s.*

Quod decime ejusdem villate valent per annum v. *s.*

Summa extente villate predicte, cum decima, xxv. *s.*

Summa totalis extente omnium possessionum predictarum ultra vastatas, xxviii. *li.* xi. *s.* iiii. *d.*

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[1] *See* p. 189.

# IX.—CISTERCIAN ESTABLISHMENTS, IRELAND.

## 1.—CATALOGUE OF ABBEYS, ETC.

Anni fundationum Monasteriorum Cisterciensium Hiberniæ et Contributiones eorum Antiquæ, ex vetere Codice Ms. de Statutis, Bullis, et aliis rebus Ordinis Cisterciensis Hiberniæ:[1]

1139. Sancte Marie[2] Dublin. Fingall. xx. *s.*
1142. De Mellifont.[3] Uriell. xx. *s.*
1148. De Beatitudine.[4] Midia. xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
„ De Valle Salutis.[5] Lagenia. xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
„ De Buellio.[6] Conacia. xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
„ De Magio.[7] Momonia. x. *s.*
1152. De Benedictione Dei.[8] (*blank.*) vi. *s.* viii. *d.*
1153. De Viridi Ligno.[9] Ultonia. vi. *s.* viii. *d.*
1154. De Kyrielyson.[10] Momonia. iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
1159. De Surio.[11] Momonia. x. *s.*
1170. De Castro Dei.[12] Momonia. iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
1172. De Fonte Vivo.[13] Momonia. vi. *s.* viii. *d.*
1179. De Samerio.[14] Ultonia. iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
1180. De Jeripont.[15] Lagenia. xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
„ De Choro Benedicti.[16] Momonia. iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
1181. De Sancta Cruce.[17] Momonia. vi. *s.* viii. *d.*
1182. De Portu Sancte Marie.[18] Lagenia. xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*

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[1] Ms. E. 3, 8, Trinity College, Dublin.

[2] St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

[3] Mellifont, Louth.

[4] Bective, Meath.

[5] Baltinglas, Wicklow.

[6] Boyle, Roscommon.

[7] Monaster Nenagh, Limerick.

[8] Athlone, Roscommon.

[9] Newry, Down.

[10] Odorney, Kerry.

[11] Inislawnaght, Tipperary. *See* p. 224.

[12] Fermoy, Cork.

[13] Mawr, Cork.

[14] Inis Samer, Donegal.

[15] Jerpoint, Kilkenny.

[16] Middleton, Cork.

[17] Holycross, Tipperary.

[18] Dunbrody, Wexford.

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

1183. De Lege Dei.[1] Lagenia. viii. *s.* viii. *d.*
1188. De Inis.[2] Ultonia. xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
1189. De Rosea Valle.[3] Lagenia. vi. *s.*
1190. De Colle Victorie.[4] Conacia. xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
1193. De Jugo Dei.[5] Ultonia. (*blank.*)
1198. De [Comber alias Comerer].[6] Ultonia. vi. *s.* viii. *d.*
1200. De Tintern.[7] Lagenia. xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
" De Petra Fertili.[8] Momonia. vi. *s.* viii. *d.*
" De Kilcowl.[9] Momonia. vi. *s.* viii. *d.*
" De Kilbegan.[10] Midia. vi. *s.* viii. *d.*
" De Sancto Salvatore.[11] Lagenia. xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
1205. De Wethnia.[12] Momonia. xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
" De Granard.[13] [Lagenia.] vi. *s.* viii. *d.*
" De Bello Cant'.[14] [Momonia.] xiii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
" De Claro Fonte.[15] [Ultonia.] vi. *s.* viii. *d.*
" De Ballymore[16] in Loghseudy.[17] Midia. iii. *s.* iiii. *d.*
1272. De Rupe Cassel.[18] Momonia. vi. *s.* viii. *d.*

## 2.—COENOBIA CISTERCIENSIA HIBERNIÆ: BY SIR JAMES WARE, A.D. 1626.[19]

p. 60.

*Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ, Dublin.*

1139. St. Mary's, Dublin.

De primo conditore variæ invaluerunt opiniones. Privata hujus Cœnobii historiola[20] tanquam fundatores nobis obtrusit

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[1] Abbeyleix, Queen's County.

[2] Inis Courcy, Down.

[3] Monasterevan, Kildare.

[4] Knockmoy, Galway.

[5] Gray Abbey, Down.

[6] Cumber, Down.

[7] De Voto, Wexford.

[8] Corcumro, Clare.

[9] De Arvi Campo, Tipperary. *See* p. 236.

[10] Kilbegan, *alias* de Flumine Dei.

[11] Dusk, Kilkenny.

[12] Abingdon, Limerick.

[13] Abbeylerha, Longford.

[14] De Albo Tractu? Tracton, Cork. *See* pp. 227, 235.

[15] Moycosquin, Derry.

[16] *Ballymore*] Ballimornan, Ms.

[17] Loghseudy, Westmeath.

[18] Cashel, Tipperary.

[19] Bodleian Library, Oxford: *See* Preface.

[20] *See* pp. 8, 13, 217.

p. 61. Malachiam (alias Melachlin) Regem Midiæ & Monarcham Hiberniæ, Gillemoholmoc nescio quem, & Roisiam uxorem ejus. Constructionis causam ibi memoratam, sciens omitto, quippe quæ fabulæ similior est, quam veræ historiæ; quod plane perspiciet, qui eam narrationem perlegerit, & sani judicii lance perpenderit. Nonnulli Danos posuisse tradunt, anno salutis DCCCCXLVIII. Cæterùm diploma Edwardi Quarti Regis Angliæ (cui fidem habeo) fundatum prodit a Donaldo Gillemoholmoc, a quo genus ducunt O Tothili (sive O Tooli), cum assensu (uti verba sunt chartæ) Dervorgiliæ uxoris & Dermicii primogeniti. Cœnobium hoc quod prima institutione Benedictinum erat, in Cisterciense transmutatur, (si Annalibus ejusdem cœnobii credamus,) anno Domini 1139. Hujus annui census, tempore suppressionis, secundum rationes fiscales valebant 562 lib. 6. sol. 11. den. ultra reprisas.

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

### *Mellifons.*[1]

1142. Mellifont.

Mellifons, insigne olim Monasterium in agro Louthiano, fundatur a Donato O Carroll Urielis, sive Ergalliæ regulo, suasu p. 62. sancti Malachiæ O Morgair, Dunensis Episcopi. Monachis illud implevit Divus Bernardus è cœnobio suo Clarevallensi. Abbate illis præposito Christiano O Conarchy (postea Lismorensi Episcopo).

Illi successerunt hi qui sequuntur :

Patricius.

Mælisa, filius Episcopi mac Mail-ciaran, Episcopus Clochorensis MCXCIIII.

Thomas.

Carus, postea Episcopus Achadensis, ob. 1226.

Michael.

Gulielmus Brian.

[Hugo O Hessan resignavit, 1300.]

Thomas O Henghan.

Radulphus O Hedian.

Nicholaus de Lusk.

Reginaldus Leynagh obiit xv. August. 1368.

Joannes Ferrour.

Joannes Loggan.

Henricus.

Joannes Warren.

[Rogerus Boly].

Joannes Troy.[2]

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[1] *See* pp. 217, 233.

[2] "Vixit 1486 et 1500."—Ware Ms.

Thomas Harvey,[1] obiit xx. Martii, 1525.

Richardus Conter, Abbas (sub Henrico Octavo) tempore suppressionis.

Nunc habitatio est Dom. Geraldi Moore, quem primum Jacobus Rex, titulo Baronis de Mellifont,[2] & posteà Vicecomitis de Drogheda exornavit. p. 63.

## *Newry.*[3]

1144. Newry. Monasterium Nevoracense (aliàs de viridi ligno) in Comitatu Dunensi, in honorem Beatæ Mariæ & sancti Patricij fundavit sanctus Malachias Dunensis Episcopus, circa annum MCXLIIII. Hanc Abbatiam Henr. VIII. in ecclesiam convertit collegiatam, Joanne Prowte ultimo Abbate, primo novæ illius fundationis Gardiano constituto. Cæterùm, post novem annos suppressa est, & Nicholao Bagnall militi tunc temporis Hiberniæ Marescallo concessa. Hoc Monasterium idem erat (ni fallor) quod Divus Bernardus in vitâ Malachiæ, alio quasi sub sole locat, & Monasterium Ibracense appellat.

## *Boyle.*[4]

p. 64.

1148. Boyle. Monachos Buellienses, sedem quatèr mutâsse constat. Habitatio prima, eis assignata est Grellechdinæ, 1148, ubi primus præfuit Abbas Petrus O Morda. Illi defuncto, subrogatus est Hugo O Maccain, qui Dromconaidam migravit. Mauritius O Dubhai proximus ejus successor, cùm Dromconaidæ nondùm tres annos sedisset, Monachos primùm Buinfiniam, deinde post duos annos & sex menses, Buellium (in comitatu Roscomanensi) transtulit, anno secundum librum Buell. MCLXI.; secundum alios, perperàm, MCLI. Mauritius ille decessit, 1175. Buellij sepultus. Monachos hosce alumnos fuisse Cœnobij Mellifontani, innuere videtur Registrum Octaviani Armachani Archiepiscopi, ubi fol. 137, Buellium filiatio appellatur Mellifontis.

## *Athlone.*[5]

p. 65.

1150. Athlone. In ea parte Athlonæ, quæ agri censetur Roscomanensis, Monasterium erat sanctis Petro & Benedicto dicatum; idem

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[1] "Vixit 1517." Ware Ms.

[2] For notice of Baron of Mellifont, *see* "Facsimiles of National "MSS. of Ireland," Part iv.-i., p. lxxxi. London: 1879.

[3] *See* pp. 217, 233.

[4] *See* pp. 217, 237.

[5] *See* pp. 217, 232.

(puto) quod aliqui Monasterium de Benedictione Dei vocant, fundatum, MCL.[1]

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

### *Baltinglas* alias *De Valle Salutis.*[2]

1151. Baltinglas.

Hoc Monasterium Cisterciensibus posuit Dermitius, filius Murchardi, Rex Lageniæ, Anno Domini, 1151. Is Fernæ decedens MCLXXI. in Canonicorum cœnobiolo, à se ibidem fundato, est conditus. Post suppressionem, Monachis exturbatis, Henricus Octavus, plurimas hujus possessiones cum titulo Vicecomitis de Baltinglas concessit Thomæ Eustace Baroni de p. 66. Kilcullen, cujus è filio, nepos, Jacobus, sceleratâ suâ in principem & patriam perfidiâ, omnibus honoribus & possessionibus excidit. Sedet ad Slanum fluvium in agro Wickloensi.

### *Bectif.*

1151. Bectif.

Aliis xiiii. Januarii 1164 fundatur monasterium de Bectif, alias de Beatitudine, quod ad Boinum sedet in comitatu Midiæ. Fundasse & dotasse perhibentur O Melachlini Midiæ Reges. [Hîc aliquandiù sepultum fuit corpus Hugonis de Lacy, Midiæ expugnatoris; ossa posteà (MCCV.) Dublinium translata, in cœnobio ibidem, quod Thomas-court vulgò appèllatur, in novum tumulum sunt illata.[3]]

### *Nenay.*[4]

1151. Nenagh.

Nenay[4] antiquitùs Magio,[5] Monasterium Maio[6] fluvio appositum, in comitatu Limericensì, fundatum legitur, anno à p. 67. Christo Domino in salutem misso, MCLI. Monachorum terras & possessiones, scilicet, Kinalmekan, in quâ situm est monasterium, Atherokan, &c., Johannes Rex Angliæ confirmavit: ut ex chartâ ejus datâ primo Novembris anno regni secundo, constat.

### *Odorney.*[7]

1154. Odorney.

Odorney aliàs Kyrieleyson in comitatu Kerriensi, fundatur anno Domini, MCLIIII. [In hoc, sepultus est (1186) Christianus, illustris ille Præsul Lismorensis, quondam legatus

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[1] "Annales Cœnobii B. Mariæ, "Dublin, annum habent 1151." Ware Ms. *See* Annals and p. 232.

[2] *See* pp. 217, 230.

[3] These and subsequent portions printed within brackets were struck out by Ware.

[4] "Nenagh."—Ware Ms. *See* pp. 217, 235.

[5] "Magium."—Ware MS.

[6] "Magio."—Id.

[7] *See* pp. 217, 236.

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland. Hiberniæ, æmulator virtutum (inquit Author anonymus annalium nostrorum) quas viderat, & audierat à sancto Patre suo Bernardo, summoque Pontifice viro venerabili Eugenio, cum quo fuit in probatorio, apud Clarevallem.]

## *Monasterium Sanctæ Crucis.*[1]

1169. *Vel circiter.* Holy Cross.
Hoc Monasterium ad Surium sedet, in comitatu Tipperariæ,
Amplum sanè, ac olim proculdubiò illustre, ob partem Crucis
Dominicæ ibidem ut ferunt, asservatam. Construxit magnis- p. 68.
que redditibus locupletavit Donaldus O Brien[2] Rex Limeri-
censis. Dotationem confirmavit Joannes Dominus Hibernie, &
Comes Moretoniæ; (posteà Rex Angliæ) pro salute animæ
meæ[3] (sic se habent verba chartæ) & meorum[4] antecessorum
& successorum, nec non pro animabus militum meorum[4] qui
ibi jacent, &c. Testibus: Albino Fernensi Episcopo, Joanne
de Curcy, G. de Angulo, &c. Claustrum nitidissimum Ecclesiæ
adjunxit Dionysius O Congail Abbas. Sicut inscriptio
ibidem testatur.

## *Fermoy.*[5]

1170. Fermoy.
Fornessia, Cisterciense Angliæ Cœnobium, à V.C., Gulielmo
Camdeno, in Lancastriâ, mater appellatur plurimorum monas-
teriorum in Manniâ & Hiberniâ: nec immerito; siquidem Hi-
bernia nostra (ut de Mannia taceam) quasi filias agnoscit Fer- p. 69.
moiam hanc, in comitatu Cork, Inis (sive Insulam) in comitatu
Downe: Corcumroth in comitatu Clare, & Inislawnaght in
[comitatu] Tipperariæ.[6] [Filiarum numero alii Caldram addunt,
quam fundatam volunt Anno Domini 1134, sed ubi quæram,
adhuc planè nescio, invenire (credo) ingenii non est mei.
Pergo.] Fermoiæ sive Ardmoiæ (nam variè legitur) Cœnobium
erat de Castro Dei, [& de Campo Arby dictum,] Cistercien-
sibus positum, Anno Christi MCLXX., aliis perperàm MCCIX.
Fermoia (obitèr adnoto) Vice-comitis titulum præbet antiquæ
& nobili familiæ de Rupe sive Roch.

## *Mawre.*[7]

1172. Mawre. In eodem comitatu Monasterium erat Cisterciense, vulgò Mawre (aliàs de Fonte vivo) dictum. Erectum Anno Domini MCLXXII. De quo præterea, nihil aliud comperi.

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[1] *See* pp. 217, 236.

[2] *See* "Facsimiles of National "MSS. of Ireland." Part III., Plate lxii. London: 1878.

[3] "suæ."—Ware Ms.

[4] "suorum."—Ware Ms.

[5] *See* pp. 217, 234.

[6] "Tipperaria."—Ware Ms.

[7] *See* pp. 217, 235.

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

p. 70.

### *Donbrothy* alias *De Portu Sanctæ Mariæ.*[1]

1175. Donbrothy.

Circa hunc annum, Hervæus de Monte-marisco, Marescallus Domini Regis (Henrici 2.) in Hiberniâ, & Senescallus (ut loquitur diploma[2] ejus) de tota terra Ricardi Comitis Pembrochiæ, dedit Ardfithein, Crosgormok; &c. Deo & Sanctæ Mariæ & sancto Benedicto, & Monachis de Bildewas (in Anglia) ad hanc Abbatiam construendam. Hervæus ille, paulo post in patriam reversus cucullum induit Cantuariæ. Inter alios qui redditibus adauxerunt, in primis memorantur jam dictus Richardus, cognomento Strong-Bowe, Pembrochiæ Comes, & ejus è filia nepos, Walterus, Comes itidem Pembrochiæ. Richardus ille (quem dixi) fundamenta jecit amplissimæ, imô (dum stetit) augustissimæ illius domus militum Hospitalariorum, unico milliari à Dublinio distantis, cui Villam de Kilmainam (uti in archivo fiscali ann. 17 & 18 Henrici 8 videre est) concessit. p. 71. Verum hæc (quod aiunt) extra oleas. Cœnobium hoc Dunbrothiense, Pontifices Romani multis privilegiis & immunitatibus, jurisdictioni Episcopi Fernensis derogantibus, ornarunt: ut liquet ex hujus loci registro.[3] Subjectum est demum Abbati Beatæ Mariæ Dublin, annuâ quadam pensione Abbati Bildewasensi reservata.

### *Monaster-Evin.*

1178. Monaster Evin.

Rosglas aliàs de Rosea Valle,[4] vulgo Monaster-Evin. (Monasterium ad ripam Barroi fluvii in comitatu Kildariæ) Cisterciensibus est positum, 1178, vel (secundum annales Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Dubliniensis) MCLXXXIX. Nomen habet à Sancto Evino, è cujus scriptis multa se hausisse fatetur Joscelinus de Furnes, quæ operi suo, de vitâ sancti Patricii, inseruit. Ædes ibi speciosas extruxit Honoratissimus vir, Adamus Vicecomes de Ely, Hiberniæ Cancellarius.[5]

p. 72.

### *Ashroe,* alias *Esarua.*

1178. Ashroe.

Author Annalium Hiberniæ à Gulielmo Camdeno editorum Abbatiam de Samaria fundatam[6] tradit[7] nono Calend. Decembris, MCLXXXVIII. Annales Buellienses annum habent MC. LXXXIIII. [Illa, aut est Abbatia Ashroensis in comitatu Donagalliæ, aut tanquam nubes me obduxit Samarius fluvius, quem illo tractu locat Giraldus Cambrensis.]

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[1] *See* pp. 217, 230.

[2] *See* p. 151.

[3] For this Register, *see* pp. 97–208.

[4] *See* pp. 218, 230.

[5] Sir Adam Loftus. *See* Ninth Report of Royal Commission on Historical MSS., Part II., p. 293. London : 1884.

[6] "Quere : Si per Flachertach "O Muldory, regem Tirconallæ." —Ware Ms. *See* pp. 217, 230.

[7] "asserit."—Ware Ms.

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

1180. Chore.

*Chore*,[1] alias *De Choro Benedicti in Comitatu Corcagiæ.*

Nihil habeo quod hîc adnotem, nisi erectum fuisse hoc cœnobium anno 1180, & Barrios patronos agnovisse.

*Jeripont.*[2]

1180. Jerpoint.

Jeripont perpulchrum olim Monasterium (ut reliquiæ jam p. 73. testantur) à Donato O Donogho regulo,[3] extructum est, & magnis redditibus locupletatum. In hoc cœnobio conduntur præter alios melioris notæ, quorum sepulchrales imagines ibi jacent) ipse conditor Donatus,[4] & Fœlix O Dullany Episcopus Ossoriensis, ad cujus tumulum, miracula nescio quæ, olim patrata dicuntur. Sedet ad dextram Neori ripam, in comitatu Kilkenniensi. Abbas hujus Monasterii ante suppressionem, locum suffragiumque habuit inter proceres in comitiis Parlamentariis, uti hi etiam ex aliis cœnobiis:

Abbas
- Mellifontis.
- S. Tho. Dubl.
- B. M. Dublin.
- Baltinglassiæ.
- Tinternæ.
- Douskæ.
- [B.M.] Tracto.[5]
- Donbrothiæ.
- [B.M.] Magio.[6]
- Wetheniæ.
- Rosglassiæ.
- Bectiffiæ.
- Rathtoæ.

Prior
- S. Jo. Hierusal.
- S. Trin. Dubl.
- S. Pe. novæ villæ juxta Trim.
- Conallæ.
- Kenlisiæ in Ossoriâ.
- S. Patricii de Duno.
- Omnium SS., Dublin.
- S. Ed. Athassel.
- Killaghæ.

Hæc ex ipsis (quas vocant) summonitionibus desumpsi.

*Leix* (alias *De Lege Dei*[7]) *in comitatu Reginæ.*

1183. Leix.

Fundatur Anno MCLXXXIII. aut fortè antè (ut alii perhibent) per Cochegerium OMoore.

*Inislawnaght*[8].

1187. Inislawnaght.

Circa hoc tempus Inislawnaght, non ultimæ sortis cœnobium, (sive vetustatem sive venustatem spectes,) fundatum est, &

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[1] [2] *See* p. 217.

[3] "Donaldo, regulo Ossoriensi."—Ware Ms.

[4] "Donaldus."– Id.

[5] "Tractonæ."—Ware Ms. *See* p. 218.

[6] "Magii."—Ware Ms.

[7] *See* p. 218.

[8] *See* p. 217.

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prædiis locupletatum à Donaldo O Brien, Rege Limericensi, & Malachia O Felan, Desiensium (perperàm opinor dicto) Comite. Jacet ad Surium (flumen nobilissimum) in Comitatu Tipperariæ, unde Monasterium de Surio quandoque est dictum.

p. 75. *Inis*[1] (alias *Inis Curcy*) *in Comitatu Dunensi.*

1187. Inis. Calendis Julii MCLXXXVII. (ut in annalibus evulgatis videre est) fundata est Abbatia de Inis, quibus consentiunt MSS. Annales Mo. B. Mariæ Dublin.[2] Monasterium hoc fundavit (seu potiùs à Carrig hùc transtulit) Johannes de Curcy comes Ultoniæ. In Archivis Regiis Cella appellatur cœnobii Fornessensis.

*Knockmoy.*[3]

1189. *al.* 1190. Knockmoy. Carolus, cognomento Crovederge, Conaciæ Princeps, fundâsse dicitur Monasterium Knockmoiense (alias de Colle victoriæ) in comitatu Galvidiæ, in victoriæ memoriam, quæ eo loci fœlicitèr illi cessit. Obiit MCCXXIIII. in hoc cœnobio
p. 76. tumulatus, habitu Cisterciensis Monachi priùs suscepto. Circa hæc tempora, Cleary, Monasterium in agro Maionensi, (posteà membrum sive cella hujus Monasterii) fundatum videtur.

*Leigh* (aliàs *De Jugo Dei*)[4] *vulgo* Grey Abbey.

1193. Grey Abbey. Hoc Anno vel (secundum Annales Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Dublin) anno MCXCVII. Abbatiam de Jugo Dei in comitatu Dunensis, instituit Africa uxor Joannis de Curcy Ultoniæ expugnatoris, et filia Godredi Regis Manniæ, in quâ ipsa posteà sepulta est.

*Corcumro.*[5]

1197. Corcumro. Cœnobium Corcumrothense, aliàs de Petra fertili in agro Clarensi [(filiatio uti anteà dixi cœnobii Furnessensis in Lancàstriâ)] fundatur anno Christi MCXCVII. unà cum Kilsonna ejùsdem Monasterii cellâ.

p. 77. *Comerer*[6] *in comitatu Dunensi.*[7]

1199. Comerer. De hoc cœnobio, præter annum fundationis qui in margine notatur, nihil comperi.

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[1] *See* pp. 218, 233.

[2] *See* Annals, *post.*

[3] *See* pp. 218, 237.

[4] *See* pp. 218, 233.

[5] *See* pp. 218, 237.

[6] "Alias Comber."—Ware Ms. *See* pp. 218, 233.

[7] "Hoc cœnobium filiatio erat "Blanchæ [Landæ] in Wallia. Ab "Anglis extructum, 1199."—Ware Ms.

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

### *Tintern* (aliàs *De Voto*)[1] *in comitatu Wexford.*

1200. Tintern. Gulielmus Marescallus senior, Pembrochiæ comes, cùm efferatam tempestatem evasisset, ex voto, hoc cœnobium construxit, & monachis implevit, ex cœnobio Tinternensi in Wallia, quibus Abbatem præfecit Joannem Torrell.

### *Shrowle,*[2] alias *Shrowe.*

1200. Shrowle. Eodem anno fundatum est (secundum Annales nostros) Monasterium de flumine Dei. Hoc idem esse existimo, quod vulgò Monasterium Shrowlense[3] appellatur in comitatu Longfordiæ.[4] Sed opinionem sanioribus judiciis submitto. p. 78.

### *Dusk*[5] *in Comitatu Kilkenniæ.*

*al.* 1203. Dusk. De hujus cœnobii initiis & progressionibus, sic loci Registrum. Anno Domini MCCII. venit conventus de Stanleia, in Hiberniam, qui primò habitabat apud Loghmeran juxta Kilkenniam, deindè apud Athnamolt, & posteà apud Castrum, ultimò in loco ubi nunc sunt, & vocatur locus sancti Salvatoris, aliàs de Duisque. Deindè in anno MCCVII. Hoc anno Gulielmus Marescallus venit in Hiberniam & fundavit Abbatiam de Duisque. Anno item MCCXXVII. B., Frigidi Montis [dictus] Abbas, missus à capitulo generali Cisterciensi, ad Abbatias Hiberniæ visitandas, cum plenitudine potestatis, intelligens quod Abbatia de Valle Dei, filia Ieripontis, adeò debitis & aliis gravaminibus esset oppressa, ut de cætero per se subsistere non posset, eam authoritate dicti Capituli, proximæ Abbatiæ sancti Salvatoris, conjunxit & incorporavit, instrumento dato apud Dublin, MCCXXVII. in festo Beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ. p. 79.

### *Woney.*[6]

1205. Woney. Cœnobium hoc olim Wetheny & Wodeny dictum, situm est in comitatu Limericensi, à Theobaldo Walter, Hiberniæ Pincernâ, fundatum & multis prædiis dotatum. Filius is fuit Hervæi Walter, & frater Huberti Walter dignissimi illius Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, ut liquet tùm ex fundationis chartâ, tùm ex Registro Monasterii Sancti Thomæ Dublin. Ab illo, stemma ducit nobilissima Butlerorum (in Hiberniâ) familia.[1] Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

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[1] *See* pp. 218, 231.

[2] "Kilbegan alias de Flumine "Dei."—Ware Ms.

[3] "de Kilbegan."—Id.

[4] "Midiæ."—Ware Ms.

[5] *See* pp. 206, 218, 231.

[6] *See* p. 218.

### *Larha.*[2]

p. 80. Larha, vel litteris transpositis Larah (antiquitùs Granard) in comitatu Longfordiæ, cœnobium Cisterciense, fundatur à Richardo Tuite milite loci Domino, cujus posteri etiamnùm florent in comitatu Westmidiæ.[3] 1211. Larha, Granard.

### *Moycosquin.*[4]

Catalogus quarundam domorum Cisterciensium Registro Honoris Richmondiæ insertus, Abbatiam de Dere in Hiberniâ, fundatam tradit vi. kal. Martii 1218. Atqui cùm certum sit, sodalitium Cœnobii Derensis, ab anno DXLV. quo patrii scriptores fundatum memorant à Sancto Columba, usque ad tempus suppressionis, fuisse Augustinianum; aut illa est Moicosquinensis Abbatia (quæ sanè sita est in Diocesi Derensi) aut ubi quæram, ignoro. 1218. Moycosquin.

### *Tracton*[5] *in comitatu Corcagensi.*

p. 81. Tracton (perperàm in jam dicto Richmondiæ registro, Creccotren) aliàs de Albo Tractu, Cisterciensibus ponitur anno Domini MCCXXIIII. Possessiones confirmavit Edwar. III. Rex Angliæ. 1224. Tracton.

### *Monasterium de Rupe Cassel*[6] *in Crocia Tipperariæ.*

De hoc Cœnobio suprà dixi, in Davide mac Carwill, Archiepiscopo Casseliensi; nec est, cur repetam. 1260. Cashel.

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[1] "Kilcowle: Monasterium Kil- "cowlense al. de Arvicampo in "agro Tipperariensi, erectum est "1209, ut è registro honoris Rich- "mondiæ didici."—Ware Ms.

[2] *See* pp. 218, 232.

[3] "Larha, vel litera transposita "Larah, in comitatu Longfordiæ, "cœnobium Cisterciense funda- "tum est et monachis impletum "e cœnobio B. Mariæ Virginis "juxta Dublin, a Ricardo Tuite," etc., ut supra.—Ware Ms.

[4] "Moycoscan al. de Claro fonte." —Ware Ms.

[5],[6] *See* pp. 218, 235.

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

## 3.—Ortus et progressus Cœnobiorum Cisterciensium Hiberniæ.[1] By Sir James Ware.

- Mellifons,[3] filia Clare-vallis in Galliâ.
  - Buellium, vulgò Boyle.
    - Knockmoia, alias de Colle Victoriæ.
    - Ashroa, alias de Samerio.
  - Nurium, alias de Viridi Ligno.
  - Bectiffa, alias de Beatitudine.
  - Baltinglassa, alias de Valle Salutis.
    - Monasterium Sancti Evini, alias de Rosea Valle.
    - Mawr, alias de Fonte Vivo.
      - Ree, alias Inchery, postea cella Monasterii Mawrensis.
    - Ieripons.
      - Monasterium Kilcowlense, alias de Arvi Campo in agro Tipperariensi, erectum est 1209, ut e Registro Honoris Richmondiæ didici. Hoc adjiciendum est fini p. 79, ubi prætermissum.[2]
      - Monasterium de Valle Dei, adjectum postea cœnobio Duskensi. De hac re vide[4] pag. 78.
    - Lexia, alias de Lege Dei.
  - Magium, alias Nenay.
    - Odornia, alias Kyrieleyson.
    - Monasterium S. Crucis.
    - Surium, alias Inislawnaght.
      - Fermoia.
      - Corcumro.
      - Hæc cœnobia ab aliis filiationes appellantur Furnessiæ in agro Lancastriensi.
    - Chore, alias de Choro S. Benedicti.
  - Monasterium de Flumine Dei. Idem, puto, quod vulgò Shrowl[5] appellatur.
  - Monasterium de Rupe Cassel.
  - Sandale in Scotia.

Savigny.

Abbatia Woniensis[6] (uti colonia) e cœnobio Saviniacensi[7] (in Gallia) deducta est. Eidem seminario Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ Dublin regulam debuit suam: quod firmant annales

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

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[1] Add. Mss. 4787, 4789. British Museum, London. For the local designations and dates, *see* p. 217.

[2] *See* p. 227.

[3] *See* pp. 217, 233.

[4] *See* p. 226.

[5] Kilbegan. Add. Ms. 4747. British Museum, London. *See* pp. 226, 227, 232.

[6] *See* pp. 218, 226.

[7] Savigny. *See* vol. i., p. xvi.

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ejusdem Monasterii, ubi hæc legimus: Anno 1139, Abbas et monachi Turonenses, domus Beatæ Mariæ, juxta Dublin, qui vulgariter Grisei monachi adtunc vocabantur, audientes bonam famam, et sanctam conversationem Ordinis Cisterciensis: ejusdem Ordinis institutionibus se devote submiserunt, imitantes patrem suum, Abbatem Savenacensem, etc.[1] E Dubliniensi ortum est cœnobium Larahense (aliis Granard).[2] Ex eodem fonte aliqui Donbrothiam derivant, sed rectius alii e cœnobio Bildewasensi in Anglia. Moicoscana, alias de Claro fonte,[3] filia fuit Morimundi. Inis,[4] Leigha,[5] et Duska,[6] origines suas trahunt a Furnessia, Holcotrona et Stanleia, in Anglia; sicuti Tinterna[7] Combera[8] et Tractona,[9] a Tinterna majori et Blancha landa in Wallia. Unde profluxit cœnobium SS. Petri et Benedicti de Athlone[10] (nisi forsan a Mellifonte) me latet.

Granard.

Dunbrothy.

Bildewas, etc.

Athlone.

De hoc ordine qui plura scire avet libros petat a Chrysostomo Henriques Hortensi, e cujus fasciculo Ordinis Cisterciensis, anno 1623 impresso, pleraque desumpsi, quæ hic de filiationibus sunt perscripta.

Henriques.

## 4.—Cœnobia Cisterciensia Hiberniæ[11]: By Sir James Ware, A.D. 1658.

### Provincia Lageniæ.

p. 166. *Juxta Dublin. Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ Virginis.*[12]

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Hujus cœnobii Regestum majus narrationem habet parùm fidam, de fundatione à Malachia alias Melachlino Rege & quodam Gille-moholmoc, quam è libro Hibernicè scripto, publicè legisse fertur Prior S. Johannis de Randoun Elphinenis diœcesis. Sunt qui a Danis sive Ostmannis fundatum volunt anno 948, & alii, qui à Donaldo Gillemoholmoc vel erectum vel restauratum. Abbas & Monachi hujus cœnobii, ex Tyronensibus facti sunt Cistertienses an. 1139. p. 167. Ecclesiam ibidem plumbo obduxit Felix O-Ruadan, Archiepiscopus Tuamensis, in qua ipse sepultus est anno 1238, ad gradum altaris, in sinistra parte, triennio postquàm Archiepiscopatum abdicâsset. De jure filiationis hujus cœnobii, magna olim erat contentio inter Abbatem Saviniacensem in Gallia, & Abbatem Bildewasensem in Anglia, sed anno 1301, in Capitulo generali, operâ Gulielmi de Ashburn tùm Monachi, & procuratoris cœnobii de Bildewas, posteà Abbatis cœnobii B. Mariæ juxta Dublin, Jus filiationis adjudicatum est cœnobio Bildewasensi.

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[1] *See* Annals, *post.*

[2] *See* pp. 218, 227, 232.

[3] *See* pp. 218, 227, 234.

[4,5] *See* pp. 218, 225.

[6,7] *See* pp. 218, 226.

[8] *See* pp. 218, 225.

[9] *See* pp. 218, 227.

[10] *See* p. 220.

[11] "Jacobi Waræi, Equitis Aurati, de Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus disquisitiones." London: 1658, pp. 165–261.

[12] *See* p. 218.

### Comitatus Kildarensis.

*Monaster-Evin*[1], *al. Rosglas, & De Roseâ Valle, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.* p. 174.

Monaster Evin.

Dermitius Demsæus Ofaliæ Dynasta Monachis Cistertiensibus fundavit, anno 1178, aliis 1189. Hoc cœnobium nomen habet à S. Evino qui claruit sub initium seculi 7, in monasterio suo de Ros-mac-Treoin. Sedet ad Baroum fluvium.

### Comitatus Wicklo.

*Baltinglas, al.* De Valle Salutis,[2] *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.* p. 176.

Baltinglas.

Dermitius Murchardi filius Rex Lageniæ, anno 1148, aliis 1151, Monachis Ordinis Cistertiensis construxit & prædiis dotavit. Slano fluvio adsidet.

### Comitatus Wexford.

*Donbrody, al.* De Portu Sanctæ Mariæ,[3] *Monasterium.* p. 177.

Donbrody.

Hervæus de Monte Marisco Marescallus Dom. Regis (Hen. 2) & Senescallus de tota terra Richardi comitis Penbrochiæ dedit Ardfithen, Crosgormok, &c. Deo et S. Mariæ et S. Benedicto & Monachis de Bildewas, apud Salopienses in Anglia, ad Abbatiam construendam de ordine Cistertii, circa annum 1175. Cæterùm ipsum cœnobium Donbrodiense non fundatum fuit ante an. 1182, quo Abbas & conventus domus Beatæ Mariæ de Bildewas concesserunt Abbati & conventui Domus Beatæ Mariæ juxta Dublin, totum jus & clameum quæ habuerunt in terris, & tenementis prædictis: ut è Regesto[4] dicti cœnobii Beatæ Mariæ juxta Dublin, intelligimus. Paulò posteà, Hervæus fundator cucullum induit Cantuariæ, in Ecclesia Christi. In hoc cœnobio sepultus est anno 1217, Herlewinus Episcopus Leghlinensis, cujus Ecclesiæ magnam partem construxerat. Sedet prope confluentes Baroi & Suiri.

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[1] *See* p. 223.

[2] *See* p. 221.

[3] *See* p. 223.

[4] *See* vol. i., p. 354.

p. 180. *Tintern, al.* De Voto,[1] *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Tintern. Gulielmus Marescallus senior comes Penbrochiæ an. Dom. 1200, cùm efferatam tempestatem evasisset, ex voto hoc cœnobium construxit, sinuoso in litore, prædiis ditavit & monachis implevit Cistertiensibus, ex cœnobio Tinternensi, apud Monumethenses in Wallia, quibus Abbatem præfecit Johannem Torrell. Hoc cœnobium, à Chrysostomo Henriques, in fasciculo Sanctorum ordinis Cistertiensis, appellatur Minor Tinterna.

## Kilkenny.

p. 182. *Dousk,*[2] *al. Monasterium* De Valle S. Salvatoris.

Dousk. Gulielmus Marescallus senior comes Penbrochiæ construxit an. 1207, aliis 1204, & Monachis Cistertiensibus replevit, ex cœnobio de Stanleia, apud Wiltonienses in Anglia. Monachos verò post eorum adventum in Hiberniam sedem sæpè mutâsse, antequàm Douskæ fixerunt, docet loci Regestum. Monasterium de Killenny, alias de Valle Dei (quod Dermitius O Rian fundaverat, assensu Dermitii Murchardi filii, Regis Lageniæ) huic cœnobio conjunctum est anno 1227.

p. 182. *Jeripont,*[3] *al. Geripont, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Jeripont. Hoc cœnobium Monachis Cistertiensibus posuit, vel ab alio loco, in Ossoria, hûc transtulit Donaldus, regulus Ossoriæ, anno Dom. 1180. Inter sepulchra Ecclesiæ ibidem, memoranda inprimis sunt ea Donaldi conditoris & Felicis O-Dullani, Episcopi Ossoriensis, qui Aghavoa relicta, cathedram Episcopalem Kilkenniam transtulit, circa finem seculi 12.

## Comitatus Reginæ.

p. 189. *Leix,*[4] *al.* De Lege Dei, *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Leix. Fundatum anno Dom. 1183, & monachis impletum Cistertiensibus, ex cœnobio Baltinglassensi. Thaddæus Doulingus[5] erectum asserit à Cochegerio O-Moro, ibique eum posteà tumulatum. Situm est ad Neorum fluvium in ea parte Comitatus Reginæ, quæ Leasia vulgò appellatur.

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[1] *See* p. 226.

[2] *See* p. 226. "De Dusky, id est, "aqua nigra."—"Triumphalia," Ms., fol. 32 *b*.

[3],[4] *See* p. 224.

[5] Thadei Dowling, Annales Hiberniæ. Dublin: 1849, p. 7.

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

Midia, sive Midia Orientalis. p. 192.

Bectif. *Bectif,*[1] *al.* De Beatitudine, *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.* Ordinis Cistertiensis. De tempore fundationis hujus cœnobii variant Chronographi Ordinis Cistertiensis: Sunt qui fundatum tradunt anno 1146, 14 Januarii, alii, anno 1148, & alii anno 1151. Sed non magna est differentia. Sedet ad Boinum fluvium. Fundavit & dotavit Murchardus O-Melaghlin, Midiæ regulus.

Midia Occidentalis.

Ballymore *Loghseudy,*[2] *al. Plary, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.* p. 197.

Loghseudy. Hoc cœnobium in antiquo codice Statutorum &c. Ordinis Cistertiensis in Hibernia, inter illius ordinis cœnobia numeratur. Atqui Ordinis fuit (ut puto) Gilbertini, sive de Sempringham in quo Canonici fuerunt Ordinis Præmonstratensis, & moniales Ordinis Cistertiensis, separatis tamen ædificiis utrique gregi assignatis. Lacæos fundatores agnoscit.

*Kilbegain,*[3] *al.* De Flumine Dei, *Monasterium.* p. 198.

Kilbegain. Fundatum anno 1200 & Monachis Cistertiensibus impletum è cœnobio Mellifontis.

*Granard,*[4] *al. Lerha juxta Granard, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.* p. 199.

Granard. Richardus Tuit, Miles, loci Dominus, fundavit circa annum 1210, & Cistertiensibus Monachis implevit, è cœnobio Beatæ Mariæ, juxta Dublin. Is anno sequente Athlonæ turre cadente obrutus periit.

*Shrowl,*[5] *ad Enium fluvium, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.* p. 200.

Shrowl. Chronographi Ordinis Cistertiensis Monasterium de Benedictione Dei fundatum tradunt anno 1150, vel 1152. Forte idem cum eo de quo loquimur: Sed de hoc re quærant etiam alii.

Comitatus Louth.

*Mellifons,*[6] *filia Clarvæallis, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.* p. 204.

Mellifont. Mellifons insigne olim Monasterium Ordinis Cistertiensis (è quo educta sunt plurima ejusdem Ordinis cœnobia, per universam Hiberniam) fundatur à Donato O-Caroll, regulo Ergalliæ sive Urielis, anno 1142. Monachis illud implevit Divus

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[1] *See* p. 221.

[2] *See* p. 218.

[3] *See* p. 226.

[4] *See* p. 227.

[5] *See* pp. 226, 227.

[6] *See* p. 219.

p. 205. Bernardus, è cœnobio suo Claravallensi in Gallia, Abbate illis præposito Christiano O-Conarchy, posteà Lismorensi Episcopo. In Ecclesia ibidem, plura fuerunt sepulchra Episcoporum & aliorum, memoranda tamen inprimis videntur illa Donati conditoris, necnon Thomæ O-Connor & Lucæ Nettervil, Ecclesiæ Armachanæ Archiepiscoporum. Situm loci valdè assimilem ferunt Clarævallensi. Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

p. 208.

### PROVINCIA ULTONIÆ.

### Down.

*Duni,*[1] *Monasterium Cistertiense.*

Ordinis Cistertiensis. Down.

p. 210. *Comerer*[2] *al. Comber, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Fundatum anno 1199, & monachis repletum Cistertiensibus, cœnobio de Alba Landa. Comerer.

*Inis,*[3] *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

p. 210. Johannes de Curcy fundavit anno 1188, aliis 1180, prædiis cœnobii de Carig ordinis Turonensis (à se diruti) ditavit, & Monachis Cistertiensibus replevit ex cœnobio Furnessensi, apud Lancastrienses in Anglia. Inis verò (ut semel adnotem) Britannis & Hibernis Insulam significat. Inis.

p. 210. *Leigh,*[4] *al.* de Jugo Dei, *vulgò* Grey Abbey, *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Africa, uxor Johannis de Curcy, et filia Godredi, Regis Manniæ, posuit 8 Kalend. Septembris an. 1193, ac monachis implevit Cistertiensibus, ex cœnobio de Holmcultrain in Cumbria. In hoc cœnobio ipsa Africa sepulta est, ut è Chronico Manniæ constat. Leigh.

p. 211. *Newry,*[5] *al. de Viridi Ligno, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ, & S. Patricii.*

Mauritius Mac-Loghlin rex Hiberniæ fundavit Monachis Cistertiensibus, ut ex charta fundationis intelligimus. Chronographi Ordinis Cistertiensis fundatum asserunt anno 1153, quinquennio scilicet post obitum Malachiæ Episcopi Dunensis, quem aliqui malè fundatorem statuunt. Dotationem confirmavit Hugo de Lacy, comes Ultoniæ, anno 1237. Newry.

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[1],[2],[3],[4] *See* p. 225.

[5] *See* p. 220.

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

Derry.

### London-Derry. p. 215.

*Deriæ, Monasterium.*[1]

Regestum Honoris Richmondiæ cœnobium de Dere in Hibernia, ordinis. Cistertiensis fundatum docet 6 Kalend. Martii 1218. Aut idem fuit cum cœnobio hoc Monialium, aut cum cœnobio Moycoscanensi, de quo posteà.

Moycoscain.

*Moycoscain,*[2] *al. De Claro Fonte, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Catalogus antiquus cœnobiorum Cistertiensium Hiberniæ cœnobium Clarifontis fundatum asserit anno 1218. Regestum Honoris Richmondiæ annum habet 1223.

### Donagall. p. 216.

Ashro.

*Ashro;*[3] *al. Esarua, al.* De Samario, *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Hoc cœnobium fundatum est & Monachis Cistersiensibus repletum anno 1179, aliis, 1184, à Roderico O-Cananan, Tirconnalliæ Dynasta, qui à Flachertaco successore occisus est 1188. Sunt qui fundatum asserunt à dicto Flachertacho. Sedet non procul ab Ostio Erni fluvii quem Ptolemæus Ravium vocat, Giraldus Cambrensis, Samarium.

Chore.

## PROVINCIA MOMONIÆ.

### Cork.

*Chore,*[4] al. De Choro S. Benedicti, *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.* p. 230.

Fundatum anno Dom. 1180, et Monachis repletum Cistertiensibus ex cœnobio de Nenay, aliàs Magio, apud Limericenses.

Fermoy.

*Fermoy,*[5] al. De Castro Dei, *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.* p. 230.

Fundatum an. Dom. 1170, Monachisque Cistertiensibus primò impletum è cœnobio Suriensi, posteà verò novâ Monachorum coloniâ, ex cœnobio Furnessensi, apud Lancastrienses in Anglia. Situm habet ad Avenmore fluvium.

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[1],[2] *See* p. 227.

[3] *See* p. 223.

[4] *See* p. 224.

[5] *See* p. 222. The murders of an Abbot of this house and of a monk are referred to as follows in a statute of the Order of Citeaux, A.D. 1230. "Præcipitur universis Abbatibus Angliæ, Scotiæ, Walliæ et Hiberniæ ut in reditu Capituli singuli in domibus suis, accensis candelis, diebus quibus fit sermo in capitulo, excommunicatos denuncient illos qui Abbatem de Castro Dei et monachum de Surio occiderunt et omnes qui morti illorum præstando consilium vel auxilium consenserunt. Occisores etiam siqui de Ordine fuerint si capi potuerint, capiantur et in ordine perpetuo carceri mancipentur."—"Thesaurus Novus" .. opera Martene et Durand. Paris: 1717, tom. iv. col. 1352.

p. 231. *Maur*,[1] al. De Fonte Vivo. *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

Maur.

Fundatum ann. Dom 1172, & Monachis Cistertiensibus repletum ex cœnobio Baltinglassensi. Dermitium Cormaci filium (de quo suprà fit mentio) fundatorem ferunt. Chrysostomus Henriques cœnobium de Re in Hibernia, inter cœnobia Cistertiensia enumerat. Inch-Rie opinor intelligit, quæ posteà cella fuit cœnobii Maurensis.

p. 232. *Tracton*,[2] *al.* De Albo Tractu, *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Tracton.

Fundatum anno Dom. 1224, & Monachis Cistertiensibus repletum ex cœnobio de Alba Landa, apud Maridunenses in Wallia. Possessiones confirmavit Edwardus III.

p. 236. *Nenay*,[3] *al. De Magio, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Nenagh.

Fundatum anno 1148, aliis 1151, (ab O-Brieno ut putatur) ad Magium fluvium & Monachis repletum Cistertiensibus ex cœnobio Mellifontis. Possessiones confirmavit Johannes rex Angliæ. Huic cœnobio annexa est Cella Fealensis, ad Fealum fluvium in hujus & Kerriensis agri collimitio.

*Woney*,[4] *al. Wetheny, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Woney.

Theobaldus Walter, Hiberniæ Pincerna, fundavit, paulò ante exitum seculi xii., & monachis Cistertiensibus implevit ex cœnobio Saviniacensi in Gallia. Regestum Honoris Richmondiæ in Bibliotheca Cottoniana (sub Faustina, B. 7) fundatum vult ii. Kalend. April. 1205.

### Tipperary.

p. 237. *Juxta Casseliam*,[5] *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Hore Abbey.

Hoc cœnobium Hore Abbey vulgò dictum Cistertiensibus posuit David Mac-Carwill Archiepiscopus Casseliensis, an. 1272, & Benedictinorum prædiis, quos è cœnobio de Rupe Cassel (sito prope ecclesiam cathedralem S. Patricii Casseliæ) expulerat, ditavit. Ptocotrophium porrò, quod David le Latimer, miles, leprosis Casseliæ construxerat, eidem cœnobio conjunxit.

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[1] *See* p. 222.

[2] *See* p. 227.

[3] *See* p. 221.

[4] *See* p. 226.

[5] *See* p. 227.

Cistercian Establishments, Ireland.

Holy Cross.

*Monasterium S. Crucis,*[1] *ad Surium fluvium, filia Magii.* p. 239.

Hoc cœnobium, in S. Crucis honorem, Monachis Cistertiensibus posuit Donaldus O-Brien rex Limericensis, circa annum 1169, vel ut alii habent, 1181. Possessiones confirmavit Johannes Dominus Hiberniæ & Comes Moretoniæ, posteà rex Angliæ. Hoc cœnobium subjectum est posteà in Capitulo generali, per Abbatem Clarevallensem, cœnobio Furnessensi in Anglia.

*Inislaunaght, al. De Surio,*[2] *filia Magii, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.* p. 240.

Inislaunaght.

Liber statutorum ordinis Cistertiensium Hiberniæ Monasterium de Surio fundatum asserit anno 1159, cui astipulatur antiquus cœnobiorum illius ordinis Catalogus. Sunt tamen qui diù posteà Monachis Cistertiensibus erectum volunt à Donaldo O-Brien rege Limericensi, ac ab eo & Malachia O-Felan Desiæ Dynasta prædiis ditatum. Atqui probabilius videtur Monachos Surienses, ab alia nescio qua sede eidem Surio fluvio apposita, hûc migrâsse, quàm sedem hîc primò fixisse: Nam in vitâ S. Malachiæ à Divo Bernardo (qui obiit anno 1153) descriptâ, Monasterii Suriensis fit mentio. Hoc cœnobium novâ Monachorum coloniâ, è cœnobio Furnessensi, in Lancastriâ, repletum est anno 1249.

Kilcoul,[3] al. *De Arvi-Campo, filia Jeripontis, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.* p. 240.

Kilcoul.

Exemplar chartæ Henrici 3, qua confirmavit possessiones hujus cœnobii, Donaldum O-Brien Monachis Cistertiensibus fundâsse prodit. Donaldum illum fortasse intelligit, de quo suprà fit mentio, & quem obiisse anno 1194 produnt Annales Hibernici. Contrà autem, jam dictus liber Statutorum Ordinis Cistertiensis hoc cœnobium fundatum tradit anno 1200, sexennio scilicet post mortem Donaldi, & Regestum Honoris Richmondiæ annum habet 1209. De hac re, quid judicem nescio. Fortè quis suspicetur Donaldum, pro Donato ejus filio, qui floruit annis 1200 & 1209, transcriptoris incuriâ irrepsisse. p. 241.

*Odorney,*[4] *al.* Kirieleyson, *filia Magii, Monasterium.* p. 245.

Odorney.

Hoc cœnobium Ordinis Cistertiensis initium sumpsit anno 1154 Hîc sepultus est anno 1186, Christianus illustris ille

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[1] *See* p. 222.

[2] *See* p. 224.

[3] *See* p. 218.

[4] *See* p. 221.

Episcopus Lismorensis, qui hûc se contulit, cùm, terrena aversatus, aliquot ante obitum annos, episcopatu se abdicâsset.

p. 246.

Clare, olim Tuemonia.

*Corcumro,*[1] *al.* De Petra Fertili, *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Corcumro.

Donaldus antedictus fundavit Monachis Cistertiensibus anno 1194, vel, secundum alios, filius ejus Donatus Carbrac anno 1200. Filia fuit Monasterii Suriensis. Hoc cœnobium subjectum est posteà cœnobio Furnessensi apud Lancastrienses in Anglia. Huic etiam Monasterio annexa est cella de Kilsonna *al.* Kilsane.

PROVINCIA CONATIÆ,

Galway.

p. 252.

*Knoc-moy,*[2] al. De Colle Victoriæ,[3] *filia Buellii, Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Knoc-moy.

Supradictus Carolus Crovderg fundavit Monachis Cistertiensibus anno 1189, aliis 1190, in victoriæ memoriam, quæ eo loci feliciter ei cessit. Obiit is 5 Calend. Junii anno 1224, in hoc cœnobio tumulatus, habitu Cistertiensis Monachi priùs suscepto. Huic cœnobio annexa est posteà cella de Cleary, in insula maris ejusdem nominis, apud Maionenses.

Roscoman.

p. 260.

*Boyl,*[4] *ad Buellium fluvium.* Filia Mellifontis, *Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ.*

Boyl.

Ordinis Cistertiensis. Habitatio prima Monachis Buelliensibus assignata est Grellechdinæ anno 1148, 16 Augusti, ubi primus præfuit Abbas Petrus O-Morda, qui paulò posteà Episcopus evasit Clonfertensis, & tandem in Shenano fluvio submersus est, 6 Cal. Januarii 1171. Edanus O-Maccain, Abbas secundus Dromconaidam, conventum transtulit, & successor ejus Mauritius O Dubhai, cum biennio tantùm Dromconaidæ præfuisset, Monachos primùm Buinfiniam, deinde post duos annos & sex menses, Buellium transtulit, anno, secundùm Annales Conatienses, 1161, secundùm alios perperàm, 1151, ac ibidem mortem obiit anno Dom. 1174. E successoribus ejus, non pauci ad Episcopatus assumpti sunt. Sed instituti non est mei hîc enumerare.

p. 261.

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[1],[2] *See* p. 225.

[3] "A fanciful Latinized translation of Cnoc Muaide, or "Knockmoy." Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland. Edited by John O'Donovan, LL.D., Dublin, 1848, vol. i., p. 196.

[4] *See* p. 220.

# ANNALS.

# I.—ANNALS.

## 1.—[ANNALES MONASTERII BEATE MARIE VIRGINIS, JUXTA DUBLIN.[1]]

fol. 2 *b.* Anni biscentum minus uno millia quinque
Sunt ab Adam primo numerantibus usque secundum;
Bis decies dein centum quinquagies anni
A patre primevo sunt ad Christum minus uno.

Anno primo, Christus natus est, anno regni Octaviani Cesaris xlii$^{o}$, circumcisus. A Magis adoratus, in Templo presentatus, et in Egipto dilatus.

Anno secundo, Innocentes ab Herode propter Christum sunt occisi.

Johannes Evangelista natus est.

Duodecimo, remansit puer Jhesus in Jerusalem.

XXIX$^{o}$. Johannes Baptista predicavit in deserto, et Christus baptizatur.

Petrus, Andreas, Jacobus, et Johannes, et alii Apostoli, sunt conversi.

XXXIII$^{o}$. Christus crucifixus est, resurrexit, ascendit decimo octavo anno Tyberii Cesaris; Spiritus Sanctus descendit super Apostolos.

Stephanus lapidatur, et divisio Apostolorum.

XXXIIII$^{to}$. Paulus conversus est; xiii$^{o}$. anno conversionis sue predicavit primo.

XXXV$^{to}$. Cathedra Petri in Antiochia.

XXXVIII$^{o}$. Matheus scripsit Evangelium.

XLV$^{to}$. Cathedra Petri Rome.

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[1] Ms. E. 3. 11. Trinity College, Dublin.

Obiit Caius[1] Imperator, cui successit Claudius, qui Britanniam acquisivit.

XLVIII. Marcus scripsit Evangelium.

XLIX. Obiit Maria, mater Domini, anno vite sue lxiii°.

LVIII. Jacobus Apostolus lapidatus, sed non ex toto extinctus.

LIX°. Festus Procurator Judee factus est, a quo Paulus vinctus Romam mittitur.

LXII. Jacobus, frater Domini, a Judeis lapidatur.

LXIII. Obiit Maria Magdalena.

LXIX. Passio Apostolorum Petri et Pauli sub Nerone Cesare. Lucanus poeta moritur Parisius; et Seneca, preceptor Neronis, ab eodem Nerone interficitur.

LXXII. Jerusalem subversio sub Tito[2] et Vespasiano.[3] Obiit Cletus Episcopus. Successit Clemens Petro.

LXXIII. Obiit Martialis Episcopus, pridie Kl. Julii.

LXXXIII. Johannes Evangelista in Patmos[4] insula religatur, ubi scripsit Apocalypsim.

LXXXV. Johannes Evangelista scripsit Evangelium.

LXXXVII. Passio Sancti Dionisii sociorumque ejus juxta Parisius, in loco qui nunc vocatur Mons Martirum, cujus corpus se erexit et suum caput inter brachia, angelo ducente, celesti lumine precedente, per duo miliaria deportavit a loco, scilicet, quo martirizatus est usque ad locum ubi sua electione et Dei providencia requiescit.

LXXXXIX°. Obiit Clemens Episcopus Rome, successit Anacletus.

C. Obiit Johannes Apostolus anno post passionem Domini lxvii°, etatis sue anno nonagesimo octavo.

CIIII. Plinius Secundus, historicus, claruit.

CXIIII°. Alexander Papa constituit aquam aspersionis cum sale benedici et in habitaculis hominum aspergi.

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[1] *Caius*] Gaius, Ms.

[2] *Tito*] Tyto, Ms.

[3] *Vespasiano*] Vaspasiano, Ms.

[4] *Patmos*] Pathmos, Ms.

CXXIIII. Sixtus Papa constituit hymnum[1] Sanctus Sanctus Sanctus in officio Misse decantari.

CXXXIIII. Telesphorus[2] Papa hymnum[1] constituit angelicum Gloria in excelsis Deo in officio misse decantari, cui Sanctus Hillarius, Episcopus Pictavensis, addidit Laudamus te, etc. que sequuntur.[3]

Anno CLVI°, Lucius, Britannorum Rex, Pape Eleutherio Episcopum misit, obsecrans ut per ejus mandatum Christianus efficeretur. Et mox effectum pie postulacionis consecutus est, susceptamque fidem Britanni usque in tempora Diocletiani[4] Imperatoris immolatam integram quieta in pace servabant.

Diocletianus[5] Imperator electus est ab exercitu, qui Maximianum socium creavit imperii. Viginti annis tenuit imperium, quorum temporibus maxima persecutio Christianorum facta est. Nam per decem annos incendiis ecclesiarum, proscriptionibus innocentium, cædibus[6] martirum incessabiliter acta est, in qua persecutione Sanctus Mauritius[7] cum sociis ejus in Galliis,[8] necnon et Sanctus Albanus in Britanniis, passi sunt.

* * * * * *[9]

fol. 3 *a.* coactus est [Dunstanus][10] suscipere sic et utriusque ecclesie Wigornie[11] et Londonie per nonnullum temporis spatium pontifex erat sedulus. Memorato vero Odone, Archiepiscopo Cantuariorum, ad perennis[12] vite gaudia translato, eidem succedere Dunstanus ab omnibus postulatur; sed ipse sciens pondus regiminis abnegat. Unde Elfsinus,[13] Ventane urbis antistes, per regni principes, quorum alios re presentium, alios spe futurorum, A.D. 959-960.

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[1] *hymnum*] ympnum, Ms.
[2] *Telesphorus*] Theoloforus, Ms.
[3] *sequuntur*] secinitur, Ms.
[4] *Diocletiani*] Diocliciani, Ms.
[5] *Diocletianus*] Dioclicianus, Ms.
[6] *Cædibus*] cedibus, Ms.
[7] *Mauritius*] Mairicius, Ms.
[8] *Galliis*] Galleis, Ms.
[9] Portion of Ms. is here missing.
[10] *See* "Willelmi Malmesberiensis De Gestis Pontificum," p. 26.—Rolls series.—London: 1870.
[11] *Wigornie*] Wyngorn, Ms.
[12] *perennis*] perhennis, Ms.
[13] *Elfsinus*] Elphinus, Ms.

ad hoc sibi fautores effecerat, archiepiscopatum obtinuit.[1] Qui, post aliquot adepte dignitatis dies, Romam pro archiepiscopatus stola petens, in Alpibus[2] nimia frigoris asperitate correptus, ultimum flatum ibidem emisit, et merito, qui non fervore caritatis sed ambitione honoris culmen ascendit. Quo defuncto, Bryhtellmus,[3] Doracensis Episcopus,[4] est substitutus; et in brevi propter simplicitatem amotus, unanimi omnium consensu Dunstanus eligitur [A.D. 960], et in Primatem tocius Britannie erigitur. Et rexit ecclesiam Anglicanam strenue per viginti septem annos. Obiit anno etatis sue lxiiii^o^, vir senectutis non multe sed sanctitatis immense. Hiis ergo duobus luminaribus, videlicet, Dunstano et Adelwold,[6] Anglorum genti substractis, caruit Anglia lorica protectionis sue et vindicte Dei desolata patuit. Successit vero Sancto Dunstano Aldegarus; Aldegaro vero post annum Siricius.

W. Malmes. De Gest. Pontif. p. 26.

Hen. Hunten. Hist.[5] p. 168.

DCCCCLXXXXIV. Sanctus Oswaldus, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, transivit ad celi gloriam.

Id. *ib.* p. 169.

DCCCCLXXXXVI. Obiit Ricardus, primus Dux Normannie, cui successit Ricardus, filius ejus, et non multum post obiit.

[Obiit] Siricius,[7] Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, post quem Alfricus[8] ejusdem sedis pallio est potitus.

Id. *ib.* p. 170.

Millesimo secundo.

Emma, filia Ricardi, senioris Ducis Normannorum, gemma, quam Rex Ethelredus ad tuitionem regni sui duxerat, venit in Angliam et diadema nomenque Regine suscepit.

Id. *ib.* p. 174.

Quo proventu, Rex Ethelredus in superbiam et perfidiam elatus, omnes Dacos qui tum pace erant in Anglia una eadem die clandestina prodicione fecit mactari: quo scelere Seuen, Rex Dacorum, vir fortissimus, provocatus, regnum Anglie forcius solito expug-

Id. *ib.* pp. 174–5.

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[1] *obtinuit*] optinuit, Ms.

[2] *Alpibus*] Alphibus, Ms.

[3] *Bryhtellmus*] Birtellmus, Ms.

[4] "Dorsatensium Episcopus."—Anglia Sacra. Londini: 1691, ii. p. 109.

[5] "Henrici, Archidiaconi Huntendunensis, Historia Anglorum." Rolls series. London: 1879.

[6] *Adelwold*] Edwaldo, Ms.

[7] *Siricius*] Ciricius, Ms.

[8] *Alfricus*] Alphegus, Ms.

Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 179. navit et obtinuit, cui Deus regnum Anglie destinaverat. Millesimo xi°.

Quidam Almar nomine, quem Alphegus Archiepiscopus a morte liberaverat, Cantuariam Dacis eam obsidentibus prodidit.[1] Ingressi igitur ceperunt Alphegum Archiepiscopum, Goduinum Episcopum, et Lefwýnum Abbatem, multosque clericos cum monachis et viros cum mulieribus; metropolim Anglie Cantuariam igni tradiderunt. Videres autem spectaculum horrendum, faciem urbis antique et pulcherrime totam in cineres[2] redactam, cadavera civium densissime jacentia, caput fidei fontemque doctrine Anglorum vinculis mancipatum opprobrioseque[3] protrahi.

Cum Sabbatum esset in hebdomada[4] Pasche commoti sunt Daci erga Alphegum Archiepiscopum, quia prohibebat pecuniam pro se eis dari. Adductum in medio eorum in capite securi percusserunt, quem Ednod et Helhun[5] Episcopi, cum debito honore in monasterio Sancti Pauli sepelierunt, quo in loco Deus merita sancti martiris ostendit, cui successit Lefwing,[6] Archiepiscopus. Millesimo xii°. Id. ib. p. 180.

Ethelredo Rege fugiente in Normanniam, Seuen ab omni populo habebatur pro Rege; qui in exordio regni sui subita morte periit. Exercitus autem ejus Cnout, filium ejus, elegit in Regem. Anglici vero nuncios direxerunt Adelredo Regi, intimantes ei quod si humanius solito vellet eos tractare, nullum eo libencius se in Regem recepturos. Ille autem spondens id se facturum, cum leticia susceptus est ab eis. Millesimo xiiii. Id. ib. p. 181.

Ethelredus, cum regnasset xxxvii. annis, post multos labores et anxietates in Londonia discessit, post quem Edmundus, filius ejus, dictus Irýnsyde, id est ferreum Millesimo xvi° Id. ib. p. 182.

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[1] *See* "Henrici Archidiaconi "Huntendunensis Historia," ut *ante*, p. 179.

[2] *cineres*] sineres, Ms.

[3] *opprobrioseque*] obprobioseque, Ms.

[4] *hebdomada*] ebdemada, Ms.

[5] *Helhun*] Edelhim, Ms.

[6] *Lefwing*], Lynygus, Ms.

Hen. Hunten. Hist., p. 182. fol. 3 *b*. Hen. Hunten. Hist., p. 185.

latus, qui maximi vigoris et mirabilis paciencie in bellicis erat negociis, electus erat in Anglorum Regem, qui consensu procerum suorum cum Cnout Rege singulare certamen iniit, quibus in ipso certamine concordantibus regnum Anglie inter se diviserunt ita quod Edmundus regnum Westsex haberet, Cnout vero regnum Mercie.

Millesimo xvii°. Id. ib. p. 186.

Edmundus Rex prodicione Edrici Ducis occisus est apud Oxinfordiam, quo facto Edricus Dux veniens ad Regem Cnout salutavit eum, dicens: Ave Rex solus. Cui, cum rem gestam denudasset, respondit Rex: Ego te ob tanti obsequii meritum cunctis Anglorum proceribus reddam celciorem. Jussit eum excapitari, et caput in stipite super excelsiorem Londonie turrem figi.

Millesimo xx°. Id. ib. p. 187.

Leving,[1] Archiepiscopo Cantuarie, defuncto, Athelnod[2] successor ejus, Romam petiit, rediensque a Curia Romana corpus Sancti Alphegi, Archiepiscopi, predecessoris sui, a Londonia transtulit Cantuariam.

Millesimo xxv°. Id. ib. p. 188. Id. ib. p. 189.

Cnout Rex, cum xx. annis regnasset, obiit. De cujus potencia pauca sunt perstringenda, nec enim ante eum tante magnitudinis fuerat Rex in Anglia. Erat namque Dominus Dacie tocius Norwagie simul et Scocie, triaque eleganter et magnifice gessit. Primum est quod filiam suam Imperatori Romano cum ineffabilibus diviciis maritavit. Secundum est quod Romam pergens omnes malas exactiones que vocantur tholonea in via que per Gallias Romam tendit data pecunia diminui fecit usque ad medietatem. Tertium est quod sedens in sedili suo in litore maris imperavit mari ne vestes aut membra dominatoris sui madefacere presumeret. Mare vero de more conscendens[3] pedes ejus et crura sine reverentia madefecit. Rex vero exiliens ait: Sciant omnes habitantes orbem vanam et frivolam Regum esse potentiam, nec Regis quempiam nomine dignum preter Eum cujus nutui cœlum[1] terra et mare legibus obediunt eternis. Rex vero Cnout nunquam postea usus est corona aurea, sed eam imposuit super imaginem[2] Domini, que cruci erat affixa.

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[1] *Leving*] Lynnig, Ms.

[2] *Athelnod*] Adelnod, Ms.

[3] *conscendens*] concendens, Ms.

Hen. Hunten. Hist., p. 191.

Obiit Haraldus Rex, filius Cnout, cum regnasset quatuor annis et mensibus quatuor. Parvo antea obierat Athelnod, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, cui successit Eadsi. Haraldus autem Rex exulaverat Emmam, novercam suam, Reginam, ab Anglia. Mº xl.

Id. ib. pp. 190–3.

Millesimo xliiº. Obiit Ardcnout, filius Cnout, cum duobus annis regnasset, in flore juventutis sue. Anglici vero miserunt in Normanniam pro Edwardo, filio Ethelredi Regis et Emme Regine, qui electus in Regem ab omni populo, et sacratus est ab Eadsi, Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, apud Wyncestriam, in die Pasche. Eodem anno, Eadsi Archiepiscopus dimisit Archiepiscopatum, propter infirmitatem, et sacratus est Siwardus in loco ejus. Tunc quoque factus est Stigandus Episcopus Estangle.

Id. ib. p. 193.

MLII. Mortuo Sýwardo, Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Millesimo liiº. Edwardus Rex dedit Roberto, Episcopo Londonie, archiepiscopatum; cujus consilio et aliorum Rex exulavit Godwýnum, consulem Northumbrie, socerum suum, et Suein et Haraldum,[3] filios ejusdem Godwýni, consules fortissimos et proditores sevissimos. Sed concordia facta inter Regem et socerum suum et filios, consilio Stigandi Episcopi, Robertus Archiepiscopus et omnes Franci quorum concilio Rex consulem et filios exulaverat exulati sunt. Stigandus vero predictus factus est Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, qui postea Apostolica censura dignitate privatus vitam in carcere finivit.

Id. ib. p. 194.

fol. 3 *b*. Hen. Hunten. Hist., p. 193.

MLIII.—Emma Northmanigena, uxor Regum Ethelredi et Cnouti, mater vero Regum Hardcnuti et Edwardi, morem mortis pertulit. A.D. 1053.

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[1] *cœlum*] celum, Ms.

[2] *imaginem*], ymaginem, Ms.

[3] *Haraldum*] Alraldum, Ms.

A.D. 1054.
Godwin.
Hen. Hunten. Hist., p. 195.
fol. 4 *a*.
Harald.

MLIIII.—Goduinus, consul, socer Regis, obiit. Quadam die cum recubuisset juxta Regem apud Windleshores[1] dixit: Sepe tibi, Rex, falso delatum est me prodicioni tue invigilasse, sed si Deus celi verax et justus est, ne concedat ut hoc panis frustulum michi [guttur] pertranseat si unquam te prodere cogitaverim. Deus autem verax et justus audivit vocem proditoris, et mox eodem pane strangulatus mortem pregustavit eternam. Haraldus autem, filius ejus, ipsius consulatum habuit.

A.D. 1066.
Hen. Hunten. Hist., p. 198.
Westminster.
William.
Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury.

MLXVI.—Edwardus, Rex bonus et pacificus, postquam xxiv. annis in pace regnavit, obiit. Et sepultus in ecclesia Westmonasterii quam edificaverat ipse et possessionibus ditaverat multis. Hic autem considerans sevitiam Haraldi fratrumque ejus, filiorum Goduini, carensque sobole, Willelmo bastardo, cognato suo, Normannorum duci, filio Roberti, filii Ricardi, advunculi sui, misit Robertum, Cantuarie Archiepiscopum, et de regno suo eum heredem instituit. Sed et Haraldum Comitem predictum post eum misit, et de regno Anglie apud Rothomagum eidem Willelmo fidelitatem juravit: Defuncto Edwardo, Haraldus predictus regni diadema invasit.

Harald, King of Norway.
Id. ib. p. 200.

Eodem anno, Haraldus Rex pugnavit apud Stemfordÿsbruge contra Haraldum, Regem Norwagie, qui venerat cum ccc. puppibus, et Tosti, fratrem proprium, qui venerat cum lx. puppibus: pugna igitur incepta, qua gravior non fuerat, maximus numerus Anglorum Norwagenses cedere sed non fugere compulit ultra flumen. Quidam vero Norwagensis, fama dignus eterna, super pontem restitit, et plusquam xl. viris Anglorum securi cædens[2] electa usque ad horam nonam diei, omnem exercitum Anglorum detinuit solus, usquequo quamdam navem ingressus per foramina pontis in celandis percussit cum jaculo; transeuntes igitur Angli, Haraldum,

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[1] *Windleshores*] Wÿnlesor, Ms. | [2] *cædens*] sedens, Ms.

Regem Norwagensium et Tosti occiderunt, et totam Norwagensem aciem vel armis straverunt vel igne comprehensos combusserunt. Haraldus, Rex Anglorum, eadem die reversus ad civitatem Eboracensem, cum summa leticia dum pranderet audivit nuncium dicentem sibi: Willelmus bastardus litora australia Anglie occupavit et castellum apud Hangẏstẏnis construxit. Hastings. Rex igitur Haraldus non segnis advolans aciem suam contra Willelmum construxit in planicie de Hangystynis, initoque certamine, Haraldus Rex percussus in oculo corruit, et totus exercitus Anglorum contritus est. Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 204. Willelmus vero tanta potitus victoria, susceptus est pacifice a Londoniensibus, et coronatus est apud Westmonasterium ab Alredo, Eboracensi Archiepiscopo. Alred, Archbishop of York. Willelmus vero Rex in loco belli nobilem abbathiam postea construxit et eam digne nomine belli vocavit.

fol. 4 *a*. MLXX.—Lamfrancus, Cadomensis Monasterii Abbas, A.D. 1070. Lanfranc. moventibus atque precipientibus felicis memorie Alexandro Papa et Willelmo, glorioso Anglorum Rege, Angliam intravit, et post paucos sui introitus dies Dorobernensem ecclesiam suscepit regendam. Consecratus est autem quarto kal. Septembris, in sede metropoli, a suffraganeis ipsius sedis, Willelmo, videlicet, Londonie Episcopo, et aliis.

MLXXIIII.—Dunanus, episcopus Dublinie civitatis, in A.D. 1074. Dunanus, Bishop of Dublin. Christo quievit et in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis, juxta magnum altare, ad dexteram ipsius, est sepultus.

Eodem anno, ad regimen Dublinie ecclesie Lamfrancus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, petente Goderico, Rege Goderic, King of Dublin. Dublinie, populo et clero consentientibus et eligentibus, in ecclesia Sancti Pauli, London, Patricium sacravit antistitem; accepta prius ab ipso examinato professione de sua obediencia, more antecessorum suorum, sibi suisque successoribus exhibenda; sacratumque in patriam unde venerat remisit, dans ei literas ferendas

Terdyluac, King of Ireland. Goderico, regulo, et Terdyluaco,[1] maximo Regi Hibernie.[2]

A.D. 1083. MLXXXIII.—Incepit Ordo Cartusiensis.

A.D. 1084. Patrick, Bishop of Dublin. MLXXXIIII.—Patricius, Dublin episcopus, cum sociis in Britannie oceano, vi. Idus. Octobris, fuit submersus.

A.D. 1085. Donatus, Bishop of Dublin. MLXXXV.—Lamfrancus, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, ad regimen Dublinie ecclesie sacravit Donatum, Monasterii sui monachum, in sede metropoli Cantuariensi, petentibus atque eligentibus eum Terdyluaco, Hibernie Rege, et episcopis Hibernie regionis, atque clero et populo prefate civitatis.

A.D. 1087. William I. MLXXXVII.—Obiit Willelmus, Rex, primus, Anglie. fol. 4 *b*. Hic autem Willelmus erat omnibus Normannie ducibus fortior, omnibus Regibus Anglorum potentior, omnibus predecessoribus suis laude dignior. Erat autem humilis Deo servientibus, durus vero sibi resistentibus. Roberto, vero, filio suo primogenito, dimisit Normanniam, Willelmo, secundo filio suo, Ruffo cognomine, regnum Anglie; Henrico, tercio filio suo, thesauri copiam. Hen. Hunten. Hist., p. 209.

A.D. 1088. MLXXXVIII. Eodem anno, translacio Sancti Nicholai, Episcopi.

Waterford. Eodem anno, Waterfordia comburitur a Dubliniensibus.

Eodem anno, Willelmus Ruffus eligitur in Regem, quem sacravit Lamfrancus, Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, contra quem omnes nobiliores procerum Anglie eodem anno bellum moverunt, inter quos quidam predantes combusserunt provinciam Wirecestrie usque ad portas urbis. Cum autem templum et castellum assilire pararent, sanctus Episcopus amicum suum familiarem summis in necessitatibus compellavit Deum, cujus ope, paucis militibus emissis, quinque millia hostium occidit vel cepit, ceteros in fugam convertit. Id. ib. p. 214.

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[1] Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain.

[2] "Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge." Dublin: 1631. pp. 68–75.

Hen. Hunten. Hist., p. 215.

MLXXXIX. Lamfrancus, Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, Doctor luculentus clericorum et pater dulcissimus monachorum, anno ordinacionis sue decimo nono a rebus transitoriis ad vitam transit eternam.

MLXXXXIII. Anselmus, Abbas Bectensis, in Archiepiscopum Cantuarie eligitur, qui pridie nonas Decembris debito cum honore ab omnibus Episcopis Anglie Cantuarie est consecratus.

Id. ib. p. 216.

Eodem anno, Willelmus Rex junior dedit episcopatum Lincollie Roberto Bloet, Cancellario suo. Obierat enim Remigius, primus Episcopus ejusdem, quia sedes episcopalis ejusdem episcopatus ante predictum Remigium, qui erat monachus in monasterio de Fescham, fuerat apud Dorecestriam,[1] quod ipse graviter ferens tamen quia predicta civitas modica erat tantum quia in termino ipsius episcopatus erat situata et in eodem episcopatu civitas clarissima Lincollie dignior sede episcopali videretur. Mercatis igitur prediis in ipso vertice urbis ecclesiam pulcherrimam in honorem Beate Virginis Marie construxit, et convalescens predictus Rex de infirmitate sua, condoluit quod episcopatum Lincollie non vendidisset, fovensque Archiepiscopum Eboracensem calumpniantem predictum Robertum, Lincollie Episcopum, eo quod urbs Lincollie et provincia de Lyndesye eidem Archiepiscopo subjacere debuissent, nec potuit causa terminari donec dictus Robertus episcopus quinque millia libras Regi pro libertate ecclesie sue pepigerit; quod Regi quidem symonie presuli vero justicie reputatum est.

Id. ib. p. 212.

Id. ib. p. 216.

MLXXXXV. Dungus, qui et Donatus, Episcopus Dublinie, in Christo quievit.

Notandum vero quod Norwagenses seu Ostmanni, qui tunc civitates Hibernie et maritima occupabant, Normanni, in Christo, sunt vocati.

MLXXXXVII. Incepit Ordo Sancte Trinitatis.

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[1] *Dorecestriam*] Dorsetyr, Ms.

MLXXXXVIII. Beate memorie Robertus, Molismensis monasterii Lingonensis diocesis fama celeberrimi Abbas, et viginti et unus monachi considerantes quod licet sancte et honeste in dicto monasterio [*oblit.*] viverent, minus tamen regulam quam professi fuerant pro suo proposito implere videbantur, communi consilio et uno spiritu a dicto monasterio Molismensi egressi Cistercium devenerunt, locum tunc horroris et vasto solitudine, in quo freti consilio et auctoritate venerabilis Hugonis, Lugdunensis ecclesie Archiepiscopi, Sedis Apostolice tunc Legati, et viri religiosi Walteri, Cabilonensis Episcopi, necnon et clarissimi principis Odonis, Burgundie ducis, inventam eremum [1] in abbatiam construxerunt, prefato Abbate Roberto ab illius diocesis episcopo, videlicet, Cabilonensi, curam pastoralem suscipiente.[2]

Eodem anno capta est Jerusalem a Christianis.

A.D. 1100.
William Rufus.

MC. Willelmus Ruffus, Rex Anglie, xiii. regni sui anno, vitam crudelem misero fine terminavit. Ivit namque venatum in Novo Foresto in crastino kal. Augusti, ubi Walterus Tyrell cum sagittam cervo intenderet Regem inscius percussit, et mox Rex corruit nec verbum edidit, invisus namque idem Rex nequissimus Deo et populo Episcopatus et Abbatias aut vendebat aut in manu sua retinens ad firmam dabat. Siquidem in die qua obiit in proprio habebat Archiepiscopatum Cantuarie, Sancto Anselmo existente in exilio, et episcopatus Wyncestrie et Salisbirie et xi. abbatias. Quoddam tamen iste Rex semel gessit dignum memorie: vacante quodam Monasterio in Anglia duo monachi ejusdem Monasterii, congregata multa auri et argenti copia, Regem adierunt ut Abbatis alter alterum supplantando optineret officium. Cumque coram Rege pariter astarent et uno multa promittente et alius plura promitteret, Rex sagaciter singula pertractans, tacentem monachum tertium, qui venerat

Hen. Hunt Hist. en. p. 232.

fol. 5 *a.*

Anselm.

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[1] *eremum*] heremum, Ms.

[2] *See* "Acta Sanctorum," Aprilis, tom. iii. pp. 663–6. Antverpiæ: 1675.

CROYDON PUBLIC
CENTRAL

cum eis, quid offeret quesivit. Ille se nichil omnino promittere aut dare respondit, sed ad hoc tantum venisse ut Abbatem suum cum honore domi deduceret. "Accede igitur," Rex ait, "et Abbatis officium suscipe: solus "enim ex tuis omnibus tali dignus es honore." Quod quidem onus invitus suscipiens, multis annis strenue gubernavit.

Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 233.

Henry I. Bishop of London. Anselm. Archbishop of York.

Sepultus est Rex in crastino perdicionis sue apud Wyncestriam, et Henricus, filius ejus, in Regem ibi est electus, quem sacravit Mauricius, Episcopus London, apud London. Hiis auditis Anselmus, Archiepiscopus, rediit in Angliam, melioracione legum et consuetudinum optabili a novo Rege repromissa. Eodem anno, obiit Thomas, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus.

Id. ib. pp. 234–5.

A.D. 1101.

MCI. Ad festum Sancti Michaelis, tenuit Anselmus Archiepiscopus consilium apud London, in quo prohibuit uxores sacerdotibus Anglorum, antea non prohibitas, in quo Consilio multi Abbates, qui symoniace intraverunt, Abbatias suas amiserunt.

A.D. 1107.

MCVII. Obiit Mauricius Episcopus, inceptor Londoniensis ecclesie.

Edgar, King of Scotland.

Eodem anno, obiit Edgarrus, Rex Scocie, cui successit Alexander, frater ejus, consensu Regis Henrici.

Id. ib. p. 236.

Henry I.

Eodem anno, Rex Henricus cepit Normanniam, et fratrem suum Robertum, ducem magnificum, et consulem de Mortoyl carceralibus ingessit tenebris, et victoriosus ingressus est Angliam.

A.D. 1108.

MCVIII. Obiit Gerardus, Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, cui successit Thomas.

A.D. 1109. Anselm.

MCIX. Sanctus Anselmus, Cantuarie Archiepiscopus, xi. kal. Maii, pontificatus autem sui xvi., vite vero lxxvi., post exilia, amissionem suorum temporalium, labores multos et anxietates pro defensione Ecclesie, apud Cantuariam feliciter obdormivit in Domino, cui successit Radulfus, Episcopus Roucestrie.

Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Empress Matilda. Henry Fitz Empress.

MCX. Matildis, filia Regis Henrici Anglie, nupsit Romanorum Imperatori Henrico, quo defuncto tradita est Gaufrido Plantagenest, Comiti Andegavie, de quo suscepit Henricum, qui dicitur Filius Imperatricis.

A.D. 1111. Thurstan, Archbishop of York. MCXI. Tunc quoque Thoma, Eboracensi Archiepiscopo, defuncto, Thurstanus successit, ortaque est magna dissensio inter Radulfum Cantuarie et Thurstanum Eboracensem Archiepiscopos, eo quod Eboracensis Cantuarie de more subjici nolebat. Causa autem sepe coram Rege, sepe coram Apostolico ventilata est, sed nondum finita. Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 238.

A.D. 1113. St. Bernard. Citeaux. MCXIII. Bernardus, servus Dei, anno natus circiter xxii. a constitucione Domus Cistercii, anno xv°. Cistercium est ingressus cum sociis amplius quam xxx. de fratribus, cognatis, et affinibus [1] suis. Ab illa autem die dedit Dominus benedictionem, et vinea illa Domini Sabaoth dedit fructum suum, extendens palmites suos usque ad mare, et ultra mare propagines ejus.

A.D. 1118. Savigny. MCXVIII. Abbas Savinanensis, audiens bonam famam et sanctam conversacionem Cisterciensis Ordinis, et precipue Beati Bernardi, Abbatis, institucionibus ejusdem Ordinis se cum suis monachis devote submisit, promittens se hoc facturum de tota generacione sua, videlicet, de quinquaginta duabus domibus, quod et factum est, ut manifeste apparet legentibus tabulas Ordinis Cisterciensis et cognoscenti[bus] filiales domos Monasterii Savinanensis.

A.D. 1120. MCXX. Incepit Ordo Premonstratensis.

Celsus, Archbishop of Armagh. MCXX. Celsus,[2] Primas Armachanus, novam metropolim constituit Dublin, sedi tamen Armachane et illius Archiepiscopo subditam tamquam Primati. Hoc fol. 5 *b*. est enim quod in quibusdam chronicis legitur, Celsum [3] Primatem hoc anno episcopatum Dublin accepisse, quia usque ad hoc tempus Archiepiscopi Cantuarie sedi Dublin Episcopos ordinaverunt, ut in epistolis Lamfranci manifestissime ostenditur.[4]

A.D. 1122. Samuel, Archbishop of Dublin. MCXXII. Obiit Samuel, quartus Episcopus Dublin.

Eodem anno, Willelmus de Corboll factus est Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, qui fuit Prior de Osythe.

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[1] *affinibus*] affinis, Ms.

[2], [3] *Celsus*] Celestinus, Ms.

[4] "Vet. Epist. Hib. Sylloge:" 1631, pp. 68–75.

Obiera[n]t enim Radulfus, Cantuarie Archiepiscopus, et Johannes, Batensis Episcopus, necnon et bone memorie Robertus, Lincolnie Episcopus, in eodem anno.

Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 250.

A.D. 1129. Henry I.

MCXXIX. Rex Henricus tenuit maximum consilium apud London, kal. Augusti, de uxoribus sacerdotum prohibendis, cui consilio intererant Willelmus Cantuarie et Thurstanus Eboraci Archiepiscopi, necnon et plures de eorum suffraganeis. In quo consilio vetus rex eos decepit, concesserunt namque improvidi Regi justiciam de uxoribus sacerdotum, quod postea eis penituit cum decepcio prelatorum et depressio subjectorum omnibus pateret, Rege accipiente infinitam pecuniam de presbiteris.

Archbishop of Armagh. Malachy. Lismore.

Eodem anno, Celsus,[1] Archiepiscopus, atque totius Hibernie Primas, vir bonus et justus et per cuncta laudabilis, quique sibi successorem, Sanctum Malachiam,[2] in spiritu providit et preelegit, bono fine in Christo quievit et apud Lysmore est sepultus.

MCXXX. Honorius Papa, heres Petri Apostoli, vir per cuncta laudabilis, ad Christum feliciter migravit.

Id. ib. p. 252.

A.D. 1131. Innocent II. Anacletus, Anti-Pope. St. Bernard. Clairvaux.

MCXXXI. Suasu Beati Bernardi, Abbatis, Henricus Rex recepit apud Carnotum[3] Papam Innocentium, Anacleto subjici recusans, hos enim utrosque Romani bipartiti eligerant. Qui Anacletus Petrus Leonis prius vocabatur, sub cujus scismate ecclesia Romana diu graviter laborabat, ad quod sedandum[4] Rex Francorum et precipui Episcopi apud Stampys[5] consilium habuerunt, et accersito Bernardo, dicto Abbati Clarevallis, communi omnium consilio totam causam dicti scismatis terminandam imposuerunt, quod ille, timens licet et tremens, monitus tamen virorum fidelium acquievit suscipere, et maxime ex quadam visione a Domino sibi ostensa. Videbat enim ecclesiam magnam concorditer in Dei laudibus concinentem, unde speravit pacem sine dubio perventuram ; et diligenter electionis ordinem clericorum merita, vitam et famam utriusque considerans, ore omni loquens, suscipiendum ab omnibus Summum Pontificem Innocentium decrevit. Cujus decretum omnes pariter gratum habuerunt, et decantatis ex more laudibus Deo, obedientiam deinceps polliciti electioni Innocentii omnes pariter subscripserunt. In sola autem Acquitania infra Alpes, Girardo, Engolomensi[1] Episcopo, agente, scisma perseveravit. Cujus suggestione Dux Acquitanie factus est ejusdem scismatis defensor et auctor, Episcopis tocius Burdegalensis provincie susceptioni Petri Leonis nolentibus subscribere a sedibus suis expulsis. Audiens hec, vir venerabilis, Gaufridus, Carnotensis Episcopus, Apostolice Sedis tunc Legatus, Bernardum, Clarevallis Abbatem, petit et obsecrat ut sibi ad tanta mala eliminanda succurrat. Assensit vir Dei, et cum eo ivit, ducemque coerexit, dicto Girardo in malicia perseverante, sed non multo post, adveniente die ire, in domo sua miserabiliter idem est extinctus. Subita enim morte preoccupatus, sine confessione et viatico, reddidit spiritum. Dictus Girardus diu et Apostolice Sedis in Acquitania legacione est functus, a qua dejectus non poterat se pati sue solius ecclesie Episcopum qui se viderat tocius Acquitanie principem et magistrum, et ecce quem finem habuit ceca ambicio.

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[1] *See* p. 254.

[2] This and subsequent passages relative to Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh, are extracted or epitomized from St. Bernard's "Vita Sancti Malachie, Episcopi."

[3] Chartres.

[4] *sedandum*] cedendum, Ms.

[5] Etampes.

A.D. 1133. MCXXXIII.—Matildis Imperatrix Gaufredo, Comiti Andegavie, peperit Henricum, qui dicitur Filius Imperatricis.

A.D. 1134. MCXXXIV.—Anno etatis sue xxxviii., pauper Malachias spiritu, Episcopus Conerensis, pulso incubatore, intravit Armachiam, Pontifex et Metropolitanus tocius Hibernie, Regibus et Episcopis tocius Hibernie ipsum ad hoc compellentibus, sub tali tamen condicione ut pace Ecclesie reddita, ipsi liceret sue priori ecclesie redire. Qui incubator, Nigellus nomine, videns sibi imminere fugam, tulit secum insignia quedam sedis illius, textum, scilicet, Evangeliorum,[1] qui fuit Beati Patricii, baculum quoque, auro tectum et gemmis preciosissimis adornatum, quem nominant Baculum Jhesu. Hec autem celeberrima et in ea reverencia in populis Hibernie habebantur ut qui illa habere visus fuerit ipsum habeat Episcopum populus stultus et insipiens. Hic autem ultimus de illa maledicta progenie erat que sedem Armachanam hereditarie sibi vendicabat, non sinens aliquem in episcopatum ibi promoveri nisi de dicta viperia progenie esset; etsi clerici interdum defecissent, Episcopus vero nunquam. Denique jam octo extiterant ante Celsum, viri uxorati et absque ordinibus, literati tamen, qui predictam sedem occupaverant. Inde dissolucio et tocius ecclesiastice discipline, censure enervacio, et religionis evacuatio, per universam Hiberniam emanavit. Nam quomodo tam morbidi capitis membra valerent.

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[1] Angoulême.

Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh.

fol. 6 *a.* Vita Malachie.

Nigellus. Insignia of See of Armagh.

Staff of Jesus.

MCXXXV.—Obiit Henricus, Rex magnus, cum regnasset xxxv. annis et tribus mensibus, in prima die Decembris, cui successit Stephanus, Comes Moritonie, nepos ejus ex sorore, filius, scilicet, Stephani, Consulis Blesensis, fratris Theobaldi, Consulis, minor tamen eo, vir magne strenuitatis et audacie.

Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 254.

A.D. 1135. Henry I. Stephen.

Id. *ib.*

MCXXXVI.—Die Sancti Stephani, apud London diadematus est Rex Stephanus a Willelmo, Cantuarie Archiepiscopo, qui primus omnium procerum sacramentum de regno Anglie filie Regis servando fecerat, cui Willelmo non contigit post annum vivere; sed et Rogero, magno Salisberie Episcopo, qui secundum sacramentum prestiterat, et omnibus aliis, tam Episcopis

A.D. 1136.

Id. *ib.*

Id. *ib.*

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[1] *See* "Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland," Part I., Plates xxv.–xxix. London: Longmans, 1874.

quam consulibus, qui sacramentum prestiterant et non observaverant, dictaverat, Deo judicante, male in brevi contingebat.

Eodem anno, combusta est Ecclesia Sancti Pauli civitatis London.

A.D. 1137. Archbishop of Armagh.

MCXXXVII.—Malachias, Archiepiscopus Armachanus pace ecclesie restituta, memor propositi sui et condicionis, constituit pro se Archiepiscopum Gelasium,[1] virum bonum et dignum tali honore, conniventibus clero et populo quin potius sustinentibus propter condicionem et pactum. Quo consecrato, Regibus ac principibus attentius commendato, ipse clarus virtutibus ad suam diocesim redit, non tamen ad Conn[e]rensem civitatem, ob causam dignam relatu, diocesis namque illa duas fertur antiquitus episcopales sedes, et duos extitisse episcopatus. Itaque quos ambicio conflavit in unum, Malachias revocavit in duos, locumque tradidit novo Episcopo qui videretur paratior et principalior in quo ipse sedebat. Secundam sedem minus paratam, videlicet, civitatis Dunensis,[2] sibi elegit et retinuit.

Vita Malachie.

See of Connor.

A.D. 1139. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

MCXXXIX.—Abbas et monachi Turonenses [3] Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, qui Gresei monachi vulgariter ad tunc vocabantur, audientes bonam famam et sanctam conversacionem Ordinis Cisterciensis, ejusdem Ordinis institucionibus se devote submiserunt, imitantes patrem suum, Abbatem Saveniacensem, et ejus co-Abbates et monachos.

Savigny.

Eodem anno, obiit Christianus, Episcopus de Liucth,[4] frater Sancti Malachie, vir bonus, plenus gracie et virtutis, secundus illi in celebri opinione.

Bishop of Down.

Eodem anno, Malachias, tunc Episcopus Dunensis, Romam profiscisci deliberat, maximeque quod metropolitice sedi deerat, et defuerat ab initio, pallii usus, quod est plenitudo honoris, et visum est bonum in oculis ejus si ecclesia, pro qua tantum laboraverat, quem hactenus non habuerat, suo acquireret studio et labore. Proficiscensque venit Claramvallem, in çujus adventu Abbas Bernardus, cum fratribus delectatus est, sicut in omnibus divitiis, ipseque acceptans Abbatem, fratres, et locum, abiit Romam, et a felicis memorie secundo Innocentio, Papa, benigne est susceptus. Expositis causis sui adventus, locisque sanctis visitatis, paranti jam repatriare commisit vices suas [Summus Pontifex] per universam Hibernie Legatum illum constituens. Significaverat enim Summo Pontifici Gilbertus, Episcopus, Hibernie Legatus, quod jam non possit, pre senio et debilitate corporis, villicare. Post hec petit Malachias confirmari nove metropolis constitucionem, et utriusque sedis, Armachane, scilicet, et Dublin, pallia sibi dari. Et confirmacionis quidem privilegium mox accepit. De palliis autem oportet, ait Summus Pontifex, solempnius agi. Convocatis Episcopis, clericis et majoribus terre, celebrabis generale consilium, et communi voto universorum per honestas personas requiretis pallium et dabitur vobis. Deinde, tollens mitram de capite suo, imposuit capiti ejus, sed et stolam cum manipulo dedit illi, et salutatum in osculo pacis dimisit eum. Qui revertens per Claramvallem, quatuor de suis ibi dimisit ut ab eis ordinem addiscerent quem postea docerent. Et data benedictione statim abiit et venit Scociam, ibique filium David, Regis, qui infirmabatur ad mortem, sanavit. Ascendensque navem, prospere navigans, applicuit monasterio suo Benghorensi,[1] quod ipse edificaverat vel potius reedificaverat, nempe nobilissimum extiterat ante, sub primo patre Congallo, multa milia monachorum generans, multorum monasteriorum caput,[2] cujus genimina Hiberniam, Scociamque monasteriis repleverunt, unus enim ex filiis sancte illius congregacionis, nomine Luanus, centum solus monasteriorum fundator extitisse fertur. Quod idcirco dicitur ut ex hoc uno conjiceat lector quam ingens fuit reliqua multitudo. Sed ad [Gallicanas] partes Sanctus Columbanus, ejusdem Congalli Abbatis discipulus, ascendens, Luxoviense construxit monasterium factus ibi in gentem magnam. Dicitur

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[1] Gilla, or Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1137–1174.

[2] Down.

[3] *See* pp. 218, 229; and vol. i. p. xv.

[4] Louth.

Innocent II.

Vita Malachie.

fol. 6 *b*. Vita Malachie.

Clairvaux.

Id.

Congal, Abbot of Benchor.

Id.

St. Columbanus. Luxeuil.

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[1] Benchor, Bangor, in county of Down.

[2] In margin: "Nota hic de Congallo et multitudine monachorum suorum."

Vita Malachie.

Destruction of books.

Id.

Bede.

Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 78.

Bangor.

Benchor.

Ethelred, King.

namque quod tam magna fuit multitudo in dicto Monasterio Benghorensi, ut succedentibus sibi vicissim choris continuarentur solempnia divinorum, sed olim distructum a piratis (qui fere omnes ecclesias et libros tocius Hibernie destruxerunt et combusserunt,) Malachias reedificavit. Ferunt namque nongentos monachos simul una die a piratis in eodem occisos. Sed non est putandum, ut quidam estimant propter aliqualem similitudinem nominum et rerum gestarum, hoc esse quod Beda dicit in secundo libro De Gestis Anglorum, et Henricus, Lincolliensis Archidiaconus, De conversione gentis Anglorum. Nam illi monachi erant de Monasterio Bangorensi in Britannia, isti de Monasterio Benghorensi in Hibernia; illi interfecti a Rege Ethelredo fero Northumbrorum, juxta Leycestriam; isti in Monasterio suo a piratis in Ultonia; illi mille ducenti, isti nongenti.

A.D. 1139.

Id. *ib.* p. 265.

Eodem anno, Rex Stephanus Rogerum, Episcopum Salisberiensem, et Alexandrum Lincollniensem, ipsius Episcopi nepotem, in curia sua violenter cepit, nichil justicie recusantes, posuitque carcere, angarians eos jejuniis non legitimis et aliis tormentis, quousque Episcopus Salisberiensis redderet sibi castellum suum, quod vocatur Divise,[1] quo non erat aliud splendidius intra fines Europe, et Sireburniam[2] quod parum Divise decore cedebat. Simili modo, ab Episcopo Lincollniensi castellum suum quod construxit apud Newerkam,[3] super flumen Trente, in loco amenissimo vernantissimum florida compositione extorsit. Et similiter redditum est castellum aliud ejus quod vocatur Eslaford,[4] neque forma neque situ a predicto [secundum]. Nec longe post cum Henricus, Wyntoniensis Episcopus, frater Regis, jam Romane ecclesie legatus, consilium apud Wyntoniam teneret. Ipse et Theobaldus, [quondam Abbas Bectensis,[5] tunc vero] Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, et omnes episcopi qui aderant, ad pedes regios devoluti sunt, devotissima supplicacione poscentes ut Episcopis predictis possessiones suas redderet. Sed Rex, pravorum consilio tot et tantorum tam verendam prosternacionem despiciens, nichil eos impetrare

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[1] Devizes.

[2] Sherborne.

[3] Newark.

[4] Sleaford.

[5] Bec.

Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 266. permisit. Ob quod patefacta est domus Regis Stephani finitime condemnationi. Statim namque filia Regis Henrici [Matilda], Imperatrix, Angliam venit, eam sibi jure calumpnians. Quam cum Rex obsedisset apud Arundell, videns castrum inexpugnabile, ire permisit ad Bristolliam.

A.D. 1141. MCXLI.—Rex Stephanus captus est in bello apud Lincoln; obsiderat enim urbem a Natali Domini usque ad Purificacionem Beate Marie, cujus municiones Ranulphus, Comes Cestrie, fraudulenter ceperat. Quo die Comes predictus bellicosus adduxit secum Robertum, nothum filium Henrici Regis, generum ipsius, Comitem Gloucestrie, et proceres alios validissimos ad obsidionem dissolvendam. Inito certamine, acies regales, excepta acie pedestri in qua ipse Rex erat, in momento sunt contrite, quod ut audacissimus Comes Cestrensis comperit, Regis invidens glorie cum omni pondere armatorum irruit in eum. Tunc apparuit vis Regis flamminea bipenni maxima, cedens hos, dirruens illos, omnes in eum et ipse in omnes, sed fracta bipenni ipse abstracto gladio dextera Regis digno rem mirabiliter agit donec gladius confractus est. Tunc capitur Rex, capiuntur et multi alii proceres, multi vero ceduntur.

fol. 7*a*.

Ralph, Earl of Chester.

Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 271. Accidit autem eadem die Purificacionis, cum Rex Missam audiret, et, cereum Deo offerens, manibus Alexandri Episcopi imponeret, cereus confractus est. Hoc fuit Regi signum contricionis. Cecidit etiam super altare pixis cui Corpus Dominicum inerat, presente Episcopo. Hoc fuit Regi signum ruine. Dei igitur judicio circa Regem peracto, ducitur ad Imperatricem et in turri Bristollie captivus ponitur. Imperatrix ab omni gente Anglorum suscipitur in Dominam, exceptis Kentensibus, ubi Regina et Willelmus Iprensis, vir magne probitatis et belli peritissimus, pro viribus contra eum repugnabant. Imperatrix vero tanta potita victoria erecta est in superbiam intollerabilem, et omnium fere corda a se alienavit, et Dei nutu ejecta est a Londonia. Irritata igitur muliebri angore, Regem, unctum Domini, in compedibus poni jussit. Postea autem cum avunculo suo, Rege Scotorum, et fratre suo, Roberto, coactis viribus, veniens obsedit turrim

Id. *ib.* p. 275.

Wyntonensis Episcopi. Episcopus vero mittens pro regina et Willelmo Yprensi et aliis proceribus fere tocius Anglie viriliter dimicavit, Imperatriceque fugata, multi capti sunt. Captus est etiam Robertus, frater Imperatricis, in cujus turri Rex captivus tenebatur, cujus sola capcione Rex evadere poterat, absolutus est uterque. Sic igitur Rex, Dei justicia, miserabiliter captus, Dei misericordia, mirabiliter liberatus est et ab Anglorum proceribus cum magno gaudio susceptus.

Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 275.

Eodem anno, combusta est ecclesia Lincolliensis.

A.D. 1142. Mellifont.

MCXLII.—Fundatur Abbatia Mellifontis, Donato, Rege Urgallie terras et possessiones donante, Malachia, Episcopo procurante, ad quam regendam Bernardus, Abbas Clarevallis, misit Conventum de illis quos Malachias in Claravalle ad addiscendum ordinem reliquerat, et postea miserat, dato eis in Patrem Fratre Christiano, adjungens de suis quanti sufficirent ad numerum Abbatie, que concepit et peperit quinque filias. Et sic multiplicato semine augescebat indies numerus monachorum, juxta desiderium et vaticinium Malachie.

A.D. 1143.

MCXLIII.—Puer Willelmus crucifixus est a Judeis apud Northwyk.

Innocent II.

Eodem anno, secundus Innocentius Papa, post multos labores et anxietates, sopito scismate Petri Leonis, sub quo ecclesia Romana diu laboraverat, paceque Ecclesie reddita, obdormivit in Domino, cui successit Celestinus.

Celestine II.

A.D. 1145. Lucius II.

MCXLV.—Celestino Papa defuncto, Lucius substituitur.

Geoffrey de Mandeville.

Eodem anno, Consul Galfridus de Magna Villa Regem Stephanum valde vexavit, et Abbatiam de Ramnesey,[1] monachis expulsis, speluncam fecit latronum. Et, ecce, ultio divina duos qui simili modo peccaverant simili pena multavit, predictum, videlicet, Gaufridum, in rebus bellicis summe probitatis virum, et Robertum Marmyone, virum eciam bellicosum. Quorum primus, inter acies suorum confertas a quodam pedite vilissimo sagitta percussus, post paucos dies occubuit. Secundus, vero, inter [ingentes] suorum cuneos, coram ipso Monasterio quod incas-

Id. *ib.* p. 277.

Robert Marmyone.

Id. *ib.*

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[1] Ramsey.

Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 277.

tellaverat, solus interfectus est. Sicque ambo, ex[communicati] mortui, morte pascuntur eterna. Cum autem ecclesia pro castello teneretur, ebullivit sanguis a parietibus ecclesie et claustri.

fol. 7 *b*.

Hen. Hunten. Hist. pp. 277–8.

A.D. 1145. Ernulphus.

Eodem anno, Ernulphus, filius dicti Consulis, qui post mortem patris ecclesiam incastellatam retinebat, captus et exulatus est, princeps vero militum suorum in hospicio suo ab equo corruens effuso cerebro expiravit. Princeps autem peditum suorum, Rynerus nomine, cujus officium fuerat ecclesias frangere vel incendere, dum mare cum uxore sua transiret, navis immobilis facta est. Stupentibus nautis et sorte data causam requirentibus, sors cecidit super Rynerum. Hoc factum est secundo et tercio. Positus igitur in scapha est, cum uxore et pecunia scelestissime acquisita, statim navis curru velocissimo ut prius fecerat pelagus sulcat. Scapha vero cum nequissimis subita voragine circumducta absorpta est, sicque, Dei justo judicio, perierunt omnes in iniquitate sua.

Rynerus.

A.D. 1146. Eugenius III.

MCXLVI.—Lucio Papa defuncto, successit Eugenius, quondam monachus Clarevallis, sed adtunc Abbas Anastasii, summa dignitate dignus, cujus mens semper benigna, cujus discrecio semper equa, cujus facies non solum semper hillaris sed et jocunda, cui Bernardus quinque libros De Consideracione scripsit.

A.D. 1147. Malachy.

MCXLVII.—Sanctus Malachias, Episcopus Dunensis et totius Hibernie Legatus, vir summe sanctitatis et religionis, fundator multorum cenobiorum monachorum, canonicorum et sanctimonialium, anno etatis sue quinquagesimo quarto, loco et tempore quo preelegit et predixit, feliciter obdormivit in Domino apud Claramvallem.

Vita Malachie.

Cardinal Papiro. Christian, Bishop of Lismore.

Johannes Papiro, Presbiter Cardinalis, a beato Eugenio Papa, cum Domino Christiano,[1] Lysmorensi Episcopo, tocius Hibernie Legato, in Hiberniam venit.

A.D. 1151. Bective. Boyle.

MCLI.—Fundati sunt Abbatie de Beatitudine,[2] de Buellio,[3] de Magio[4] et de Valle Salutis.[5]

A.D. 1151.

MCLI.—Christianus, Episcopus Lysmorensis, tocius Hibernie Legatus, in Mellifonte consilium celeberrimum celebravit, quo Consilio interfuerunt Episcopi, Abbates, Reges, duces et majores natu Hibernie, in quo, auctoritate Apostolica et consilio Cardinalium, consensuque Episcoporum, Abbatum et aliorum ibidem consistencium, quatuor Archiepiscopatus in Hibernia constituit, quatuorque pallia quatuor ecclesiis eorum Archiepiscopatuum distribuit, videlicet, Armachane, Dublin, Caslensi, et Tuamensi, in quibus presidebant ad tunc Gelasius,[1] Gregorius, Donatus, et Edanus. Johannes vero Cardinalis, peracta obedientia, benedicens populo et clero, ad sua reversus est.

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[1] *See* p. 262.

[2] *See* p. 232.

[3] *See* p. 237.

[4] *See* p. 235.

[5] *See* p. 230.

A.D. 1151. Eodem anno, obiit Matildis, Regina Anglie.

Eodem anno fundata est Abbatia de Benedictione Dei.[2]

A.D. 1153. Eugenius. MCLIII.—Eugenius Papa, vir summe sanctitatis et monastice discipline verus amator, ad Christum feliciter migravit.

Eodem anno, fundata est Abbatia de Viridi Ligno.[3]

St. Bernard. Eodem anno, dilectus Domini Bernardus Clarevallis primus Abbas, CLX. monasteriorum et amplius pater, obdormivit in Domino. Hic videns suorum finem imminere dierum, quosdam fratres qui in familiari sibi conversacione diucius adheserant, seorsum advocans, alloquebatur talia, dicens: quia non arbitror me magna vobis religionis exempla posse relinquere, tria vobis imitanda commendo, que in stadio quo cucurri me pro possibilitate mea memini observasse: minus sensui meo quam alterius credidi; lesus de ledente vindictam non expetivi; nemini scandalum facere volui, et siquid incidit sedavi ut potui. Ecce quam breviter quamque luculenter in hiis Dei famulus humilitatem, patientiam caritatemque discipulorum mentibus inserere nitebatur; imitanda proponens eis non tam verbo et lingua quam opere et veritate. Obiit autem etatis sue anno circiter lxxx., Rome Ecclesie presidente Anastasio, successore Eugenii Pape tercii, imperante Frederico illustri, in regno Francorum regnante piissimo Rege, Lodovico, filio Lodowici, Regis.

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[1] *See* p. 258.

[2] *See* p. 220.

[3] *See* p. 233.

Eodem anno, David, Rex Scocie, in Christo quievit.

A.D. 1154.
Henry Fitz Empress.

MCLIIII.—Obiit Stephanus, Rex Anglie, xix. anno regni sui, cui successit Henricus, Dux Normannie, qui dicitur Filius Imperatricis, duxitque in uxorem Elionoram, que fuit Regina Francorum, uxor, videlicet, Lodowici Regis, et filia et heres Ducis Acquitanie, de qua genuit quinque filios, videlicet, Willelmum, Henricum, Ricardum, Galfridum, et Johannem.

fol. 8*a*.

Eodem anno, fundata est Abbatia de Kyr[ie]eleyson.[1]

A.D. 1155.

MCLV.—Mortuo Anastasio, Papa, successit Adrianus.

Eodem anno, coronatio Regis Henrici apud London.

A.D. 1157.
Mellifont.

MCLVII.—Ecclesia Mell[ifontis] dedicatur, in cujus dedicatione fuerunt isti venerabiles patres: Christianus,[2] Episcopus Lysmorensis, tocius Hibernie Legatus, qui fuit primus Abbas ejusdem ecclesie, Gelasius[3] Armachanus, Gregorius Dubliniensis, Edanus Tuamensis Archiepiscopi, cum suis suffraganeis xviii., Abbatibus et Prelatis vero tocius Hibernie, necnon et Mauricius, Rex Hibernie, cum populi sui nobilioribus.

Mauricius, Rex Hibernie.

A.D. 1158.

MCLVIII.—Donatus, primus Archiepiscopus Casselensis, in Christo quievit.

A.D. 1161.
Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury.

MCLXI.—Theobaldus, Cantuarie Archiepiscopus, vir omni religione et sanctitate perspicuus, qui Sancto Thome turris extiterat et auriga, cum Cantuariam ecclesiam per annos xxii. strenue et prudenter rexisset, senex jam et plenus dierum, decretam universe carnis viam ingreditur.

Edanus, Archbishop of Tuam.

Eodem anno, Edanus, primus Archiepiscopus Tuamensis, in Christo quievit.

A.D. 1162.
Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin.

MCLXII.—Gregorius, primus Archiepiscopus Dublin, vir per cuncta laudabilis, obdormivit in Domino, cui successit Laurencius, qui fuit Abbas Sancti Kevini de

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[1] *See* p. 236.

[2] *See* p. 263.

[3] *See* p. 264.

Glyndelagh, qui a Gelasio, Primate tocius Hibernie, in ipsa Dubliniensi ecclesia, multis Episcopis presentibus, gracias agente populo, solempniter consecratus est, qui de suis Canonicis duos misit Romam propter usum et consuetudinem Arroacensis Ordinis, per quos desiderium suum auctoritate Summi Pontificis adimpletum est, constitutis Canonicis Regularibus predicti Ordinis, in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis, ipse habitum predictorum Regularium Canonicorum et vivendi normam suscepit, et a carnibus, postquam Canonicus fuit, semper abstinuit.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Eodem anno, Thomas, Cantuarie Archidiaconus et Domini Regis Cancellarius, in Archiepiscopum Cantuarie est electus, et confirmatus in octabis Pentecostes ab Henrico, Wyntonie Episcopo, assistentibus tredecim aliis Episcopis, cum proceribus fere tocius regni Anglie, quibus egregius ille, adhuc puer, Henricus, regis filius et regni heres, preeminebat, qui fuit alumpnus predicti Thome, in cujus presencia et aliorum procerum ab omnibus curie nexibus Anglicane ecclesie redditus fuit absolutus.

A.D. 1164. MCLXIIII.—Thomas, Archiepiscopus Cantuarie, pro defensione Ecclesie Anglicane, exulatur, precepitque Rex omnia Archiepiscopi suorumque confiscari, totamque cognacionem ejus, et omnes qui eum familiaritate vel quovis titulo contingebant, proscriptos adduxit exilio, non infanti vagienti, non decrepito seni, non in puerperio mulieri decumbanti parcebat. Et, quod multum dolendum est, fratres ejus, filii matris sue, episcopi, videlicet, qui pro domo Dei se murum ponere debuerent, non solum in certamine ipsum deseruerunt, exceptis paucis occultis tantum, sed contra ipsum pugnaverunt, discordiam inter Regem et ipsum disseminantes, verba ejus et facta sinistra interpretatione pervertentes; et maxime Rogerus, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Gilbertus, London, et Goselinus, Salisberiensis Episcopi.

Mauricius, Rex et Monarcha Hibernie, occisus est.

MCLXVII.—Rothericus O'Conchur, Princeps Connactie, Rex et Monarcha Hibernie factus est. A.D. 1167. King Roderic O'Connor.

Eodem anno, obiit Matildis, Imperatrix.

Eodem anno, Amaricius, Rex Jerusalem, cepit Babiloniam.

Camb.[1] Expug. Hib. p. 225. Eodem anno, Dermicius, filius Murchardi, Princeps Lageniensium, Ororicii, Regis Midie, in remotis in quadam expedicione existentis, uxorem rapuit, quia et rapi voluit; nam ut preda fieret ipsa procuravit. Rex, vero, Ororicius, magis dedecoris quam dampni dolore percussus, totum in vindictam virus evomuit. Convocans igitur et conflans tam proprias quam vicinarum gentium vires, Connactensium quoque Principem, et tocius Hibernie tunc Monarcham, ad idem animavit et Rothericum. Sed quia dictus Dermicius ab ineunte etate nobilitatis oppressor extiterat, nacta occasione, omnes majores natu in sua gente principem, sinu in arcto jam positum, simul cum fortuna reliquerunt. Videns autem Dermicius se ab optimatibus suis sic esse derelictum, ad Henricum Secundum, Regem Anglie, in partes Galliarum tunc agentem, auxilium obnixe postulaturus, accessit, submittens se et omnia sua, juramento prestito, ejusdem do[mi]nationi, litterasque ab eodem Rege impetravit patentes, inter cetera continentes ut quisquis ei de amplitudinis sue finibus, tanquam homini et fideli suo, restitucionis auxilium impendere voluerit, se suam ad hoc tam graciam noverit quam licenciam optinere. Rediens itaque per majorem Britanniam, Dermicius tandem cum Comite Strigulensi, Ricardo, viro sanguine conspicuo et Clarensium clara de stirpe progenito, Gilberti, Comitis filio, apud Bristoliam colloquium habuit. In quo colloquio pepigerint ut Comes Dermicio restitucionis auxilium impenderet et Dermicius Comiti cum regni successione filiam suam primogenitam in conjugium daret. Abjiciensque inde Meneviam firma sponsione convenit inter ipsum et Robertum filium Stephani ut Dermicius dicto Roberto et Mauricio Giraldi filio, fratri ejusdem Roberti ute-

Dermod Mac Murchad.

fol. 8 *b*.

Camb. Expug. Hib. p. 226.

Henry II.

Id. *ib*. p. 227.

Earl Richard Fitz Gilbert.

Id. *ib*. p. 228.

Robert Fitz Stephen. Maurice Fitz Gerald.

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[1] "Giraldi Cambrensis Expugnatio Hibernica." Rolls Edition. London: 1867.

rino, urbem Weysfordie cum duobus cantredis adjacentibus in feodum daret, et illi eidem restitucionis auxilium prestarent. Procurante hoc David, secundo Menevenensi Episcopo, fratre dictorum Roberti et Mauricii.

A.D. 1168. MCLXVIII.—Donatus, Rex Urgallie, fundator Monasterii Mell[ifontis], in Christo quievit.

Eodem anno, Robertus Filius Stephani, nec promissionis immemor nec fidei contemptor,[1] cum xxx. militibus de proximis et alumpnis suis, inter quos preeminebant, Robertus Barrensis et Meilerus, nepotes ipsius, alter ex fratre, alter vero ex sorore, se preparans, necnon et ex aliis sexaginta loricatis, sagittariis quoque pedestribus quasi trecentis de electa Wallie juventute, circa kal. Maii, in tribus navibus apud Bannuam applicuit. In eodem comitatu Herveius de Monte Mauricii, patruus Ricardi Comitis, advenit ex parte predicti Comitis. In crastino vero, vir probus et strenuus, Mauricius de Prendirgast, Stephanidem sequens, cum xv. militibus et sagittariis plurimis, in duabus navibus applicuit. Post paucos vero dies captam urbem Weysford, cum territorio toto, Stephanide et Mauricio, juxta pristine convencionis debitum, Dermicius assignavit. Herveio quoque de Monte Mauricii duos cantredos inter urbes Weysford et Waterford, mari conterminos, in feodum dedit. Camb. Expug. Hib. p. 230. Herveius de Monte Mauricii.

A.D. 1168. Eodem anno, Mauricius Geraldi Filius, de quo supra, vir quidem probus et prudens, vir fide et strenuitate conspicuus, cum x. militibus et satellitibus triginta, sagittariis quoque pedestribus circa centum, apud Weysford in duabus navibus applicuit, in cujus adventu Dermicius fuit multum exhillaratus et animatus. Id. *ib.* pp. 244–5.

A.D. 1169. Reymund le Gros. MCLXIX.—Comes Ricardus juvenem quemdam de familia sua, Reymundum nomine, cum x. militibus et sagittariis septuaginta, circa kal. Maii in Hiberniam premisit; juvenem, scilicet, validum et robustum militaribus armis instructum, tam Stephanide quam Mauricii ex fratre primevo nepotem, qui et applicuerunt in quadam rupe a Waterford quatuor stadiis distante. Quo audito, Waterfordienses, cum tribus millibus contra eos pugnaturi accesserunt. De quibus quingentos, et eo amplius, Raymundus cum suis occiderunt, captis lxx$^{ta}$ civibus de potiorbus et primis. Id. *ib.* p. 248. Id. *ib.* pp. 249–50.

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[1] *contemptor*] temptator, Ms.

Camb. Expug. Hib. p. 250. Eodem anno, Ricardus Comes, cum ducentis militibus et aliis circiter mille, vigilia Sancti Bartholomei, Apostoli, apud Waterford applicuit. In crastino vero ejusdem Apostoli, dictam urbem ceperunt, ibidemque Comiti Ricardo Eva, filia Dermicii, patre tradente, legitime fuit copulata. A.D. 1169. Id. *ib.* p. 255.

MCLXX.—Passus est egregius Dei athleta Thomas, Cantuarie Archiepiscopus, tocius Anglie Primas et Apostolice Sedis legatus, vite vero ipsius anno liii., exilii autem anno septimo, kal. Januarii feria tercia. A.D. 1170. Id. *ib.* p. 260.

Eodem anno, civitas Dublin per Comitem Ricardum et suos capta est.

fol. 9 *a.* Eodem anno [fun]data est Abbatia de Castro Dei.[1]

Camb. Expug. Hib. p. 263. MCLXXI.—Dermicius, Murchardi filius, plenus dierum apud Ferneys, circa kalendas Maii, rebus humanis exemptus est. A.D. 1171.

Id. *ib.* p. 263. Eodem anno, circa Pentecostem, Hasculphus,[2] olim Dubliniensum Princeps, qui cum pocioribus et preciosioribus que habuerunt, scaphis ascensis, boreales ad insulas in expugnacione urbis Dublin se navigio transtulerat, vindice defervens animo, cum Norwagensibus et insulanis in lx^ta^. navibus, plenis viris armatis, urbem predictam expugnaturus advenit. Ordinatis turmis ad portam orientalem, duce Johanne, agnomine Le Wod, viro bellicoso, muros invadunt. Verum Milo Coganensis, tunc urbis custos, licet impari numero, viriliter ipsis obviare presumpsit; sed hoste urgente in portam regredi compulsus est, donec Ricardus Coganensis, Milonis frater, per posticam australem cum paucis clam egressus, ipsos a tergo acriter exclamando percussit. Cujus inopinati eventus causa statim in fugam sunt conversi. Interfectis itaque fere cunctis, Johanne quoque Vehementi sive le Wod, non absque tutela virili, a Waltero de Rydelysfordia et aliis quibusdam demum expugnato et interempto, Hasculphus vero predictus captus est et ad redemptionem reservatus fuit, sed, ut dicitur, 'mors et vita in manibus lingue,' illi minanti precepto Milonis statim capite preciso paulo ante clementer indultam insolenti verbo vitam amisit. Hasculphus. Id. *ib.* p. 257. Id. *ib.* p. 263. Id. *ib.* pp. 264–65. Milo de Cogan. Richard de Cogan. Hasculphus.

Hiis itaque completis, omnes Principes fere Hibernie collectis undique viribus, cum infinita multitudine, Dublin obsidione cinxerunt, Laurencio, Dubliniensi Archiepiscopo, zelo sue gentis, ut ferebatur, hoc procurante, missisque literis tam predicti Archipresulis quam Rotherici Connactensis, Godedrum, Mannie principem, necnon et alios insulanos, ad portum urbis maritimum in triginta navibus, bellicosis viris plenis, intraverunt et adduxerunt. Camb. Expug. Hib. p. 265.

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[1] *See* p. 234.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. xviii.

Cum itaque duobus jam fere mensibus intra muros urbis Comes et sui conclausi fuissent, hoc ulterius non ferentes, electa juventus ad arma prosiliens in tres turmas quamquam tenues se statim separat. In prima, Reymundus, cum militibus viginti. In secunda, Milo, triginta. In tercia et ultima, Comes et Mauricius, cum quadraginta, preter satellites equestres singulis turmis adjunctos. Egredientes itaque subito, hora quasi post nonam, triginta millium virorum exercitum prima manu viriliter invadunt. Multis igitur interfectis, et cunctis omnino confectis et dispersis, Rotherico vix elapso, ad vesperam vecturis spoliis quoque et armis honorati simul et onerati, cum gaudio in urbem revertunt.

Wexford. Cum hec apud Dublin agerentur, Weysfordenses cum Id. *ib.* pp. 270–73. Kencellensibus[1] circa tria virorum milia Stephanidem, cum Carrig. militibus quinque et sagittariis paucis, in Kareccense castrum municipium immunitissimum, virgis tantum eciam cespite factum, obsiderunt. Quos cum viribus capere non poterant, ipsis se viriliter defendentibus, ad consueta fallacie tela concurrerunt. Adductis duobus Episcopis, Fernensi, videlicet, et Kildarensi, aliisque viris religionem habitu preferentibus, reliquiis appositis, communiter omnes sacramento corporaliter prestito jurantes affirmant Comitem et universos Anglicos Dublinia capta deletos, idque totum Stephanide fecisse ipsius commodi causa quoniam mitis et liberalis eis extiterat, ut eum ad adventum Rotherici Connactensis cum exercitu superveniente salvum cum suis in Cambriam transmitterent. Quorum assercioni tandem Stephanide fidem adhibente, seque et suos eorum fidei committente, statim quibusdam suorum interemptis, alii verberibus alii vero vulneribus graviter afflicti, in carceres et vincula contruduntur. Dublin. Nec mora: fama, pernicibus alis, veram Dublinie confectionem et Comitis adventum divulgante, qui in crastino Wexford. ejusdem confectionis versus Weysfordiam iter arripuit. Proditores, statim urbem totam proprio incendio concremantes ad insulam Begeri in portus ostio sitam, que et Sancta vocatur, cum suis omnibus tam rebus quam captivis navigio transfre- fol. 9 *b.* tarunt, mittentes nuncios Comiti et firmiter asserentes quod si ad illos accedere forte presumeret, precisa sibi suorum

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[1] Hui Ceinselaich, Wexford. *See* "Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland," Part II., Plate LVI. London: 1878.

Camb. Expug. Hib. p. 273.

Earl Richard Fitz Gilbert.

capita statim cuncta remitterent. Quibus auditis versis in dextram loris usque Waterfordiam iter cum suis arripuit, ubi Herveum, patruum suum, ab Anglorum Rege, quo perexerat, jam reversum reperit, Comitis accessum ad eundem Regem in Angliam, tam verbis quam literis persuadentem. Comes itaque venti velique beneficio statim equore transcurso in Claudicestrie partibus Regi occurrit, jam in Hiberniam cum exercitu non modico transfretare parato, ubi post multas et varias altercaciones tandem Hervei interventu regia erga Comitem sic resedit indignacio ut renovato subjectionis vinculo regni caput Dubliniam, scilicet, cum cantredis adjacentibus necnon urbes maritimas et castra Regi cuncta concederet, residuum conquisitionis sue de Rege et heredibus suis ipse et heredes sui tenere recognoscerent.

Id. *ib.* pp. 275–78.

A.D. 1172.

Henry II. at Waterford.

MCLXXII.— Rex animosus Henricus, cum militibus quasi quingentis, satellitibus quoque equestribus, et sagittariis multis, die Sancti Luce, Evangeliste, apud Waterford applicuit anno regni sui decimoseptimo, etatis vero sue quadragesimo, presidente Alexandro III., imperante Frederico, regnante Lodowico, piissimo Rege Francorum. Rege autem apud Waterfordiam paucis diebus morante, ecce Weysfordienses Stephanidem, quasi pretextu obsequii, eo quod Hiberniam, citra ipsius assensum primus expugnaturus, intraverit, vinctum et captivum adducunt. Cui cum Rex aliquamdiu improperasset tandem ipsum in cathenis cum alio quodam firmiter compeditum in turrem Reginaldi custodiendum remisit. Nec mora, Rex Corcagiensis Dermicius McCarty advenit.

Cork. Limerick. Waterford.

Qui statim tam subjeccionis vinculo quam fidelitatis sacramento necnon et obsidibus datis firmiter astrictus annuo constituto regni sui tributo se Anglorum Regi sponte submisit. Abhinc in Cassiliam est profectus, ubi et Duvenaldus Obreyne, Rex Lymericensis, se illi in crastino ad aquam Surensem obviam dedit. Impetrato pacis beneficio constituto similiter regni sui tributo se quoque Regi fidelem exhibuit. Ceterisque Australis Hibernie Principibus sponte submissis prefectisque tam Corcagie quam Lymerico regiis custodibus Rex Waterfordie remeavit, ubi addicto iterum ei Stephanide, Rex, pietate commotus tantique viri laboribus humaniter compassus, ipsumque solite libertati donavit, Weysefordiamque, cum terris adjacentibus, ei sublatam plene restituit.

Hiis ita gestis, relictis apud Waterfordiam custodibus, Rex cum exercitu versus Dubliniam iter arripuit, ibique mora ali-

Roderic O'Conor. William Fitz Aldelm.

quamdiu facta, adveniunt partium Principes hii, vero, Machelan, Offelane, Macchaluey, Othohull, M^c^gyllmoholmok, Ochadechsi, O'Carwell Urieliensis, et Ororicius Midensis, et sub fidelitatis et subjectionis optentu a Rege piissimo pacem obnixe postulantes. Rothericus, vero, Connactensis nunciis regiis Hugoni, scilicet, de Lacy et Willelmo Ha[l]delmi Filio, ad aquam Sinnenensem occurrit. Qui pace similiter impetrata, constituto regni sui tributo, firmissimis se fidelitatis et subjectionis vinculis innodavit. Sic itaque omnes Hibernienses, preter solos Ultonienses, sine bello et sine effusione sanguinis, dominio Regis Anglie in brevi sunt subjecti.

Camb. Expug. Hib. pp. 281–82.

Council at Cashel.

Abbot of Byldewas.

Eodem anno, ex mandato Domini Regis, Christianus,[1] Lysmorensis Episcopus, et Apostolice Sedis Legatus, Laurentius,[2] Dublinie, Donatus, Cassellensis, et Catholicus Tuamensis Archiepiscopi, cum suffraganeis Archiepiscopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus et multis aliis Hibernie ecclesie Prelatis, de utilitate ecclesie et statu ejus in meliorem formam perducendo, apud Cassiliam Consilium celebrarunt. Cui Consilio interfuerunt a Rege missi venerabilis vir Ranulphus,[3] Abbas de Byldewas, Radulphus, Archidiaconus de Landaf, Nicholaus, capellanus, et alii clerici et nuncii Domini Regis. Concilii autem statuta subscripta sunt, ac regie sublimitatis auctoritate firmata. Primo, statutum est quod universi fideles per Hiberniam constituti, repudiato cognatarum et affinium contubernio, legitima contrahant matrimonia.

fol. 10 *a*.

Camb. Expug. Hib. p. 282.

Secundo, quod infantes ante fores ecclesie cathezizentur, et in sacro fonte in ipsis baptismalibus ecclesiis baptizentur.

Tercio, quod universi fideles Christi decimas animalium, frugum, ceterarumque provencionum ecclesie cujus fuerint parochiani persolvant.

Quarto, quod omnes terre ecclesiastice, et earum possessiones, ab omni secularium hominum exaccione penitus sint immunes.

Quinto, quod pro homicidio a laicis perpetrato quoties inde cum inimicis suis componunt clerici, videlicet, eorum cognati nichil inde persolvant, sed sicut in homicidii perpetratione ita in pecunie solucione sint immunes.

Sexto, quod universi fideles in infirmitate positi, confessore suo et vicinis astantibus, cum debita solempnitate testamentum condant bona sua mobilia dummodo uxores et liberos habeant, ere alieno et serviencium mercede deductis, in tres partes dividant, unam liberis, alteram uxori legitime, terciam, propriis exequiis relinquentes, etc. A.D. 1172.

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[1] Bishop of Lismore, A.D. 1150–1175. *See* p. 265.

[2] Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1162–1180–1.

[3] *See* vol. i. pp. xix, xx.

Septimo, quod cum bona confessione decedentibus et Missarum et vigiliarum exhibicione et more sepeliendi obsequium debitum persolvatur.

Armachanus, vero, Primas, ob corporis imbecillitatem et grandevitatem, tunc presens non fuerat, sed postea Dubliniam veniens, regie disposicioni per omnia favorem prebuit.

Camb. Expug. Hib. p. 285. Hiis actis, in quadragesima venerunt in Normannie partes a Summo Pontifice Alexandro tercio transmissi Cardinales duo, Albertus, scilicet, et Theodinus, de morte [Sancti Thome] Martiris, Archiepiscopi Cantuarie, scrutinium facturi, et nisi citius eis Rex occurreret, toti regno ceterisque terris universis Regis ditioni subditis interdicti sentenciam acriter interminantes.

Quibus auditis, relictis demum custodibus apud Dubliniam, videlicet, Hugone de Lacy, cui jam Midiam in feodum donaverat, cum militibus viginti, aliis quoque in aliis locis opportunis, Paschali luce secunda, sole [recens] orto, apud Weysefordiam navem scandens circio flante prospero navigio in portu Menevensi circa meridiem applicuit. Intratusque ecclesiam, audita Missa honoratisque Sanctis, via qua venerat rediens a Cambria in Angliam quoque cum summa festinacione in Normannia transvectus, Romanis Cardinalibus se incontinenti laudabili in principe devocione apud Constanciam presentavit. Ubi et post varias hinc inde altercaciones demum innocentia sua sacramento purgata, penitencia quoque sibi injuncta, quoniam licet per ipsum minime propter ipsum tamen interemptum martyrem non diffitebatur, Legatis cum honore remissis ipse statim ad marchiam cum Francorum Rege, Lodowyco, colloquium habiturus accessit. Ubi reformata est inter Reges concordia super offensa quam Francorum Rex ob martyris mortem contraxerat, puta, quem Anglorum Rex Archipresuli in Angliam redditurо cum aliis magnis et potentibus viris fidejussorem donaverat.

Hugh de Lacy.

Id. ib. pp. 286–89.

MCLXXIII.—Ororicius, Rex Midie, in quodam colloquio in Colle Ororicii, Hugonem de Lacy proditionaliter interfecisset, nisi Mauricius Filius Geraldi et Grifinus, nepos ejusdem Mauricii, ex quadam visione prenuntianti, eidem viriliter succurrissent. Videbat

A.D. 1173. O'Ruarc.

Maurice Fitz-Gerald.

Camb. Expug. Hib. p. 292.

enim in sompniis dictus Grifynus silvestrium porcorum multitudinem in Hugonem et Mauricium simul irruisse, aprumque horribilem et grandem pre aliis venientem, ipsos fere dentibus transverberasse. Qua visione ipse et septem alii milites, de cognacione sua, solliciti, clipeis assumptis, dextrariis admissis, in una parte collis, ex industria tornamentis Gallicis preludia faciebant. Cumque proditor Hugonem securi percutere properans, interpretis qui se fideliter ictui subjecit letali vulnere brachium amputavit. Mauricius vero Hugonem gladio extracto defendente et voce altisona clamante prefatus Grifinus cum aliis superveniens proditorem equum scandere volentem simul cum equo lancea perforavit, ejusque capite preciso, quod postmodum Anglorum Regi in Angliam missum est. Facta etiam strages maxima super Hibernicos. fol. 10 *b*.

A.D. 1174. Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh.

Gilbert, Archbishop of Armagh.

MCLXXIV. — Gelasius,[1] Armachanus Archiepiscopus, Primas Hibernie, vir sacer, senex et plenus dierum in Christo quievit. Hic primus Archiepiscopus dicitur quia primo pallio usus est. Alii vero ante ipsum solo nomine Archiepiscopi et Primates vocabantur, ob reverentiam et honorem Sancti Patricii tanquam Apostoli illius gentis, cujus sedes in tanta ab initio cunctis veneratione habebatur, ut non modo Episcopi et sacerdotes et qui de clero sunt, sed eciam Regum et Principum universitas [subjecta] esset illius Episcopo in omni obedientia, cui succedit in Archiepiscopatu bone memorie Gilbertus.[2]

A.D. 1177.

Camb. Expug. Hib. p. 334.

William Fitz Aldelm.

John de Cursy.

MCLXXVII.— Comes Ricardus circa kal. Julii apud Dubliniam obiit, et in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis,[3] in ipso reverende Crucis prospectu, procurante Laurencio,[4] sedis ejusdem Archipresule, celebratis solempniter exequiis, corpus ejus postmodum est tumulatum. Quo audito, Rex Anglie illico Willelmum Aldelmi filium, cum decem militibus de privata familia sua, in Hiberniam procuratorem transmisit, adjungens ei Johannem de Cursy, cum aliis militibus.

Maurice Fitz Gerald.

Id. ib. p. 336.

Eodem anno, Mauricius Geraldi filius, vir modestus, vir prudens ac strenuus, apud Weisefordiam[5] non sine magno suorum merore, circa kal. Septembris occubuit, alium in Hibernia post se constancia et fide firmiorem non reliquens.

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[1] *See* p. 264.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 141.

[3] Now Christ Church, Dublin.

[4] *See* p. 269.

[5] *Weisefordiam*] Waterfordiam, Ms.

Camb. Expug. Hib. p. 338

John de Cursy.

Eodem anno, Johannes de Cursy, videns cuncta ab Aldelmi filio cupide, dolose et invidiose tractari, alliciens sibi paucos sed probos, strenuos et electos, quasi militibus viginti duobus, et aliis quasi trecentis, Ultoniam armis genti Anglorum hactenus incognitam miles animosus audacter aggreditur. Trium itaque dierum per Midiam et terram Urielensem [1] emenso itinere, quarto die mane Dunensem civitatem circa kal. Februarii hospes et hostis inopinatus intravit; Rege Dunlevo, tam subiti casus eventu, statim in fugam converso.

Ulster.

Id. ib. p. 345.

Johannes, vero, post varia belli diu[tu]rni prelia et graves conflictus in arce tandem victorie plene constitutus Ultoniam undique locis ẏdoneis incastellavit, et non absque labore plurimo et inedia multisque periculis pace firmissima stabilivit.

Id. ib. pp. 346–7.

A.D. 1177. Cardinal Vivian.

Eodem anno, Vivianus, presbyter Cardinalis tituli Sancti Stephani in Monte Celio, Apostolice Sedis Legatus, ab Alexandro Papa directus, legationis vice per Hiberniam fungens, convocata Dublinie Episcoporum Synodo, jus Anglorum Regis in Hiberniam, et Summi Pontificis confirmacionem viva voce publice protestatur, tam clero quam populo sub anathematis interminacione districte precipiens et injungens ne ab ejus aliquatenus fidelitate ausu temerario resilire presumant.

Synod at Dublin.

William Fitz Aldelm.

Eodem anno, revocato interim [2] in Anglia Aldelmi filio, qui nichil egregium in Hibernia gessit preter hoc solum quod baculum virtuosissimum, quem baculum Jhesu vocant, ab Armachia Dubliniam transferri procuravit, Rex Henricus Hugonem de Lacy generalem Hibernie procuratorem constituit.

Staff of Jesus.

Hugh de Lacy.

Id. ib. pp. 352–356.

Castles erected by De Lacy.

Qui Hugo de Lacy, puta vir probitate pollens et prudencia, tam Lageniam quam Midiam castellis egregie communivit. Interque super nobile Barrue flumen a latere Ossorie trans Odronam in loco natura munito Lechlinie castrum erexit; alterum vero Meilero [3] in provincia de Lexe [4] apud Thathinehoe, et multa alia castra construxit in Lagenia. Item, in Midia vero castellum de Clunaret, castellum de Kylar, castellum Ade de Feypon [5] apud Scrine,

Meiler Fitz Henry.

Adam de Feypon.

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[1] Oirghialla, Oriel or Uriel.

[2] *Interim*] iterum, Ms.

[3] *See* vol. i., p. 30.

[4] Now Queen's County.

[5] *See* vol. i., p. xxv.

Gilbert de Nungent.

castellum Gilberti de Nungent[1] .apud Deluyne, et alia multa, que singula per ordinem enumerare longum esset.

Thomas de Feypon. Avenlif. Boyne.

Hic Adam de Feÿpon ad instanciam Domini Thome, fratris sui, grangiam de Scrine, cum omnibus ecclesiasticis beneficiis tocius terre sue, ab aqua de Auenlif usque ad aquam de Boÿne, Abbati et Conventui Sancte Marie, juxta Dublin, in puram et perpetuam contulit elemosinam.[2] Memorandum eciam quod ante predictum Dominum Thomam de Feypon rec[3] . . . .

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A.D. 1192. Richard I.

fol. 11 *a*.

et cum predicto duce, cum XX. M. marcarum, pro obligacione quam fecerat eis pro Henrico, Duce Saxonie. Fuit autem in carcere Imperatoris anno uno mensibus vi. et iii. diebus, pro cujus redempcione calices tocius Anglie fere fuerunt venditi.

Down.

Eodem anno, fundata est Abbacia de Jugo Dei.[4]

A.D. 1194. Relics of St. Malachy. Mellifont.

MCXCIV. — Reliquie Sancti Malachie, Episcopi, de Claravalle in Hiberniam sunt adducte, et in Monasterio Mellifontis, et ceteris Monasteriis Ordinis Cisterciensis, cum magno honore sunt recepte.

A.D. 1195. Hugh de Lacy. Bective Abbey.

MCXCV.—Matheus, Archiepiscopus Casselliensis,[5] Hibernie Legatus, et Johannes,[6] Archiepiscopus Dublinie, corpus Hugonis de Lacy ab Hibernicis reportaverunt et in Monasterio de Beatitudine[7] solempniter sepelierunt.

A.D. 1199. Richard I. Bertram de Gurdonne.

MCXCIX.—Obiit Ricardus, Rex Anglie, cui successit Johannes, frater ejus, qui Arthurum legitimum heredem, interfecit. Sic autem obiit: cum autem Rex obsideret castellum de Chaluz[8] a quodam existente in castello, Bertramo de Gurdonne nomine, sagitta letaliter vulneratus est. Cum vero de vita desperasset dimisit

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. xxviii.

[2] *See* p. 21; also vol. i., pp. 92, 96.

[3] Some leaves of the Ms. cut away here.

[4] *See* p. 233.

[5] *See* vol. i., p. xxvii.

[6] *See* vol. i., p. 113.

[7] *See* p. 232.

[8] *Chaluz*] Galliz, Ms.

A.D. 1199

fratri suo regnum Anglie et omnes alias terras suas custodiendas. Et omnia jocalia sua et quartam partem thesauri sui dedit Octoni, nepoti suo, aliam vero quartam partem thesauri sui precepit servientibus suis et pauperibus erogari. Comprehenso autem dicto Bertramo, et coram Rege adducto, interrogavit eum Rex. "Quid tibi male feci, quod me occidisti?" Cui ille, quasi intrepidus, respondit: "Tu interemisti patrem meum, "et duos fratres meos, manu propria, et eciam nunc me "interimere voluisti. Sume, igitur, de me vindictam qualemcumque volueris, quia non est mihi cura dummodo tu "interficiaris, qui tot mala mundo intulisti."[1] Tunc rex condonavit eidem mortem suam, precipiens eum dimitti liberum et dari ei centum solidi sterlingorum. Sed, mortuo Rege, quidam de ministris Regis dictum Bertramum excoriatum suspendit. Obiit autem Rex viii. idus Aprilis, quarta feria ante Dominicam in Ramis Palmarum, undecimo die postquam vulneratus est, et sepultus ad Fontem Ebraudi,[2] ad pedes patris sui, de cujus morte quidam versificator ait:

Houedene, vol. iv. p. 83.

Id. ib. p. 84.

Istius in morte perimit formica[3] leonem.
Proh dolor! in tanto funere mundus obiit.

John, King of England.

Defuncto Ricardo Rege, Johannes, frater ejus, per Archiepiscopum Rotomagensem in ecclesia Rotomagensi, vii. kal. Maii post mortem predicti Regis, accinctus est gladio ducatus Normannie. Qui Archiepiscopus posuit in capite ejus Ducis circulum, rosas aureas habentem in summitate per circuitum, sed et vi. kal. Junii, presentibus omnibus magnatibus Anglie, per Hubertum Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum, in ecclesia Sancti Petri Westmonasterii, die Ascensionis Domini, unctus est in Regem Anglie et coronatus.

Eodem anno, Innocentius Papa III. et Romani Octonem Regem Alemannie elegerunt sibi in Imperatorem. Qui Octo fuit frater Ducis Saxonie, sed ad

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[1] "Chronica Magistri Rogeri de "Houedene." Rolls edition, London: 1871.

[2] *Ebraudi*] Eubraudi, Ms.—Fontevraud.

[3] *formica*] fortuna, Ms.

A.D. 1199. instanciam Domini Ricardi, Regis Anglie, cujus nepos extiterat, eligebatur in Regem Almannie.

Eodem anno, fundata est Abbacia de Counner.[1]

A.D. 1200. MCC.—Catholicus,[2] Rex Connactie, fundator Monasterii de Colle Victorie,[3] ejicitur de Connactia.

Tintern. Eodem anno, fundata est Abbatia de Voto.[4]

Eodem anno, fundata est Abbacia de Flumine Dei.[5]

A.D. 1201. MCCI.—Thomas,[6] Archiepiscopus Armachanus, et Hibernie Primas, vir nobilis et honestus obiit, atque in Mellifonte cum digno honore sepultus; cui successit Eugenius.[7]

A.D. 1202. MCCII.—Restitucio Catholici Croibh-dearg,[8] Regis Connactie, in regno suo.

De Lacy. De Cursy. Inter Hugonem de Lacy et Johannem de Cursy̆ apud Doune bellum est commissum, in quo bello ex utraque parte plures corruerunt. Johannes, vero, de Cursy̆, cum aliis de suis capitur, et Hugo de Lacy̆ in tota Ultonia dominatur.

A.D. 1205. MCCV.—Fundata est Abbacia de Wetheney̆a.[9]

Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin. Eodem anno, obiit pie memorie Leonardus,[10] Abbas Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dubliniam.

A.D. 1206. Archbishop of Cashel. Monastery of Holy Cross. MCCVI.—Matheus,[11] Archiepiscopus Cassellensis, totius fol. 11 *b*. Hibernie Legatus, vir pre ceteris Hiberniensibus sapientissimus ac religiosissimus, post multarum ecclesiarum fundacionem, post victoriam de antiquo hoste in multis miraculis habitam, in Monasterio de Sancta

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[1] *See* p. 233.

[2] Cathal O'Conor, surnamed *Croibh Dearg*, or "the red-"handed." A letter addressed by him to Henry III. is reproduced on Plate lxxi. of Part II. of "Fac-"similes of National Manuscripts "of Ireland." London: Longmans, 1878.

[3] *See* p. 237.

[4] *See* p. 231.

[5] *See* p. 232.

[6] *See* vol. i., p. 142.

[7] *See* vol. i., p. 40.

[8] *Croibh-dearg*] Chorobdir, Ms.

[9] *See* p. 235.

[10] *See* vol. i., p. xxxv.

[11] *See* vol. i., p. xxvii.

A.D. 1206.

Cruce,[1] spontanea voluntate, universa pompa seculi spreta, felicissime quievit.

Eodem anno, Adam,[2] nonus Abbas Domus predicte, [obiit].

A.D. 1210. King John in Ireland.

MCCX.—Johannes, Rex Anglie, cum multa classe et ingenti exercitu, venit in Hiberniam, filiosque Hugonis de Lacy de Hibernia ejecit, captisque obsidibus plurimis, tam Anglorum quam Hibernicorum, maleficibus multis in patibulis suspensis, stabilitaque terra, in Angliam revertitur.

A.D. 1211. Richard de Tute. Monastery of Granard.

MCCXI.—Ricardus de Tute apud Alone,[3] turre cadente compressus, et comminutus occubuit. Iste Ricardus fuit fundator Monasterii de Granardo.[4]

MCCXIII [sic].—Fundata est Abbatia de Granardo.[5]

A.D. 1212. Archbishop of Dublin.

MCCXII.—Obiit Johannes,[6] Archiepiscopus Dublinie, senex et plenus dierum, ac Dublinie in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis est sepultus. Cui successit Henricus,[7] qui postea fuit Justiciarius in Hibernia, et construxit Castrum Domini Regis, Dublin.

A.D. 1215.

MCCXV.—Generale Consilium[8] ab Innocentio Papa tercio, Rome celebratur, in quo ordinatum est ut Cistercienses et alii privilegiati de terris postmodum adquirendis decimas persolvant.

Eodem anno, Ordo Fratrum Minorum confirmatur.

Eodem anno, guerra inter Johannem, Regem Anglie, et Barones ejus.

A.D. 1216. Innocent III.

MCCXVI.—Innocentius Papa Tercius, emulator justicie et religionis amator, obiit.

Eodem anno, Ordo Predicatorum confirmatur. Successit autem Innocencio Honorius Papa tercius.

Henry III.

Eodem anno, obiit Johannes, Rex Anglie, cui successit Henricus, filius ejus, et coronatur Glovernie cum esset de etate ix. annorum.

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[1] *See* p. 236.

[2] *See* vol. i., pp. xxxvi, 378, 380.

[3] Athlone.

[4], [5] *See* p. 232.

[6] *See* vol. i., p. 113.

[7] *See* vol. i., p. xxvii.

[8] In margin: "Nota hic de Con-"cilio Generali."

Arch-bishop of Armagh.

Eodem anno, Eugenius,[1] Archiepiscopus Armachanus, tocius Hibernie Primas, vir magne honestatis, et vite laudabilis, Rome universe carnis debitum solvit.

A.D. 1217.
Bishop of Leighlin.
Donn-brothy.

MCCXVII.—Harlewinus,[2] Episcopus Lechlinensis, qui magnam partem ecclesie Monasterii de Donnbrothy construxerat, in Christo quievit, et in eadem ecclesia honorifice est sepultus.

Arch-bishop of Dublin, Legate.

Eodem anno, Henricus,[3] Archiepiscopus Dublin, vir sapiens et discretus, Legatus Hibernie, ab Honorio Papa constituitur, qui eodem anno apud Dublin Generale Consilium celebravit, in quo multa utilia de statu Hibernicane ecclesie ordinavit.

Eodem anno, strages magna Baronum Anglie apud Lincollniam.

A.D. 1219.

MCCXIX.—Nonas Septembris, intempeste noctis silencio, miraculose capta est civitas Damieta a Christianis, ita quod in capcione ipsius nec unus de Christianis occubuit.

William Mareschal.
Tintern.

Eodem anno, obiit Willelmus Marescallus,[4] senior, fundator Monasterii De Voto in Hibernia.

A.D. 1220.

MCCXX.—Corpus Sancti Thome, Cantuarie Archiepiscopi, et Martiris, cum magna gloria et veneracione precipua, est translatum, in cujus translatione venerabiles patres, Remensis et Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, cum multis aliis Episcopis, Abbas quoque Cisterciensis, cum multis aliis Abbatibus ordinis sui, et aliorum ordinum, Prelati et rectores diversarum ecclesiarum, presentes extiterant, presente eciam Henrico, Rege Anglie, et tocius regni Comitibus et magnatibus.

Arch-bishop of Armagh.

Eodem anno, Lucas de Netervill,[5] Archidiaconus Armachanus, mandato Domini Pape simul et assensu Regis Anglie, a Domino Stephano, Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, in Armachanum Archiepiscopum consecratur, pallio sibi a Domino Papa cum Primatis honore transmisso die festo exaltacionis Sancte Crucis, prospero navigio in Hiberniam apud Insulam Sancti Patricii applicuit.

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 40.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 30.

[3] *See* p. 379.

[4] *See* p. 141.

[5] *See* vol. i., p. xxvii.

A.D. 1221.

MCCXXI.—Obiit Beatus Dominicus, et primus Conventus Predicatorum venit in Angliam.

Eodem anno, civitas Damieta redditur Saracenis et Crux Sancta Christianis.

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Eodem anno, Bernardus, Supprior Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dubliniam, vir honeste vite et probate conversationis[1]

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fol. 12 *a*.

A.D. 1308. Piers de Bermingham.

[MCCCVIII.] . . . . Petrus de Brymingham[2] in vigilia Pasche, et sepultus cum Minoribus apud Kyldare.

Geoffroi de Joinville.

Dominus Galfridus de Genevill[3] factus est Frater Predicator apud Trÿm.

Piers de Gaveston.

Eodem anno, Dominus Petrus de Gavvaston reedificavit Novum Castrum de Mackenegane et Castrum Kevÿini, et amputavit et mundavit passum inter Castrum Kevyn et Glÿndelagh, invitis Hibernicis, et abiit ad Glÿndelagh et optulit in ecclesia Sancti Kevÿini.[4]

Eodem anno, Mauricius de Cant[et]on interfectus est a Rupensibus, et Dominus David de Cant[et]on suspensus est Dublin.

Eodem anno, Dominus Johannes Bonneuÿll per Dominum Arnaldum le Poer interfectus est.[5]

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fol. 12 *b*.

A.D. 1315. Haymund le Gras.

[MCCCXV.] . . . . [interfectus est] Haymundus le Gras. Rediensque [Brus] versus Ultoniam castrum Leÿe concremavit.

Et veniens ad castrum de Cnokfergus,[6] ibi remansit per residuum illius anni.

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[1] After fol. 11, three-fourths of a leaf are cut away.

[2] For poem on Sir Piers de Birmingham, *see* Plate iv., Part iii. of "Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland." London: Longmans, 1879.

[3] *See* vol. i., p. 275.

[4], [5] These transactions are assigned to A.D. 1309 in the Annals in Laud Ms. *See* p. 338.

[6] Carrickfergus.

Thomas de Maundevyll.

In vigilia Pasche proximo sequente, militem egregium et fidelem Dominum Thomam de Maundevyll, et Johannem, fratrem ejus, interfecit.

A.D. 1316. Robert le Bruys. Edward le Brus.

MCCCXVI.—Dominus Robertus le Bruys, Rex Scocie, Edwardus le Brus, et Comes de Merey, cum aliis magnatibus Scocie venerunt ab Ultonia per partes Midie depredantes et captivantes ubique, venientesque ad Castrum Knoch,[1] Baronem ejusdem ceperunt in castro suo, pernoctantes in eadem baronia per duas noctes. Comes vero Ultonie predictus existens ad tunc in manerio suo[2]

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fol. 13 *a*.

. . . Edmundo de Mortuomari, Comiti Marchie.

A.D. 1361. Anno millesimo CCCLXI. pestilencia ma[gna] . . .

A.D. 1362. [Anno] millesimo CCCLXII. obiit Dominus Johannes de Sancto Paulo[3] quinto Idus . . . Archiepiscopus Dublin, cui successit Magister Thomas Mynott,[4] prebendarius de Molaghidryd[5] . . .

Archbishop of Dublin.

A.D. 1369. William de Wyndesore.

[MCCCLXIX.] Dominus Willelmus de Wẏndesore, miles strenuus in armis et animosus sed . . . . est, nimis cupidus, venit in Hibern[iam] tenens locum Domini Regis.

A.D. 1370. Pestilencia maxima in Hibernia, in qua multi nobiles et cives et maxime . . . juvenes et parvuli quasi infiniti decesserunt.

Earl of Desmond.

Eodem anno, Geraldus Filius [Mauricii], Comes Desmonie, Dominus Johannes filius Nicholai, et Dominus Thomas filius Johannis, et alii . . . . nobiles juxta Monasterium de Magio,[6] per Obreen et Macconmar de Thotomonia, vi. idus Julii . . . . capti sunt, pluresque alii interfecti.

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[1] Castleknock, county of Dublin.

[2] Fol. 12 *b* of Ms. ends here, and after it is a chasm followed by present fol. 13 *a*, portions at side of which have been lacerated, as indicated thus . . . .

[3] John de St. Paul, appointed Archbishop of Dublin, 1349, died on the 9th of September, 1362.

[4] *See* vol. i., p. 338.

[5] Malahidert, in county of Dublin.

[6] *See* p. 235.

Willelmus de Wyndesore, de quo prius, Gubernator et Custos Hibernie, venit in Hiberniam.

James de la Hyde.

Eodem . . . anno, Dominus Jacobus de la Hyde, miles egregius, missus per Comitem Marchie ad Ultoniam regendam, per Mcgynowes,[1] quod multum dolendum est, nequiter fuit interfectus.

Milo Sweteman. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Eodem anno, Magister Milo Swetmane,[2] immediatus successor Magistri Ricardi Filii Radulfi,[3] Archiepiscopi Ardmachani, visitans diocesim Midie, jure metropolitano, Abbati et Conventui Domus Sancte Marie, juxta Dubliniam, ad instar predecessorum suorum, omnes ecclesias et ecclesiastica beneficia que habent in predicta diocesi generose confirmavit.

Eodem anno, castra de Wykynloeu[4] et de Novo Castro de Mckyngan[5] per Obryne[6] fuerunt capta, et postea per ministros Domini Regis recuperata.

A.D. 1375. Archbishop of Dublin.

MCCC[LXXV.] — Dominus Thomas Mynot, Archiepiscopus Dublinie, apud London diem clausit extremum.

Eodem anno, castrum Domini Comitis Marchie, quod vocatur le Grencastell,[7] per Mcgynowes[1] destructum est.

Robert Wykeford.

Eodem anno, Magister Robertus Wykeford successit predicto Domino Thome Mynot in Archiepiscopatu Dublinie.

A.D. 1376 Earl of Ormonde.

MCCC[LXXVI.][8]—Dominus Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, factus est Justiciarius Hibernie, Willelmo de Wyndesore, Gubernatore ejusdem in Angliam revocato.

Eodem anno, obiit egregius et illustris vir, Edwardus, primogenitus Regis Anglie, Princeps Wallie et Dux Cornubie.

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[1] Mac Enghusa, or Magennis.

[2] Milo Sweetman, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1360–1—1380.

[3] Richard Fitz Ralph, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1347–1360.

[4] Wicklow.

[5] Newcastle, in county of Wicklow.

[6] O'Byrne.

[7] In county of Down.

[8] Ms. cut away.

Newcastle.

Eodem anno, destructum est Novum Castrum de Mcgýngane, custodum quibusdam captis, quibusdam interfectis.

Edward III.

Richard II.

Illustris vir et fortunatus, Edwardus tercius, Rex Anglie et Francie, xxi. die mensis Junii Londonie obiit, cui successit in regno Ricardus, nepos ipsius, filius videlicet, Edwardi, Principis Wallie, et Ducis Cornubie, qui Ricardus fuit coronatus solempniter Londonie die translacionis Sancti Thome, Martiris, cum esset etatis xi. annorum.

Stephen Vale.

Magister Stephanus Vale,[1] Episcopus Midie, die Sancti Martini, Episcopi, Oxonie diem clausit extremum. Iste Stephanus fuit successor Domini Nicholai, Episcopi, qui Nicholaus quondam fuit Abbas Monasterii Sancti Thome, Martiris, juxta Dubliniam, cui Stephano successit frater Willelmus Andrew, de Ordine Predicatorum, natus de Anglia.

Edmund de Mortimer.

[MCCCLXXX.]—Dominus Edmundus de Mortuomari, Comes Marchie et Ultonie, et Dominus Midie, tenens locum Domini Regis in Hibernia, tercio die septimane Pentecost[es], videlicet, idus Ma[ii], intravit Hiberniam, et applicuit apud Houth.

Milo Sweteman.

Eodem anno, bone memorie Magister M[ilo] Sweteman, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, in crastino Sancti Laurentii, Martiris, apud manerium su[um de] Dromeskyn,[2] in Christo quievit Hic Milo primitus fuit Thesaurarius ecclesie Cathedralis in Kylk[ennia] et electus in Episcopum ad eandem ecclesiam, sed quia satis tempestive ad Curiam Romanam [non accessit, alius fuit] promotus ad episcopatum predictum, sed fol. 13 *b.* ecclesia Armachana post decessum Richardi Filii Radulfi bone memorie tunc vacante, de quo supra fit mencio, Dominus Papa Archiepiscopatum Ardmachanum eidem Miloni gratiose contulit.

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[1] Bishop of Meath, A.D. 1369–1379.

[2] In county of Louth.

A.D. 1381.
Insurrection in England.

[MCCCLXXXI.] . . . .[1] quadam sedicione inter magnates Anglie et quosdam . . . Londonienses . . . et quosdam alios invito Rege; Domino Johanne de Gaunt, Duce Lancastrie . . . . . et a pluribus . . . fugatis, tumultibus aliis diversis locis perturbatis, quibusdam vero interfectis; xviii. kal. Julii reverendum virum Magistrum Symonem Sudbury [Archiepisco]pum Cantuariensem, Cancellarium Domini Regis adtunc existentem, Robertum Haloes, Priorem [Hospi]talis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem, in Anglia, militem egregium, Thesaurarium Domini Regis eciam adtunc existentem, sine judicio nequiter decollaverunt et multos alios nobiles eciam interfecerunt; pro qua infra breve tempus predicti sediciosi factum suum non immerito vehementer luxerunt, Domino agente et Domino Henrico[2] le Spenser, Episcopo Norwycensi, viriliter se habente.[3]

Edmund de Mortimer.

Eodem anno, Dominus Edmundus de Mortuomari, Comes Marchie et Ultonie, et Dominus Midie, et tenens locum Domini Regis in Hibernia, post multos labores quos pertulit in Hibernia a tempore quo eandem intravit, et guerris pro majori parte inde sedatis, die Sancti Johannis, Evangeliste, non sine magno merore omnium pacem Hibernie diligenc[ium], apud civitatem Corkagiam diem clausit extremum, sepultusque est in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis ejusdem civitatis, relinquens post eum duos filios et duas filias, quorum filiorum senior, videlicet, Rogerus,[4] locum Domini Regis per aliquod tempus in Hibernia tenuit. Filiarum autem senior maritata fuit Domino Henrico, filio Domini Henrici Percy, Comitis Norfolke.

December 27.
Cork.

A.D. 1382.
Earl of Ormonde.

[MCCCL]XXXII.—Dominus Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ermonie, miles strenuus et egregius in armis, quem nunquam hostis vicit, die Sancti Luce, Evangeliste, in castro suo de Cnoktoffre,[5] multis dolentibus, obiit,

October 18.

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[1] Portions of Ms. much damaged.

[2] *Henrico*] Thoma, Ms.

[3] *See* "Chronica Monasterii S. Albani," vol. i., p. 457. Rolls series, London: 1863; "Annales Monastici," iii., pp. 416, 480. Rolls series, London: 1866.

[4] *See* vol. i., p. 261.

[5] Knocktopher, in the county of Kilkenny.

Earl of Ormonde. sepultusque est in ecclesia . . . de Balýgaveran . . . relinquens post se quemdam filium, Jacobum le Botiller nomine, qui Jacobus, post multos egregios labores, pro defensione legii populi Hibernie, veniens de terra Oconghýr,[1] infirmitate corripitur, qua et mortuus est September 7. A.D. 1405. vigilia Nativitatis Beate Marie, anno Domini MCCCCV., sepultusque est in ecclesia de Balýgaveran,[2] quam sui antecessores fundaverant, cujus anima requiescat in pace. Amen. Cui successit filius ejus, Jacobus nomine, juvenis etate.

Explicit cronica . . .[3] scripta per manus Thome Case,[4] clerici ecclesie Sancte Warburge, Virginis, . .[5] die Sabbati proximo ante festum Sancti Aldelmi, Episcopi, May 25. A.D. 1427. anno Domini millesimo CCCCXXVII.

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[1] O'Conor of Offaly, now part of the King's County.

[2] Gowran, co. Kilkenny.

[3], [5] Ms. obliterated.

[4] *See* pages cxi.–cxiii.

## I. 2. — ANNALES MONASTERII BEATE MARIE VIRGINIS DUBLIN.[1] — EXCERPTS BY SIR JAMES WARE.

Bede, iv. 26.

Hen. Hunten. Hist. p. 106.

Symeonis Monachi Opera, i. p. 31.

Cuthbert. Lindisfarne.

[A.D.] 684. Egfridus, Rex Northumbrorum, misso exercitu, Hiberniam vastavit misere, gentem innoxiam semper antea nacioni Anglorum amantissimam, prohibente eum reverendissimo patre, Cuthberto, Episcopo Lindisfarnensi, de Hibernia nato in oppido qui dicitur Kilmacodrick,[2] cui idem Rex episcopatum predictum contulerat. Sequenti vero anno, prohibentibus amicis et maxime bone memorie Cuthberto, commisit bellum contra Pictos, Britanniam inhabitantes, occisus est; ex quo tempore spes cepit et virtus Anglorum defluere. Cuthbertus ordinatus est Eboraci sub presencia prefati Regis Egfridi, convenientibus ad consecrationem ejus septem Episcopis in quibus bone memorie Theodorus, Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, primatum tenebat.

Bishop of Dublin.

1095. Dungus qui et Donatus, Episcopus Dublin, in Christo quievit.

Armagh.

1180. Bone memorie Gilbertus,[3] Primas Armachanus, in Christo quievit.

De Choro Benedicti. Jerpoint.

Fundate sunt Abbatie de Choro Benedicti[4] et Jeripont.[5]

Archbishops of Dublin.

Eodem anno, Laurentius,[6] Archiepiscopus Dublin, vir sanctissimus, cujus miracula quotidie scribuntur, 18 kal. Decembris, apud Normanniam, in ecclesia Sancte Marie Augensi, feliciter obdormivit in Domino. Hic Sanctus, volens cultum Divinum augmentare, Canonicos Regulares in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis Dublinie constituit, ubi antea fuerant Canonici seculares. Cui successit Joannes agnomine Comyn,[7] vir Anglicus natione.

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[1] Additional Ms. 4787, ff. 30–34, British Museum, London; Ms. F. 1, 18, Trinity College, Dublin.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 173.

[3] *See* vol. i., p. 141.

[4] *See* p. 234.

[5] *See* p. 231.

[6] *See* p. 274.

[7] *See* vol. i., p. 113.

De Lacy.

1186. Hugo de Lacy apud Dorewath fuit occisus.

Christian, Bishop of Lismore. Kyrieeleyson.

Eodem anno, Christianus,[1] Lismorensis Episcopus, quondam Hibernie Legatus, emulator virtutum quas viderat et audierat a sancto patre suo, Bernardo, Summoque Pontifice, viro venerabili, Eugenio,[2] cum quo fuit in probatorio apud Claramvallem, qui et eum Legatum in Hibernia constituit, post peractam obedientiam in Monasterio de Kyrie[e]leyson [3] eliciter migravit ad Christum.

Ines.

1187. Kal. Junii, fundata est Abbatia de Ines.[4]

De Rosea Valle.

1189. Fundata est Abbatia de Rosea Valle.[5]

De Colle Victorie.

1190. Fundata est Abbatia de Colle Victorie.[6]

Friars Preachers.

1224. Predicatores intraverunt Hiberniam.

St. Mary's, Dublin.

Eodem anno, Robertus,[7] Ardachadensis Episcopus, undecimus Abbas Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dubliniam, vir sancte conversationis, 5 kal. Junii in Christo quievit.

De Albo Tractu.

Eodem anno, fundata est Abbatia de Albo Tractu.[8]

Bishop of Meath.

Eodem anno, Simon,[9] Midensis Episcopus, vir mansuetus et bonus, in Christo quievit.

Bishop of Achonry.

1226. Carus,[10] Achadensis Episcopus, antea Abbas Mellifontis,[11] 17 kal. Februarii ibidem in pace quievit, et sepultus.

Bishop of Meath.

Eodem anno, Deodatus, Midensis Episcopus, tantum electus, obiit.

Archbishop of Armagh.

1227. Lucas,[12] Armachanus Archiepiscopus, vir vite venerabilis, 15 kal. Maii obiit, et in ecclesia Mellifontis, ubi ipse elegit, cum devotione precipua est sepultus.

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[1] *See* pp. 262, 265.

[2] Eugenius III., Pope, A.D. 1145–1153.

[3] *See* p. 236.

[4] *See* p. 233.

[5] *See* p. 230.

[6] *See* p. 237.

[7] *See* vol. i., p. xxxvi.

[8] *See* p. 235.

[9] *See* vol. i., p. 157.

[10] Carus O'Tarpa, Bishop of Achonry, A.D. 1219–1226.

[11] *See* p. 219.

[12] *See* vol. i., p. 151.

Bishop of Meath.

1231. Richardus de la Cornere[1] in ecclesia Sancti Petri de Ponte,[2] in Episcopatu Midensi, solemniter consecratur.

Archbishop of Tuam.

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

1238. Obiit pie memorie Dominus Felix,[3] Tuamensis Archiepiscopus, qui cooperiri fecit ecclesiam cum campanili Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dubliniam plumbo, et sepultus est honorifice in eadem ecclesia in presbiterio ad gradum altaris in sinistra parte.

Eodem anno, fundata est ecclesia de Sancto Salvatore,[4] kalendis Maii.

Walter de Lacy.

1241. Walterus de Lacy, Dominus Midie, mortuus est in Anglia, relinquens post se filias heredes.

Archbishop of Armagh.

1241. Albertus,[5] Archiepiscopus Armachanus, venit in Hiberniam.

Hugh de Lacy.

1242. Obiit Hugo de Lacy, Comes Ultonie.

Earthquake.

1247. Generalis terre motus per totum occidentem circa horam nonam.

Archbishop of Dublin.

1255. Obiit pie memorie Lucas, Archiepiscopus Dublin.

Archbishop of Armagh.

1258. Obiit Reynerus,[6] Archiepiscopus Armachanus.

Stephanus de Longa Spata.

1259. Stephanus de Longa Spata venit Justiciarius.

1260. Obiit Stephanus de Longa Spata.

Archbishop of Armagh.

Eodem anno, obiit Abraham,[7] Armachanus Archiepiscopus.

1261. Interfectus est Johannes Filius Thome a McCarty.

William Den.

Richard de Rupella.

1262. Obiit Willelmus Den, Justiciarius, cui successit Ricardus de Rupella.

Archbishop of Armagh.

Eodem anno, Dominus Patricius,[8] Episcopus Rapotensis, in Archiepiscopatum Armachanum [consecratus] est.

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 36.

[2] Drogheda.

[3] *See* vol. i., p. 147.

[4] In margin, "The Black Friers in Dublin."

[5] Albert, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1240–1247.

[6] Reiner, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1247–1256.

[7] Abraham, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1257–1260.

[8] *See* vol. i., p. 277.

Theobald le Botiller.

1264. Mauricius Filius Geraldi et Mauricius Filius Mauricii ceperunt Dominum Richardum de Rupella, Justiciarium Hibernie, Johannem de Cogane, et Theobaldum le Botiller, apud Tristledermot.

David de Barry.

1267. David de Barry fit Justiciarius Hibernie.

Maurice Fitz Gerald.

1268. Mauricius Filius Geraldi, rediens de Anglia, mersus est circa festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, relinquens post se heredem trium annorum et dimidii.

Eodem anno, Robertus de Offord venit Justiciarius Hibernie, et incepit edificare castrum de Roscoman.

Audley, Justiciary.

1270. Venit Dominus Jacobus de Haudely, Justiciarius Hibernie.

Archbishop of Armagh.

Eodem anno, obiit Patricius, Armachanus Archiepiscopus, apud Dondalk, et in domo Predicatorum est sepultus, cui successit Magister Nicholaus McMolisse.[1]

Archbishop of Dublin.

1271. Obiit Fulco,[2] Archiepiscopus Dublinie, apud Finglas, in crastino Sancte Crucis.

Eodem anno, facta est fames et pestilentia in Hibernia, et maxime in Midia.

Walter de Burgo.

Eodem anno, obiit Walterus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie.

Bishop of Meath.

1280. Hugo de Tachmon,[3] Episcopus Midensis, vir pius et vite venerabilis, in Christo quievit.

Dublin.

1283. Dominica post Circumcisionem mirabili modo et inestimalibi combusta est major pars civitatis Dublinie et campanile ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis.

William de Vescy.

1290. Venit Dominus Willelmus de Vescy, Justiciarius Hibernie.

Archbishops of Dublin.

1294. Obiit Dominus Johannes de Samford,[4] Dublinie Archiepiscopus, die Sancti Leodegarii, in Anglia.

1298. Obiit Frater Willelmus de Hothum,[5] de Ordine Predicatorum, Archiepiscopus Dublinie, qui anno Domini 1296 consecratus extitit apud Gand[avum].

Eodem anno, obiit Dominus Thomas Filius Mauricii.

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[1] Nicholas Mac Molissa, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1272–1303.

[2] Appointed A.D. 1256.

[3] *See* vol. i., p. 136.

[4] *See* p. 319.

[5] William de Hothum, Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1297–8.

1299. Consecratio Domini Richardi de Ferings,[1] Archiepiscopi Dublinie. Arch-bishop of Dublin.

1303. Die Sanctorum Gordiani et Epimachi, Magister Nicholaus, Archiepiscopus Armachanus, Hibernie Primas, mundana eloquentia et sapientia valde ornatus, in Christo quievit, qui ecclesiam Armachanam fere triginta et tres annos strenue rexerat. Arch-bishop of Armagh.

Eodem anno, Dominus, Richardus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie, et Dominus Eustacius le Poer, cum magna potentia, Scotiam intraverunt, factis primo ab ipso Comite in Castro Dublinie 33 militibus. Eustace le Poer.

1305. Interfectus est Gilbertus de Sutton, Senescallus Wexford, ab Hibernicis prope villam Haymundi de Grace, quiquidem Haymundus in dicto bello viriliter se habuit et strenue evasit. Gilbert de Sutton. Grace.

1308. Petrus de Gavaston interfecit Dermitium ODymsy,[2] et subjugavit omnes Obrens.[3] Gavaston.

Eodem anno venit in Hiberniam bulla a Clemente Papa de passagio ad Terram Sanctam et indulgentia magna. Clement V.

1310. Consecratio Johannis de Lech, Archiepiscopi Dublinie. Parliamentum apud Kildare. Arch-bishop of Dublin.

1313. Obiit Johannes de Lech, Archiepiscopus Dublinie.

1314. Edwardus le Brus, frater Roberti le Brus, Regis Scotie, intravit Hiberniam, cum exercitu Scotorum, et applicuit in boriali plaga Ultonie, cito post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi. Edward le Brus. Robert le Bruse.

1317. Alexander de Bignor[4] consecratus est in Archiepiscopum Dublinie, 22 mensis Julii. Arch-bishop of Dublin.

1318. Fit idem Alexander, Archiepiscopus Dublinie, Justiciarius Hibernie.

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[1] Richard de Feringes, Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1299-1306.

[2] O'Diomsaigh, O'Dempsy.

[3] O'Byrnes.

[4] *See* vol. i., pp. 21, 262, 314.

Abbots of St. Mary's, Dublin.

Granard.

1319. Obiit Willelmus de Ashbourne,[1] Abbas Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dubliniam, 8 id. Februarii, cui successit Dominus Willelmus Payne,[2] ad tunc Abbas de Granard.

John de Charleton.

Archbishop of Armagh.

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

1337. Johanne de Charleton existente Justiciario Hibernie, Magister David O Hiraghthy,[3] Archiepiscopus Armachanus, qui successerat Magistro Stephano Segrave,[4] vocatus ad Parliamentum Dublin, fecit providentiam in Monasterio Sancte Marie, juxta Dubliniam, et impeditus fuit per Archiepiscopum et clerum Dubliniensis provincie. Predicto David, Archiepiscopo Armachano, successit Magister Richardus Filius Radulphi, Decani Lichfeldensis, clericus luculentus qui natus fuit in villa de Dundalk.

Pestilence.

1361. Pestilentia magna in Hibernia.

Mayor and citizens of Dublin.

Earl of Ormonde.

1434. Maior et cives Dublinie, quarto die mensis Martii, humiliantes se et penitentiam agentes, venerunt ad ecclesiam Sancte Trinitatis, postea ad ecclesiam Sancti Patricii; deinde et ad ecclesiam Monasterii Sancte Marie Virginis, juxta Dubliniam, nudis pedibus, petentes veniam delictorum per eos in dictis ecclesiis commissorum. In primis, suum Maiorem conabantur occidere, ut audivi. Secundo, Comitem Ormonie ceperunt hostiliter, et homicidium perpetrarunt. Tertio, fractis portis, impetuose intrantes Abbatem [Stephanum Lawles [5]] extraxerunt usque ad portam Monasterii, quibusdam portantibus eum per pedes et aliis per scapulas et brachia, pedibus preeuntibus, ad modum funeris.

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. xxxix.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. xli.

[3] Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1334–1346.—*See* vol. i., p. xli.

[4] Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1322–1333.

[5] *See* vol. i., p. xliv.

# II. 1.—ANNALS OF IRELAND.[1]

## FRAGMENT: A.D. 1308–1310 AND 1316–1317.

* * * * * *

fol. 211 *a*. ante illud tempus [Johannes le Decer] construi fecit A.D. 1308.
quemdam pontem ultra Aunlyphiam, juxta Prioratum Le Decer.
Sancti Wlstani, capellam Sancte Marie Fratrum Minorum, Dublinie, capellam Sancte Marie Hospitalis Sancti Johannis, Dublinie, et alia multa bona opera commendanda.

Item, in autumpno transfretavit Dominus Johannes John
Wogan ad partes Anglie, in loco cujus Dominus Wil- Wogan.
lelmus de Burgo[2] factus est Custos Hibernie.

Item, Dominus Rogerus de Mortuomari, cum sua Roger de
consorte, recta herede Midie, intraverunt Hiberniam in Mortimer.
festo Sanctorum Simonis et Jude, et seisinam ceperunt October 28.
de Midia, Domino Galfrido de Geynville[3] cedente Geynville.
eisdem, et intrante Ordinem Fratrum Predicatorum apud Trym.

Item, Dermot O'Dymesy[4] occisus est apud Toly per
servientes Domini Petri de Gavaston, die Jovis ante Gavaston.
festum Sancti Andree.

Item, in crastino Sancti Blasii, scilicet, secundo no- A.D.
narum Februarii, Magister Thomas Cantok,[5] Episcopus 1308–9.
Imelacensis, diem clausit extremum. February. Cantok.

Item, quedam Bulla a Summo Pontifice[6] destinata, Bull.
indulgencias continens inauditas in retroactis tempori- St. Pat-
bus, lecta fuit in ecclesia Sancti Patricii, Dublinie, die rick's,
Sancti Valentini, Martiris, in qua concesse sunt quasi Dublin.

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[1] Additional Ms. 4792.—British Museum, London.

[2] Sir William de Burgh.

[3] *See* p. 337.

[4] *See* p. 291.

[5] Appointed Bishop of Emly A.D. 1306.

[6] Clement V., Pope, A.D. 1305–1314.

A.D. 1308–9. infinite indulgencie omnibus subsidium prestantibus ad Terram Sanctam recuperandam.

A.D. 1309. April 25. Irish of Leinster. Anno Domini MCCC. nono, Dominus Petrus de Gavaston, Comes Cornubie, duxit exercitum in festo Sancti Marcii, Evangeliste, super Hibernicos Lagenie ad debellandum eosdem, et bene expedivisset nisi per aliquem magnatem Lagenie impeditus fuisset.

Talon. Caunteton. Item, Ricardus Talon interfectus [est] per Mauricium de Caunteton, et per suos, xv. kal. Julii.

Gavaston. June 23. Item, Dominus Petrus de Gavaston transfretavit in Angliam in vigilia Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste.

Caunteton. October 5. Item, Mauricius de Caunteton[1] interficitur quinto die Octobris.

October 15. Item, uxor[2] filii Comitis Ultonie applicuit xv. die Octobris in Hibernia.

Item, Magister Mauricius de Blauncheville[3] confirmatus in episcopatum Leylinensem in crastino Sancti Martini, Episcopi.

November 13. Caunteton. Item, die Sancti Bricii, Episcopi, David de Caunteton suspensus est,[4] de quo dolendum est.

December. Earl of Ulster. Item, in vigilia Nativitatis Domini, redit Comes Ultonie[5] de Anglia, et applicuit apud portum Droda.[6]

A.D. 1309–10, Bonevill. Item, die Purificationis Beate Virginis, interficitur Dominus Johannes de Bonevill[7] prope villam de Arscol[8] per Dominum Arnald le Poer et suos fautores.

Parliament at Kilkenny. Item, Parliamentum tentum est Kylkenie in octabis fol. 211 b. Purificacionis Beate Marie, per Comitem Ultonie et Justiciarium Hibernie, et ceteros magnates, in quo sedata fuit magna discordia orta inter quosdam magnates Hibernie, et eciam in quo multe provisiones tamquam statuta providebantur, multum utiles terre Hibernie, si fuissent observate.

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[1] *See* p. 281.

[2] Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester.

[3] Bishop of Leighlin, A.D. 1309–1320.

[4] *See* p. 281.

[5] *See* vol. i., p. xl.

[6] Drogheda.

[7] *See* p. 281.

[8] In county of Kildare.

Item, cito post illud tempus rediit Dominus Edmundus le Botiller de Anglia. A.D. 1309–10.

Item, in Parliamento Westmonasterii, xiii. die Marcii, diversi articuli, Dominum Regem tangentes et populum, ostensi fuerunt dicto Regi, propter quod ordinati fuerunt Comites, Barones, et Episcopi, ad providendum Regi et regno qualiter securius terra Anglie gubernaretur, sed, proh dolor, dicti articuli non observabantur, quibusdam male voluntatis et perversi consilii Regem impedientibus, et cito post in estate sequente, scilicet, anno Domini MCCCX., Dominus Rex Edwardus et Dominus Petrus de Gavaston, paucis eisdem respective associatis, iter suum versus Scociam arripuerunt, ad impugnandum Robertum de Brus. March 13. Parliament at Westminster. A.D. 1310. Edward II.

Item, eodem anno magna caristia bladi in Hibernia, cranoco frumenti vendito pro viginti solidis et ultra. Dearth.

Item, pistores Dublinie, pro suo falso pondere panis, subierunt novum genus tormenti, ibidem non prius visum, eo quod die Sancti Sampsonis, Episcopi, tracti fuerunt super crates per vicos civitatis ad caudas equorum. Dublin bakers.

Item, in octabis Assumpcionis Beate Virginis, installatur Magister Adam de Strethon, Canonicus in ecclesia Sancti Patricii, Dublinie. August 15. Strethon.

Item, secundo idus Septembris, obiit Nigellus le Brun, Eschaetor Domini Regis in Hibernia, cujus mortem sua consors, in omni suavitate et deliciis ab ipso educata, infra tres septimanas a die obitus sui tradidit oblivioni, alii viro nobili cum copula maritali inherendo, de qua isti versus poterint exquisite predicari: September. Nigel le Brun, Escheator.

Uxorem vir ama,
Caute fugiasque digama;[1]
Vox sonat in Rama,
Parilem mutat sua dama.

Corpus cujus Nigelli fuit sepultum in choro Fratrum Minorum, Dublinie, cum tanta reverencia cereorum que antea in Hibernia non videbatur.

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[1] *digama*] dilama, Ms.

A.D. 1310. Item, Dominus Nicholaus de Baldescote, in estate precedenti, factus est per commissionem Domini Regis Anglie Cancellarius Scakarii, Dublinie.

December 25. Isleppe. Item, Magister Galterus de Isleppe fit Eschaetor Domini Regis in Hibernia, circa Natale Domini.

Richard de Haverynge. Item, Magister Ricardus de Haverynge, electus [Episcopus] Dublinie, resignavit.

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A.D. 1316. miserunt, unde de Hibernicis occisi fuerunt circa quater centum, quorum capita Dubliniam missa fuerunt; et mirabilia postea ibi videbantur quod mortui surrexerunt et invicem pugnaverunt, et Fennok Abo, signum eorum, exclamaverunt.[1] fol. 212 *a*.

Louis X. Item, eodem tempore, Rex Lowys Francie, diem clausit extremum, et apud Parisius sepelitur.

July. Et, postea, circa festum Translacionis Beati Thome, parati erant viii. naves de Dromhath[2] versus Cragfergus,[3] cum victualibus, que per Comitem Ultonie perturbati fuerunt, propter deliberacionem Willelmi de Burgo, qui cum Scotis captus erat, et die Sabbati sequenti coadunati fuerunt Dublinie Comes Ultonie et Dominus Johannes Filius Thome, et plures magnates conjurati et confederati fuerunt pro vita et morte, pro pace terre Hibernie sustinenda.

William de Burgo.

Eodem anno, die Sancte Margarete, venerunt nova de Connacia quod Oconwor[4] occidebat plures Anglicos, videlicet, Dominum Stephanum de Excestria, Milonem de Cogan, et plures de Barrys et de Lawles circa quater viginti.

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[1] A figure is drawn on this page of the Ms.

[2] Drogheda.

[3] Carrickfergus.

[4] John Fitz Thomas, created first Earl of Kildare in May, A.D. 1316.

[5] *See* "Littera quorundam magnatum Hibernie quod bene se "habebunt erga Regem:" dated at Dublin in February, 1316. "Fœdera," vol. ii., part i., p. 283. London: 1821.

[6] Felim O'Conor. *See* Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters, vol. i., p. 511. Dublin: 1848.

A.D. 1316.

Item, in septimana post festum Sancti Laurencii, in Connacia surrexerunt quatuor Reges Hibernici in bellum contra Anglicos, contra quos venit Dominus Willelmus de Burgo, cum sequela sua de patria, et de eisdem Hibernicis occiderunt circa undecim millia.

Dundalk.

Eodem anno, circa festum Sancti Laurencii, venit Ohanlan[1] apud Dundalk ad distringendum, et homines de Dondalk cum suis hominibus plures occiderunt.

September 8.

Comyn.

Item, die Lune ante festum Nativitatis Beate Marie, venit David Othothyl,[2] cum quater viginti, et occulte se abscondit tota nocte in bosco de Coloigne,[3] et mane venit Dubliniam, et Dominus Willelmus Comyn,[4] cum concivibus Dublinie, exierunt et ipsos viriliter fugaverunt usque ad sex leucas, et de eisdem occiderunt circa decem et septem, et plures usque ad mortem vulneraverunt et vile fugerunt.

Eodem tempore, venerunt nova de Cragfergus quod custodes pro defectu [victualium] corea comederunt et circa octo Scotos qui ante[4] capti fuerunt, unde dolendum fuit quod nemo, videlicet, talibus succurreret.

Et, die Veneris sequenti, venerunt nova quod Thomas, filius Comitis Ultonie, moriebatur. Et die Dominica sequenti moriebatur Dominus Johannes Filius Thome,[5] apud Larabrian,[6] et sepultus apud Kyldar.

fol. 212 *b*.

Et postea venerunt nova quod castrum de Caragfergus Scotis reddebatur, et concessa erant custodibus vita et membrum.

Et die Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis occisus erat Conewo McKel, cum quingentis Hibernicis, per Dominum Willelmum de Burgo [et] Ricardum de Bermegham, in Connacia.

John XXII.

Item, eodem anno, circa festum Sancti Martini, venerunt nova de electione et confirmacione Pape Johannis XXII.

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[1] O'Hanlon.

[2] Ua Tuathail, O'Toole.

[3] Cullenswood, near Dublin.

[4] For commission to William Comyn, dated 20 September, 1316, see "Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland." London: 1870, p. 380.

[5] First Earl of Kildare.

[6] Larraghbrian, county of Kildare.

A.D. 1316. November 1. Scots in Ulster. Logan. Byset.

Item, die Lune ante festum Omnium Sanctorum, facta fuit magna occisio Scotorum in Ultonia per Johannem Logan, Dominum Hugonem Byset, circa c. cum duplicibus armis, et cc. cum solis armis,—summa occisorum ccc. preter pedales.

November 20. Tempests.

Et postea in vigilia Sancti Edmundi, Regis, erat tempestas magna venti et pluvie, que prosternebat plures domos et campanile Sancte Trinitatis, [Dublinie,] et plura dampna fecit in terra et mari.

Item, in vigilia Sancti Nicholai, Dominus Alanus Stiward, qui captus fuit in Ultonia per Johannem Logan et Dominum Johannem Sandale, ductus fuit ad castrum Dublinie.

Et eodem anno, venerunt nova de Anglia quod Dominus Rex et Comes Lancastrie fuerunt in discordia, quia unusquisque eorum voluit alium capere. Qua de causa, tota terra diu in magna tribulacione fuit.

November 30.

Item, eodem anno, circa festum Sancti Andree, Apostoli, missi fuerunt ad Curiam Romanam Dominus Hugo le Despenser, [et Dominus Bartholomeus] de Badelesmer, Episcopus Wygornie, et Episcopus de Ely, pro arduis negociis Domini Regis Anglie, pro terra Scocie, qui reversi sunt in Angliam circa festum Purificacionis Beate Marie.

A.D. 1316-17. February 2. Les Lascys.

Item, post dictum festum venerunt les Lascys Dublin, et procuraverunt inquisicionem quod Scoci in Hiberniam per eos non venerunt, que inquisicio eos acquietavit. Unde habuerunt cartam Domini Regis de pace, et, prestito sacramento, jurarunt pacem Domini Regis Anglie tenere et Scotos pro posse destruere.[1]

Et, post, eodem anno, circa festum Carniprivii venerunt Scoti occulte usque Slane,[2] cum viginti millibus armatis, et exercitus Ultonie coram illis, et depredaverunt ante ipsos totam patriam.

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[1] *See* Appendix.

[2] In county of Meath.

Et, postea, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Mathie, Apostoli, captus erat Comes Ultonie ad Abathiam Beate Marie, Dublinie,[1] per Maiorem civitatis Dublinie, et ductus fuit ad Castrum, et ibi diu detentus, et camera, in qua captus fuit, combusta erat, et septem de hominibus dicti Comitis ibidem occisi. A.D. 1316-17. February. Earl of Ulster. St. Mary's Abbey Dublin.

Eadem septimana, in vigilia Sancti Mathie, venit le Brus, cum excercitu suo, versus Dubliniam, et quam cito audivit de capcione dicti Comitis, iter suum arripuit usque castrum Cnok,[2] et dictum castrum fol. 213 *a.* intravit et cepit Dominum et uxorem suam, qui pro pecunia deliberati fuerunt.

Et eadem nocte per assensum concivium Dublinie, **Dublin.** pro timore Scotorum, fuit vicus Sancti Thome combustus, et per dictum ignem fuit ecclesia Sancti Johannis, cum capella Beate Marie Magdalene, cremata per infortunium, et totum suburbium similiter combustum erat. Et in crastino intellexit le Brus **February 25.** civitatem esse premunitam, iter suum arripuit versus Saltum Salmonum, et ibi fixerunt tentoria sua, videlicet, Dominus Robertus de Brus, Edwardus de Brus, **Robert de Brus.** Comes de Morrech, Johannes de Meneteth, Dominus Johannes Styward, Dominus Philippus Montbray,[3] et ibidem per quatuor dies moram fecerunt, et partem ville combusserunt, et ecclesias fregerunt et derobiaverunt.

Et postea perrexerunt versus le Naas, et les Lascis **Les Lascis.** occulte, contra sacramentum eorum, ipsos duxerunt et consiliaverunt, et Dominus Hugo Canon ordinavit Wadinum le Whyte, fratrem uxoris sue, ipsos per patriam conducere, et venerunt usque le Naas, et villam depredaverunt, et ecclesias fregerunt et archas ab[s]traxerunt et fregerunt, et sepulturas in cimiterio aperierunt ad querendum thesaurum, et multa mala fecerunt per duos dies perendinantes.

Et postea perrexerunt usque Tresteldermot,[4] in secunda septimana Quadragesime, et Fratres Minores

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. xliv.

[2] Castleknock, near Dublin.

[3] *See* p. 344.

[4] Castledermot, in county of Kildare.

A.D. 1316. destruxerunt, et libros, vestimenta, et omnia alia ornamenta asportaverunt, et inde recesserunt usque Balygaveran, et de Balygaveran, dimissa villa de Kylkenny, venerunt usque Callan circa festum Sancti Gregorii, Pape.

Balygaveran.

Eodem tempore, venerunt littere per Dominum Pincernam,[1] Ricardum de Clare, Comitem de Kyldar,[2] Dominum Arnaldum le Poer, et Dominum Mauricium Filium Thome, ad deliberandum Comitem Ultonie per manucapcionem et per breve Domini Regis, de quo nichil tunc factum fuit.

Et postea venerunt Ultonienses, cum exercitu, circa duo mille, et petierunt auxilium Domini Regis ad destruendum Scotos, ut dixerunt. Qua de causa liberatum fuit eis vexillum Domini Regis. Cum hoc habuerunt, magis dampnum fecerunt quam Scoti, et carnes per totam Quadragesimam comederunt, et totam patriam fere devastaverunt, per que maledictionem Dei et hominum perceperunt.

April 4.

Et circa Dominicam in Ramis Palmarum, venerunt nova Dubliniam quod Scoti fuerunt apud Kenlys[3] in Ossorie, et magnates Hibernie fuerunt apud Kylkenny, et ibi congregaverunt exercitum ad pergendum versus le Brus.

Et eodem tempore, venerunt nova quod Dominus Rogerus de Mortuomari applicuit apud Weyseford.[4]

fol. 213 *b.*

Et die Lune sequenti preceptum fuit Ultoniensibus per Dominum Regem quod se festinarent versus Scotos, quorum ductor et caput[5] ordinatus fuit Comes de Kyldar, et sic perrexerunt, et tunc fuit le Brus apud Cassel,[6] et ab inde perrexit usque Nanath,[7] et ibidem moram fecit et omnes terras Domini Pincerne [Botiller] integre combussit et destruxit.

Le Brus.

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[1] Edmund le Botiller.

[2] Earl of Kildare.

[3] Kells, in county of Kilkenny.

[4] Wexford.

[5] *caput*] capud, Ms.

[6] Cashel.

[7] Nenagh.

A.D. 1317. April 8. Edmund le Botiller.

Item, anno Domini millesimo CCCXVII., die Jovis in Cena Domini, congregati fuerunt Dominus Edmundus le Botiller, tunc Justiciarius Hibernie,[1] Ricardus de Clare, Comes de Kyldare, cum excercitu Ultonie, Dominus Arnald[us] le Poer, Baro de Donoyl, Mauricius de Rupeforti,[2] Thomas Filius Mauricii, et les Cauntetons, cum sequela sua, et omnes predicti congregati fuerunt circa Scotos, et[3] per totam septimanam circa ipsos moram traxerunt, et nichil fecerunt, quorum excercitus numeratus fuit circa triginta millia hominum bene armatorum.

Et, postea, die Jovis in septimana Pasche, applicuit Le Mortumer apud Yoghull,[4] et festinanter, die Lune sequenti, iter suum arripuit versus excercitum, et literas suas misit Justici[ario], ut dicebatur, quod nichil faceret erga Scotos ante suum adventum. Et antequam le Mortumer venit per quosdam le Brus premunitus fuit quod ab inde discederet, qui nocte sequenti iter suum cepit versus Kyldar, et postea in sequenti septimana unusquisque Anglicorum repatriavit, et excercitus Ultonie venit usque[5] le Naas.

Et eodem tempore duo nuncii de civitate Dublinie transfretaverunt versus Regem Anglie ad consulendum et ostendendum de statu Hibernie, et de deliberacione[6] Comitis Ultonie.

Et eodem tempore [Dominus] Rogerus de Mortumer[7] et magnates terre fuerunt apud Kylkenny, ad disponendum de[8] le Brus, qui tunc ibi nichil fecerunt.

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[1] "Edmundus le Botiller, tunc "Justiciarius Hibernie, Dominus "Thomas Filius Johannis, Comes "Kyldarie, quia Rex dedit sibi "jurisdictionem et libertatem comi-"tatus Kyldarie, Ricardus de Clare, "cum exercitu Ultonie, Dominus "Arnaldus Pover, Baro de Don-"noyl," etc.—Laud. Ms., 526, fol. 23 *a*.—Bodleian Library.

[2] Rochefort.

[3] "et" omitted in Laud Ms.

[4] "apud Yoghill [Youghal], "cum potestate Regis, quia Justi-"ciarius fuit. Et festinanter, die "Lune sequente, iter suum arri-"puit versus exercitum, et literas "misit Edmundo Botiller, qui fuit "Justiciarius, ut dicebatur," etc.—Laud Ms., fol. 23 *b*.

[5] "usque" omitted in Laud Ms.

[6] "liberacione."—Id. ib.

[7] "Rogerus de Mortimer, Justi-"ciarius Hibernie, et magnates terre Hibernie."—Id. ib.

[8] "pro."—Id. ib.

A.D. 1317. Le Brus.

Et circa mensem post Pascha venit le Brus, cum exercitu suo, circa quatuor leucas prope Trym, in quodam bosco, et ibidem moram fecit per sept[imanam] et amplius ad perendinandum homines suos, qui fame et labore fere perierunt[1] quamplures; ibi moriebantur circa mille.

Et, postea, die Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, dictus Brus iter suum[2] arripuit versus Ultoniam, et post dictum festum venit Dominus Rogerus de Mortemari[3] Dublin, cum Domino Johanne Wogan et Domino Fulcone Filio Warini, cum xxx. militibus, et eorum sequela, et tenuerunt Parliamentum cum omnibus magnatibus terre apud Kylmaynan. Nichil ibi fecerunt nisi[4] tractaverunt de deliberacione Comitis Ultonie.

Et, die Dominica ante[5] Ascencionem Domini, venerunt iterum magnates

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[1] "et quamplures ibidem moriebantur."—Laud Ms. 526, fol. 23 *b*.

[2] "iter suum versus Ultoniam incepit."—Id. ib.

[3] "Rogerus Mortimer, Justiciarius Hibernie, ad Dublin."—Ib. id.

[4] "nisi tractando de liberacione."—Id. ib.

[5] "ante festum Ascensionis."—Id. ib.

[6] For continuation, from Laud Ms. 526, *see* p. 354.

## II. 2.—ANNALS OF IRELAND, A.D. 1162–1370.[1]

### [ANNALES HIBERNIE AB ANNO CHRISTI 1162 USQUE AD ANNUM 1370.]

fol. 1 *a*. Ante, p. 265. Anno Domini MCLXII.—Gregorius, primus Archiepiscopus Dublin, vir per cunctà laudabilis, obdormivit in Domino, cui successit Beatus Laurentius Othothil, qui fuit Abbas Sancti Kevini de Glyndelagh. A.D. 1162.

Sanctus Thomas fit Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis.

Ante, p. 267. MCLXVI.—Rothericus Oconghir, Princeps Connacie, Rex et Monarchà Hibernie factus est. King Roderic O'Conor.

Anno Domini MCLXVII.—Obiit Matilda Imperatrix. A.D. 1167.

Eodem anno, Almaricius, Rex Jerusalem, cepit Babyloniam. Empress Matilda.

Ante, p. 267. Eodem anno, Dermicius, filius Murcardi, Princeps Lageniencium, Ororicio, Rege Midie, in remotis in quadam expeditione existente, uxorem rapuit, quia rapi voluit; nam ut preda fieret ipsa procuravit, prout habetur in Cambrensi. Mac Murchad. Cambrensis.

Anno Domini MCLXVIII.—Donatus, Rex Urgalie, fundator Monasterii Mellifontis, in Christo quievit. A.D. 1168. Mellifont.

Ante, p. 268. Eodem anno, Robertus Filius Stephani, nec promissionis immemor, nec fidei temerator, cum triginta militibus venit in Hiberniam.

Ante, p. 268. Anno Domini MCLXIX.—Comes Ricardus Strogulensis juvenem quendam de familia sua, Remundum nomine, cum decem militibus circa kal. Maii in Hiberniam premisit.[2] A.D. 1169. Earl Richard Fitz Gilbert.

Ante, p. 269. Eodem anno, idem Ricardus Comes, cum quasi ducentis militibus et aliis circiter mille, in vigilia Sancti Bartholomei, Apostoli, [apud Waterford] applicuit. 24 August. Quiquidem Ricardus fuit filius Gilberti, Comitis Strogulensis, id est, Chippestowe, olim Strogull. Gilbert, Earl of Stregull. Qui Ricardus filius fuit Isabelle, matertere Regis Malcolmi, et Willelmi, Regis Scotie, et bone spei David Comitis [Huntingdon], et Ante, p. 269. in crastino vero ejusdem Apostoli, dictam urbem ceperunt, ibique Comiti Ricardo Eva, filia Dermicii, patre tradente, legitime fuit copulata.

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[1] Ms. Laud, No. 526.—Bodleian Library, Oxford.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 260.

A.D. 1171. Thomas Beket.

Anno Domini MCLXXI.—Passus est Beatus Thomas Beket, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis.[1]

Eodem anno, civitas Dublin per Comitem Ricardum et suos capta est.

Eodem anno, fundata est Abbatia de Castro Dei.[2]

A.D. 1171. Mac Murchad.

Anno Domini MCLXXI.—Dermicius, Murcardi filius, plenus dierum apud Fernys, circa kal. Maii, rebus humanis exemptus est. Ante, p. 269.

A.D. 1172. Henry II. Hugh de Lacy.

fol. 1 *b*. Anno Domini MCLXXII.—Rex animosus Henricus, cum militibus quingentis, applicuit apud Waterford, et inter alia donavit Midiam Domino Hugoni de Lacy.[3] Ante, p. 271.

Eodem anno, fundatur Abbathia de Fonte Vivo.[4]

A.D. 1174. Gelasius.

Anno Domini MCLXXIIII.—Gelasius, Armachanus Archiepiscopus, primus Primas Hibernie, vir sacer, etc. (*ante*, p. 274.)

A.D. 1175.

Anno Domini MCLXXV.—Captus est Willelmus, Rex Scotie, apud Alnewike.

A.D. 1176.

Anno Domini MCLXXVI.—Bertram de Verdon fundavit Abbathiam de Crokisdenne.[5]

A.D. 1177.

Anno Domini MCLXXVII.—Comes Ricardus, circa kalendas Maii, apud Dubliniam obiit; in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis Dublinie sepelitur. Ante, p. 274.

Eodem anno, Vivianus, presbyter Cardinalis, tituli Sancti Stephani in Monte Celio, Apostolice Sedis Legatus, venit in Hiberniam, missus ab Alexandro Papa. Ante, p. 275.

A.D. 1178.

Anno Domini MCLXXVIII. — Nono calendarum Decembris fundata est Abbathia de Samaria.[6]

Eodem anno, fundatur Rosea Valle, id est, Rossglas.[7]

A.D. 1179. Milo de Cogan.

Anno Domini MCLXXIX.—Interfectus est Milo Coganensis et Radulphus, filius Stephanidis, gener ipsius, inter Waterfordiam et Lismore, etc., ut patet in Cambrensi.[8]

Herveus de Monte Marisco.

Eodem anno, Herveus[9] de Monte Marisco intravit Monasterium Sancte Trinitatis Cantuarie, qui fundavit

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[1] In margin: *Sanctus Thomas Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, passus est*

[2] *See* p. 234.

[3] In margin: *Henricus Rex donavit Midiam Domino Hugoni de Lacy.*

[4] *See* p. 235.

[5] Staffordshire.

[6] *See* p. 234.

[7] *See* p. 230.

[8] *See* "Giraldi Cambrensis Opera." Rolls edition, Vol. v. London: 1867, p. 350, where these events are assigned to A.D. 1182.

[9] In margin: *Herveus de Monte Marisco, fundator monasterii de Portu, id est Donbrothy.*

Monasterium Sancte Marie de Portu, id est, Donbrothi.[1] A.D. 1179.

Anno Domini MCLXXX.—Fundata est Abbathia de Choro Benedicti.[2] A.D. 1180.

Eodem anno, fundata est Abbathia de Geripount.[3] Jerpoint.

Eodem anno, Laurentius, Archiepiscopus Dubliniensis, decimo octavo kalendarum Decembris apud Normanniam in ecclesia Sancte Marie Augensis feliciter obdormivit in Domino: cui successit Johannes de Cimino,[4] vir Anglicus natione, et in Anglia apud Evesham a clero Dublinensi, regia procurante industria, consone satis et concorditer electus, et a Papa confirmatus, qui Johannes postmodum fundavit ecclesiam Sancti Patricii, Dublin. Laurence, Archbishop of Dublin. John Comin, Archbishop of Dublin. fol. 2 *a*.

Anno Domini MCLXXXIII.—Ordo Templariorum et Hospitalariorum confirmatur. A.D. 1183.

Eodem anno, fundata est Abbathia de Lege Dei.[5]

Anno Domini MCLXXXV.—Johannes, filius Regis, Dominus Hibernie, de dono patris, venit in Hiberniam anno etatis sue duodecimo, ab adventu patris sui in insulam decimo tertio, ab adventu Stephanidis decimo quinto, ab adventu Comitis Ricardi decimo quarto, et eodem anno decimo quinto revertitur. A.D. 1185. John, Lord of Ireland.

Anno Domini MCLXXXVI.—[Ordo] Cartusiensis et Grandicensis confirmatur. A.D. 1186.

Eodem anno, Hugo de Lacy apud Derwath fuit occisus dolose ab Hibernico, quia ibidem predictus Hugo voluit edificare castrum, et sicut docuit Hibernicum laborare cum instrumento ferreo, scilicet, pykays; et quando Hugo inclinavit se percutiendo in terram cum ambabus manibus capite demisso, Hibernicus cum securi amputavit caput Hugonis de Lacy, et ibi cessavit conquestus. Ante, p. 288. Hugh de Lacy.

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[1] *See* p. 230.

[2] *See* p. 234.

[3] *See* p. 231.

[4] *See* vol. i., p. 276.

[5] *See* p. 231.

A.D. 1186. Eodem anno, Christianus, Lismorensis Episcopus, quondam Legatus Hibernie, etc. (*ante*, p. 288).

Jerusalem capta est, cum Cruce Domini, a Soldano et a Saracenis, interfectis multis Christianis.

A.D. 1187. Anno Domini MCLXXXVII.—Kalendis Julii fundata est Abbathia de Ynes in Ultonia. Ante, p. 288.

A.D. 1189. Henry II. Anno Domini MCLXXXIX.—Obiit Rex Henricus, filius Imperatricis, cui successit Ricardus filius ejus, et apud Fontem Ebradi sepelitur.

Cnokmoy. Eodem anno, fundata est Abbathia de Colle Victorie, i.e. Cnokmoy.[1] Ante, p. 288.

A.D. 1190. Anno Domini MC. nonagesimo.—Ricardus et Philippus Reges vadunt in Terram Sanctam.[2]

A.D. 1192. S.Malachy. Anno Domini MC. nonagesimo secundo.—In monasterios Clarevallis translatio S. Malachie, Episcopi Armachani, honorifice celebratur. fol. 2 *b*.

A.D. 1191. Dublin. Anno Domini MC. nonagesimo primo.—Civitas Dublin combusta est.[3]

A.D. 1193. Richard I. Anno Domini MC. nonagesimo tertio.—Ricardus, Rex Anglie, rediens a Terra Sancta, per Ducem Austrie capitur, fecitque finem cum Imperatore pro redemptione sua pro c. millibus marcarum, cum Imperatrice pro xxx. millibus, et cum predicto Duce pro xx. millibus marcarum, pro obligatione quam fecerunt eis pro Henrico, Duce Saxonie. Fuit autem in carcere Imperatoris anno uno, mensibus sex et tribus diebus, pro cujus redemptione calices totius Anglie fere fuerunt venditi.

Anno eodem, fundata est Abbathia de Jugo Dei.[4]

A.D. 1194. Relics of S.Malachy. Anno Domini MC. nonagesimo quarto.—Reliquie Sancti Malachie Episcopi, de Claravalle in Hiberniam sunt Ante, p. 276.

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[1] *See* p. 237.

In margin at foot:

"Whate profite is of plente
"and grete tresure,
"And evyr in vrechidnes to
"endure?"

[3] In margin: *Combustio prima civitatis Dublinie.*

[4] *See* p. 233.

adducte et in Monasterio Mellifontis, et ceteris monasteriis Ordinis Cistertiensis, cum maximo honore sunt recepte. A.D. 1194.

Ante, p 276. Anno Domini MC. nonagesimo quinto.—Mattheus,[1] Archiepiscopus Cassellensis, Hibernie Legatus, et Johannes,[2] Archiepiscopus Dublinie, corpus Hugonis de Lacy, conquestoris Midie, ab Hibernicis reportaverunt, et in monasterio de Beatitudine, id est, Becty, solemniter sepelierunt. Caput vero ejusdem Hugonis positum est in Monasterio Sancti Thome Dublin. A.D. 1195. Hugh de Lacy. Bective.

Anno Domini MC. nonagesimo octavo.—Ordo Fratrum Predicatorum incepit in partibus Tolosanis per Sanctum Dominicum. A.D. 1198. Friars Preachers.

Anno Domini MC. nonagesimo nono.—Obiit Ricardus, Rex Anglie, cui successit Joannes, frater ejus, qui fuit Dominus Hibernie et Comes Mortonie, qui Johannes interfecit Arthurum, legitimum heredem, filium Galfridi, germani sui. Sic autem Ricardus obiit: Cum autem Ricardus Rex obsideret castellum de Gallicis in Britania Minori, a quodam existente in castello, Bertrame de Gourdon nomine, sagitta, etc. (*ante*, p. 276). A.D. 1199. Richard I. John, King of England. Richard I. fol. 3 *a*.

Cujus corpus Ricardi Regis in tres partes dividitur. Unde versus:

Viscera Carceolum, corpus Fons servat Ebraudi,
Et cor Rothomagum, magne Ricarde, tuum.

Defuncto Ricardo Rege, Johannes, etc. (*ante*, p. 277).

Et postmodum vocatus est Johannes, Rex Anglie, ad Parliamentum Francie per Regem Francie, ad respondendum de morte Arthuri, nepotis sui, et quia non venit privavit eum de Normannia. John, King of England.

Ante, p. 278. Eodem anno, fundata est Abbathia de Commerer.

Anno Domini MCC.—Catholus Crov[d]erg, Rex Connacie, fundator Monasterii de Colle Victorie, ejicitur de Connacia. A.D. 1200.

Ante, p. 278. Eodem anno, fundatur monasterium de Voto,[3] id est, Tynterne, per Willelmum Mareschallum, Comitem Mareschallum et Pembrochie, qui fuit Dominus Tinterne William Mareschal.

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. xxvii

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 113.

[3] *See* p. 278.

A.D. 1200. William Mareschal. Lagenie, scilicet, quatuor comitatuum, Weysford, Ossorie, Ca[te]rlachie, et Kyldare, ratione et jure uxoris fol. 3 *b.* sue, quia desponsavit filiam Comitis Ricardi Strogulensis et Eve, filie Dermicii Murcardi; sed quia predictus Willelmus, Comes Mareshallus, fuit in maximo periculo in mari die nocteque votum vovebat Domino Jesu Christo, quod si liberaretur a tempestate, et veniret ad terram, faceret monasterium Christo et Marie, matrique ejus et sic factum est cum pervenisset secure ad Weysford, fecit monasterium de Tynterne Tintern. ex voto, et vocatur monasterium de Voto.

Eodem anno, fundatum est monasterium de Flumine Dei.[1]

A.D. 1202. Anno Domini MCCII.—Restitutio Catholi Crov[d]erg, vel Crorobdyr, Regis Connacie, in regno suo. Ante, p. 278.

Eodem anno, Domus Sancte Marie Canonicorum de Connall[2] fundatur per Dominum Meilerum Filium Henrici.

A.D. 1203. Anno Domini MCCIII.—Fundata [est] Abbathia de Sancto Salvatore, id est Dowisky,[3] isto anno et sequenti edificatur.

A.D. 1204. Anno Domini MCCIIII.—Commissum est bellum inter Johannem Courcy, primum Comitem Ultonie, et Hugonem de Lacy apud Doune, in quo bello corruerunt ex utraque parte. Ante, p. 278. Sed Johannes Courcy prevaluit in bello, sed postmodum feria sexta et Parasceve cum fuit inermis John Courcy. Johannes antedictus, et nudis pedibus et in lineis in peregrinatione visitando limina ecclesiarum, ut mos est, iret, capitur a suis proditiose pro mercede data ac majori danda in futura et remunerandis, traditur Hugh de Lacy. Hugoni de Lacy. At ille ducit illum ad Regem Anglie, qui Rex dedit Hugoni de Lacy comitatum Ultonie et dominium Connacie que fuerunt Johannis Courcy. Tunc Hugo de Lacy, Comes, remuneravit et dedit aurum et argentum omnibus proditoribus Johannis Courcy multum [vel] minus, sed statim suspendit omnes predictos proditores et accepit omnia bona illorum, et sic Hugo de Lacy dominatur in tota Ultonia, et Johannes Courcy judicatur carceri perpetuo, quia fuit ante rebellus Johanni, Regi Anglie, et noluit sibi facere homagium, et vituperavit eum de morte Arthuri legii heredis; sed dummodo fuit in carcere in maxima egestate, et modicum habuit et vile ad manducandum et bibendum, et dixit: "O "Tu Deus, quare sic facis mecum qui tot monasteria "edificavi et reedificavi tibi et Sanctis tuis?" Qui cum multis vicibus sic ejularet et obdormiret, affuit ei Sancta Trinitas dicens sibi: "Quare me ejecisti "de sede mea, et de ecclesia Dunensi,[1] et posuisti "[ibi] servum meum Patricium, patronum Hibernie?" Quia Johannes Courcy expulsit seculares Canonicos de ecclesia Cathedrali Dunensi, et adduxit monachos Nigros[2] de Cestria, et posuit in eadem ecclesia, et Sancta Trinitas fuit ibidem et [in] sede magnitudinis, et ipse Johannes deposuit eum de ecclesia, et ordinavit capellam pro ea ymagine, et in magna ecclesia posuit ymaginem Sancti Patricii, quod non placuit Deo Altissimo, ideo Deus sibi dixit: "Scies "quod nunquam intrabis in dominium tuum nec in "Hiberniam, sed, propter alia bona que fecisti, cum "honore liberaberis de carcere," quod et factum est. Nam contentio facta est inter Johannem, Regem Anglie, et Regem[3] Francie, propter dominium quoddam et quedam castella, lite pendente, Rex Francie obtulit gigantem seu pugilem ad pugnandum pro jure suo. Tunc Rex Anglie, memor viri sui fortissimi, Johannis Courcy, quem misit ante in carcerem ad informacionem aliorum; tunc Rex misit pro Johanne Courcy, et quesivit ab eo si posset juvare in duello,

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[1] *See* p. 232.

[2] In county of Kildare.

[3] *See* p. 231.

A.D. 1204.

De Lacy. Courcy.

fol. 4 *a*.

John, King of England.

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[1] Down.

[2] Benedictines.

[3] Philip II.

BELF... CENTRAL L...

A.D. 1204. Courcy. et tunc Johannes respondit et dixit, "Non propter te "pugnabo, sed propter justiciam regni tui." Et postmodum accepit pugnam in duello, et tunc recreatus est in esculentis et poculentis et balneis, et accepit virtutem fortitudinis sue, et dies assignata est inter istos gigantes seu pugiles, scilicet, inter Johannem Courcy et alium; sed quando gigas Francie audivit de nimia commestione et maxima fortitudine noluit pugnare, et tunc datum est dominium Regi Anglie. Tunc Rex Francie petivit videre ictum a manu Johannis Courcy; tunc posuit galeam fortissimam plenam loricis super truncum magnum seu lignum, et predictus Johannes accipiens pugionem sive gladium, et respiciens torvo vultu circumquaque, et percussit galeam a summo usque deorsum in truncum, et stetit gladius in ligno fixus, ita quod nullus alius preter eum posset extrahere gladium. Tunc interrogatus fol. 4 *b.* Johannes a Regibus leviter extraxit. Tunc Reges quesierunt a Johanne predicto quare ita torvo vultu respexit ante percussionem; tunc respondit, quod si defecisset in ictu, omnes interfecisset tam Reges quam alios. Et Reges dederunt sibi munera magna, sed et Rex Anglie dedit sibi dominium suum, scilicet, Ultoniam: sed Johannes Courcy temptavit xv. vicibus venire per mare in Hiberniam, sed semper fuit in periculis et continue ventus fuit contrarius sibi, quapropter expectavit paulisper inter monachos Cestric. Tandem reversus in Gallias et ibi quievit in Domino. Ante, p. 278.

A.D. 1205. Anno Domini MCCV.—Fundata est Abbathia de Wethencia[1] in comitatu Lymerici per Theobaldum,[2] filium Walteri de Pincerna, Dominum de Karryk.

A.D. 1206. Anno Domini MCCVI.—Ordo Fratrum Minorum incepit prope civitatem Assisam per Sanctum Franciscum.

A.D. 1208. Anno Domini MCCVIII.—Willelmus de Brewes expellitur de Anglia, et venit in Hiberniam. Anglia inter-dicta est propter tirannidem Regis Johannis Anglie. Item, strages magna apud Thurles in Momonia super homines Justiciarii Hibernie per Dominum Galfridum Mareys. A.D. 1208.

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[1] *See* p. 235.

[2] Theobald Walter, of the house of Ormonde.

Ante, p. 279. Anno Domini MCCX.—Johannes, Rex Anglie, venit in Hiberniam, cum magna classe et ingenti exercitu, filiosque Hugonis Lacy, scilicet, Dominum Walterum, Dominum Midie, et Hugonem, fratrem ejus, propter tirannidem quam exercuerunt in plebem, et maxime quod interfecerunt Dominum Johannem de Courson,[1] Dominum de Rathenny et Kilbarrok, quia ipsi audierunt quod eos predictus Johannes accusavit ad Regem; ideo Rex predictos ejecit de terra, at illi in Franciam fugerunt, et servierunt in monasterio Sancti Taurini,[2] ignoti in operibus luti et latrinis, et aliquando in horto sicut ortolani. Sed tandem cogniti ab Abbate ejusdem monasterii, rogavit idem Abbas pro eis ad Regem quia levavit filios suos de sancto lavacro et fuit compater illius multociens, et Walterus Lacy solvit duo milia marcarum et dimidium mille, et Hugo Lacy solvit magnam summam pecunie Regi, et pro redemptione et pro rogatu dicti Abbatis restituti sunt ad gradum et dominium pristinum. Et Walterus Lacy secum adduxit Johannem, filium Aluredi, id est, Fitz Acory, filium germani predicti Abbatis, et fecit eum militem et dedit sibi dominium de Dengle et alia multa dominia. Item, adduxit monachos de eodem monasterio, et dedit eis predia multa et cellam que vocatur Foure,[3] intuitu caritatis et gratitudinis, et consimilia fecit Hugo de Lacy, Comes Ultonie, et fecit cellam pro monachis, et ditavit eos in Ultonia in loco qui vocatur ——.[4] A.D. 1210. Lacy. Courson. Lacy. fol. 5 *a*.

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[1] *See* vol. i. pp. 259–60.

[2] Saint Taurin, Normandy.

[3] Fore, in Westmeath. *See* vol. i. p. 151.

[4] Blank in Ms. The place here referred to would appear to have been Ruskach, or Rusky, near Carlingford, county of Down, Ulster.

A.D. 1210.

Ante, p. 279.

Sed Johannes, Rex Anglie, captisque obsidibus plurimis, tam Anglicorum quam Hibernicorum, maleficisque multis in patibulis suspensis, stabilitaque terra, in Angliam est reversus eodem anno quo venerat.

A.D. 1211.

Richard Tuyt.

Anno Domini MCCXI.—Dominus Ricardus Tuyt apud Alone, turre cadente, compressus et comminutus occubuit. Iste Ricardus fuit fundator monasterii de Grenardo.[1]

A.D. 1212.

Anno Domini MCCXII.—Fundata est Abbathia de Grenard.

Arch-bishops of Dublin.

Eodem anno, obiit Johannes Comyn, Archiepiscopus Dublinie, et in choro ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis sepelitur, qui fuit fundator ecclesie Sancti Patricii, Dublin. Cui successit Henricus Londres,[2] qui vocatur Scorchevvilleyn a quodam facto suo, quia quadam die vocavit suos tenentes ad respondendum sibi quomodo tenerent de eo. At illi tenentes ostenderunt literas ac cartas suas: ac ille jussit incendi cartas rusticorum, et tunc liberi tenentes continue vocabant eum Henricum Scorchevvilleyn, qui Henricus Archiepiscopus Dublin fuit Justiciarius Hibernie et construxit Castrum Dublin.

A.D. 1213.

Petit. Messet.

Vernaill. Loundres.

Anno Domini MCCXIII.—Obierunt Willelmus Petit[3] et Petrus Messet. Iste Petrus Messet fuit Baro de Luyn,[4] juxta Trym; sed quia obiit sine masculo herede transiit hereditas ad tres filias, quarum primam maritavit Dominus de Vernaill, secundam Talbot, aliam Loundres, et dividebant inter se hereditatem.

A.D. 1219.

Damietta.

Ante, p. 280.

Anno Domini MCCXIX.—Civitas Damiete, nonas Septembris, intempeste noctis silencio, miraculose capta est, ita quod in captione ipsius nec unus de Christianis occubuit.

William Mareschal.

Mareschal family.

fol. 5 *b*.

Anno eodem, obiit Willelmus Mareshallus[5] senior, Comes Mareshallus et Pembrochie. Generavit ex filia Ricardi Strangbowe, Comitis Strogulensis, quinque filios et quinque filias:[6]

Nomen primi filii, Willelmus;

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[1] *See* p. 279.

[2] *See* p. 279.

[3] *See* vol. i., p. 69.

[4] Lune, barony in county of Meath.

[5] *See* p. 280.

[6] *See* pp. 140–6, "De Marscallis "Anglie," some of the entries in which do not accord with those here given. *See*, also, Appendix.

Sons of William Mareschal.

Nomen secundi, Walterus;
Nomen tercii, Gilbertus;
Nomen quarti, Anselmus;
Nomen quinti, Ricardus,
qui cecidit in bello Kyldarie.

Et quilibet istorum quinque filiorum fuit Comes post patrem per successionem hereditate paterna, et nullus istorum generavit prolem, quapropter hereditas transivit ad sorores, scilicet, filias patris eorundem:

Daughters of William Mareschal.

Nomen prime, Matildis le Mareshall;
Secunda, Isabella de Clare;
Tertia, Eva de Breous;
Quarta, Johanna de Mountgenesey;
Quinta, Sibilla, Comitissa de Ferreys.

Bigod. Matilda.

Hugo Bygod, Comes Norfolcie, desponsavit Matildem Mareshall, qui fuit Comes Mareshallus Anglie, jure uxoris sue, qui Hugo generavit Radulphum Bigod, patrem Joannis Bigod, qui fuit filius Domine Berte de Furnyvall, et Isabelle de Lacy,[1] uxoris Domini Johannis Fitz-Geffery, et quando Bigod Hugo, Comes de Northfolk, fuit mortuus, Johannes de Garenne, Comes de Surrey, ex filia filium nomine Ricardum et sororem Isabellam de Albeney, Comitissam de Arondell.

De Clare. Isabella.

Gilbertus de Clare, Comes de Glovernia, desponsavit Isabellam, secundam sororem, qui genuerunt Ricardum de Clare, Comitem de Glovernia, que fuit mater Domine Amicie,[2] Comitisse de Avernia,[3] que fuit[mater] Isabelle, matris Domini Roberti de Bruys, Comitis de Carryk in Scotia, et fuit Rex ejusdem Scocie.

De Bruys.

De Breous. Eva.

De Eva de Breous, tertia sorore, generata est Matildis, que fuit mater Domini Edmundi de Mortimer; et mater Domine Eve de Countelowe, mater Domine Milsont de Mohune, que [fuit] mater Domine Alianore, matris Comitis Herford.

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[1] "Vidua, scilicet, Gilberti Lacy"—Camden.

[2] *Amicie*] Avisse, Ms.

[3] "Forte Devonie. Locus corruptus."—Camden.

Amicia was wife of Baldwin de Redvers, fourth Earl of Devon.

Mount-genesey. Johanna.

Dominus Garenne de Mountgenesey desponsavit Johannam de Marcshall, quartam sororem, de qua venit Johanna de Valens.

Ferrers. Sibilla.

De Sibilla, Comitissa de Ferreys, scilicet, quinta sorore, fuerunt septem filie:

Prima, Agnes de Vescy, mater Domini Johannis et Domini Willelmi de Vescy.

Secunda, Isabella Basset.

Tertia, Johanna Mohun, uxor Domini Johannis de Mohun, filii Domini Reginaldi.

Quarta, Sibilla de Bohun, uxor Domini Francisci fol. 6 *a.* de Bohun, Domini de Midhurst.

Quinta, Elianora de Varis, quæ fuit uxor Comitis Wintonie.

Sexta, Agatha[1] de Mortimer, uxor Domini Hugonis de Mortimer.

Septima, Matildis de Kyme, Domina de Carbry.

Omnes predicti, tam masculi quam femine, sunt de genealogia dicti Willelmi, Comitis Mareschalli.

William Mareschal.

A.D. 1220. 7 July.

Anno Domini MCCXX.—Translacio Sancti Thome Cantuariensis.

Fitz Henri.

Anno eodem, obiit Dominus Meilerus Filius Henrici;[2] fundator Domus de Connall,[3] qui sepelitur in domo capitulari ejusdem Domus.

A.D. 1224.

Anno Domini MCCXXIIII.—Castrum de Bedford obsessum est, et castrum de Trim in Hibernia.

A.D. 1225.

Pippard.

Anno Domini MCC[XX]V.—Obiit Rogerus Pippard, et anno Domini MCC[XX]VIII., obiit Willelmus Pippard,[4] quondam Dominus de Saltu Salmonum.[5]

Item, obiit Henricus Londres, vel Scorchevvylleyn, Archiepiscopus Dublin, et sepelitur in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis, Dublin.

A.D. 1230.

Anno Domini MCCXXX.—Henricus, Rex Anglie, dedit Huberto de Burgo, Justiciariam, et tertium denarium Cancie, et fecit eum Comitem Cancie. Et postea idem Hubertus incarceratus est, et facta est perturbatio inter Regem et suos, quia magis adhesit extraneis quam suis.

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[1] *Agatha*] Agas, Ms.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 275.

[3] In county of Kildare

[4] *See* vol. i., p. 152.

[5] *See* vol. i., p. 524.

A.D. 1231. William Mareschal, junior.

Anno Domini MCCXXXI.—Obiit Willelmus Mareschallus, junior, Comes Mareschallus et Pembrochie, qui sepelitur[1] in choro Fratrum Predicatorum Kylkennie.

A.D. 1234. Richard Mareschal.

Anno Domini MCXXXIIII.—Ricardus, Comes Mareschallus et Pembrochie et Stragulensis, primo idus Aprilis, in planicie de Kyldare in bello vulneratus, post paucos dies apud Kylkenniam obiit, et ibidem juxta germanum, scilicet, Willelmum, sepelitur in choro Fratrum Predicatorum, de quo scribitur:

Cujus, sub fossa
Kylkenia continet ossa.

A.D. 1241. Walter de Lacy. Verdon. Genevile.

Anno Domini MCCXLI.[2]—Walterus de Lacy, Dominus Midie, decessit in Anglia, relinquens post se duas filias, suas heredes, quarum primam maritavit Dominus Theobaldus de Verdon, secundam desponsavit Galfridus de Genevile.[3]

A.D. 1243. Hugh de Lacy. Walter de Burgo.

Anno Domini MCCXLIII.—Obiit Hugo de Lacy, Comes Ultonie, et sepelitur apud Cragfergous in conventu fol. 6 *b.* Fratrum Minorum, relinquens filiam heredem, quam desponsavit Walterus de Burgo, qui fuit Comes Ultonie.

Eodem anno, obierunt Dominus Geraldus Filius Mauricii et Dominus Ricardus de Burgo.

A.D. 1246.

Anno Domini MCCXLVI.—Terre motus per totum occidentem circa horam nonam.

A.D. 1248.

Anno Domini MCCXLVIII.—Dominus Johannes Filius Galfridi, miles, venit Justicarius in Hiberniam.

A.D. 1250.

Anno Domini MCCL.—Lodovicus, Rex Francie, a Saracenis, et Willelmus de Longa Spata et multi alii capiuntur. In Hibernia interfecitur Maccanevvey, filius Belial, sicut bene meruit, in Leys.[4]

A.D. 1251.

Anno Domini MCCLI.—Nascitur Dominus Henricus Lacy. Item, die natali apud Eboracum, Alexander,

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[1] "apud Novum Templum," London. *See* p. 142; also "Matthæi Parisiensis Historia, Anglorum," vol. ii. p. 509, Rolls edition, London: 1889.

[2] MCCXLI] mccxxx., Ms.

[3] *See* p. 281.

[4] Leix, portion of Queen's County.

A.D. 1251. Rex Scotie, puer undecim annorum, desponsavit Margaretam, filiam Regis Anglie.

A.D. 1255. Anno Domini MCCLV.—Alanus de la Souche fit et
A.D. 1257. venit Justiciarius Hibernie; et anno Domini MCCLVII.
obiit Dominus Mauricius Filius Geraldi.

A.D. 1259. Anno Domini MCCLIX.—Stephanus de Longa Spata venit Justiciarius Hibernie.[1]

Item, interfectus est Oneyl,[2] apud Doune.

A.D. 1260. Anno Domini MCCLX. obiit Stephanus de Longa Spata. Castrum Viride[3] in Ultonia prosternitur.

Item, Willelmus Dene fit Justiciarius Hibernie.

A.D. 1261. Anno Domini MCCLXI.—Dominus Johannes Filius Thome et Dominus Mauricius, filius ejus, interficiuntur in Dessemonia a Mackarthy.

Item, obiit Willelmus Dene, Justiciarius Hibernie. Cui successit Dominus Ricardus de Rupella,[4] eodem anno. Ante, p. 289.

A.D. 1262. Anno Domini MCCLXII.—Obiit Ricardus de Clare, Comes Glovernie.

Item, obiit Martinus de Maundevile in crastino Benedicti.

A.D. 1264. Maurice Fitz Gerald. Anno Domini MCCLXIIII.—Mauricius Filius Geraldi et Mauricius Filius Mauricii ceperunt[5] Ricardum de Rupella,[4] Dominum Theobaldum Botiller et Dominum Johannem Cogan, apud Tristeldermot. Ante, p. 290.

A.D. 1267. Anno Domini MCCLXVII.—David de Barry fit Justiciarius Hibernie.

A.D. 1268. Anno Domini MCCLXVIII.—Dominus Mauricius[6] Filius Mauricii submergitur. Ante, p. 290.

Item, Dominus Robertus Ufford[7] fit Justiciarius Hibernie.

A.D. 1269. Anno Domini MCCLXIX.—Castrum de Roscaman[8] fundatur. Ricardus de Exoniis[9] fit Justiciarius itinerans.

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[1] *See* p. 289.

[2] Brian O'Neill. *See* "Miscellany of the Celtic Society." Dublin: 1849, p. 146.

[3] *See* p. 283.

[4] *Rupella*] Capella, Ms. *See* vol. i., p. 254.

[5] *deperunt*] cepit, Ms.

[6] *See* p. 290.

[7] *See* p. 290 and vol. i., p. 1.

[8] *See* p. 290.

[9] *See* vol. i., pp. 139, 197, 330.

fol. 7 *a.*

Anno Domini MCCLXX.—Dominus Jacobus de Audeley venit Justiciarius in Hiberniam.[1] A.D. 1270.

Anno Domini MCCLXXI.—Henricus, filius Regis de Almania, interficitur in Curia Romana. A.D. 1271.

Eodem anno, pestis, fames et gladius, et maxime in Midia.[2] Item, interficitur Nicholaus de Verdon et Johannes, frater ejus. Obiit Walterus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie. Ante, p. 290.

Anno Domini MCCLXXII. — Interficitur Dominus Jacobus de Audeley, Justiciarius Hibernie, cadendo de equo suo in Tothomonia. Cui successit Dominus Mauricius Filius Mauricii in officio Capitalis Justiciarie. A.D. 1272.

Anno Domini MCCLXXIII. — Dominus Galfridus de Geneville[3] rediit de Terra Sancta, et [fit] Justiciarius Hibernie. A.D. 1273. Genevile.

Anno Domini MCCLXXIV.—Edwardus, filius Regis Henrici, per Fratrem Robertum Kilwarby, Ordinis Predicatorum, Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem, die Sancti Magni, martyris, in ecclesia Westmonasteriensi unctus est in Regem Anglie, et coronatus est, presentibus magnatibus totius Anglie, cujus professio sive juramentum tale fuit: Ego, Edwardus, filius et heres Henrici Regis, profiteor, confiteor, et promitto, coram Deo et Angelis ejus, amodo et deinceps legem et justitiam, pacemque Sancte Dei Ecclesie, populoque michi subjecto [sine][4] respectu [servare][5] sicut cum consilio fidelium nostrorum invenire poterimus; Pontificibus quoque Ecclesie Dei condignum et canonicum honorem exhibere, ut[6] ab Imperatoribus et Regibus ecclesiis[7] sibi commissis collata sunt inviolabiliter conservare, Abbatibus et vasis dominicis congruum honorem secundum fidelium nostrorum [consilium] sicut Deus me adjuvet, et Sancta Dei Evangelia. A.D. 1274. Edward I.

Eodem anno, obiit Dominus Johannes de Verdona.

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[1] *See* p. 290.

[2] *See* p. 290.

[3] *See* p. 281.

[4], [5] Camden.

[6] *ut*] at, Ms.

[7] *ecclesiis*] ecclesie, Ms.

A.D. 1274. Item, Dominus Thomas de Clara venit in Hiberniam.

Hospitallers. Item, Willelmus Filius Rogeri, Prior Hospitaliorum, et multi alii capiuntur apud Glyndelory, et plures interficiuntur ibidem.

A.D. 1275. Anno Domini MCCLXXV.—Castrum de Roscoman iterum erigitur.

Eodem anno, Morydagh captus erat apud Norragh per Dominum Walterum le [En]faunte.[1]

A.D. 1276. Robert de Ufford. Anno Domini MCCLXXVI.—Robertus Dufford fit Justiciarius Hibernie, iterato cessit Galfridus de Genevile. fol. 7 b.

A.D. 1277. Anno Domini MCCLXXVII.—Obrene interficitur.

A.D. 1278. Anno Domini MCCLXXVIII.—Obiit Dominus David de Barry. Item, obiit Dominus Johannes de Cogan.

A.D. 1279. Anno Domini MCCLXXIX.—Dominus Robertus Dufford intravit Angliam, et constituit loco suo Fratrem Stephanum[2] de Fulborne, Episcopum Waterfordie, cujus tempore mutata est moneta.

Item, tabula rotunda tenta est apud Kenylworth per Dominum Rogerum de Mortuomari.

A.D. 1280. Anno Domini MCCLXXX.—Robertus Dufford rediit de Anglia Justiciarius ut prius.

Item, obiit uxor Domini Roberti Ufford.

A.D. 1281. Anno Domini MCCLXXXI.—Adam Cusak, minor, interfecit Willelmum Barret et plures alios, in Connacia.

Fulborne. Item, Frater Stephanus Fulborne fit Justiciarius Hibernie.

Item, Dominus Robertus Dufford rediit in Angliam.

A.D. 1282. Anno Domini MCCLXXXII.—Interfectus (*sic*) est Moritagh et Arte Macmurgh, frater ejus, apud Arclowe in vigilia Sancte Marie Magdalene.

De Mortimer. Item, obiit Dominus Rogerus de Mortuomari.

A.D. 1283. Anno Domini MCCLXXXIII.—Combusta est civitas

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[1] *See* "Facsimiles of National "Manuscripts of Ireland," Part ii. Plate lxxv. London: 1878.

[2] *Stephanum*] Robertum, Ms.—Stephen de Fulborne, Bishop of Waterford, A.D. 1273–1286.

A.D. 1283. Dublin. Dublin pro parte, et campanile ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis, Dublin, iii. nonas Januarii.[1]

A.D. 1284. Anno Domini MCCLXXXIIII.—Captum est castrum de Ley[2] a regulis Offaliensium, et combustum est in crastino Sancti Barnabe, Apostoli. Obiit Alfonsius, filius Regis Edwardi, etate duodecim annorum.

A.D. 1285. Le Botiller. Anno Domini MCCLXXXV.—Obiit Dominus Theobaldus le Botiller, sexto kal. Octobris, in castello de Arclowe, et sepultus ibidem Predicatorum Conventu.

Gerald Fitz Maurice. Item, captus est Geraldus Filius Mauricii a suis Hibernicis in Ofalia, et Ricardus Petyt, et S. Doget, cum multis aliis, et strages magna apud Rathode.

A.D. 1286. Anno Domini MCCLXXXVI.—Combusta est Le Norragh et Arscoll,[3] cetereque ville continue per Philippum Stanton, decimo sexto kal. Decembris.

In his diebus, Alianora, Regina Anglie, mater Regis Edwardi, religionem suscepit apud Ambresbury, die Translacionis Sancti Thome, dote sua in regno fol. 8 *a.* Anglie a perpetuo possidenda per Summum Pontificem confirmata.

Item, Calvvagh capitur apud Kildare. Obiit Dominus Thomas de Clara.

A.D. 1287. Fulborne. Sampford. Anno Domini MCCLXXXVII.—Stephanus Fulborne, Archiepiscopus Tuamensis, obiit, cui successit in officio Justiciarie, ad tempus, Johannes Sampford,[4] Archiepiscopus Dublin.

Anno eodem, Rex Hungarie, fide Christianorum relicta, apostavit, et convocatis, quasi ad Parliamentum, fraudolenter potencioribus sue terre, supervenit Miramomelius, Saracenus potens, cum viginti millibus bellatorum, Regem cum omnibus Christianis ibidem congregatis, in vigilia Sancti Johannis Baptiste, secum 23 June. adducens: itinerantibus itaque Christianis, tempus clarum in nubilum[5] est conversum, subitoque grandiosa

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[1] *See* p. 290.

[2] Lea Castle, in the Queen's County, Leinster.

[3] In county of Kildare.

[4] *See* "Facsimiles of National "Mss. of Ireland," Part ii. Plates lxxvii–lxxx., London: 1878.

[5] *nubilum*] nubulum, Ms.

A.D. 1287. tempestas multa millia incredibilium continue occidit, et Christiani ad sua sunt conversi, solo Rege apostata cum Saracenis gradiente. Hungari igitur ejus filium coronantes in fide Catholica permanserunt.

A.D. 1289. Tripoli. Anno Domini MCCLXXXIX.—Tripolis, civitas famosa, solo tenus, non sine magna sanguinis effusione Christiani, complanatur per Soldanum Babylonie, qui jussit ymagines Sanctorum ad caudas trahi equorum, in contemptum nominis Jesu Christi, per civitatem destructam.

A.D. 1290. Anno Domini MCCLXXXX:

Inclyta stirps Regis sponsis datur ordine legis:

De Clare. Dominus Gilbertus de Clare duxit in uxorem Dominam Johannem de Acon, filiam Domini Regis Edwardi, in conventuali ecclesia Westmonasteriensi, nuptiis solemniter celebratis mense Maii, et Johannes, filius Ducis Brabancie, Margaretam, dicti Regis filiam, duxit in uxorem, in predicta ecclesia mense Julii.

Vescy. Eodem anno, Dominus Willelmus Vescy fit Justiciarius Hibernie,[1] eam intrando die Sancti Martini.

Item, Omolaghelyn, Rex Midie, interficitur.

A.D. 1291. Anno Domini MCC. nonagesimo primo.—Gilbertus de Clare, filius Gilberti et Domine Johanne de Acon, undecimo die Maii intrante, natus est.

Earl of Ulster. Item, exercitus ductus est Ultoniam, contra Ohanlan, et ceteros regulos pacem impedientes, per Ricardum, fol. 8 *b*. Comitem Ultonie, et Willelmum de Vescy, Justiciarium Hibernie.

Item, obiit Domina Elianora, Regina quondam Anglie, et mater Edwardi Regis, in festo Sancti Johannis Baptiste, que in habitu religionis desiderato, A.D. 1291. per annos quatuor, menses undecim, et sex dies laudabilem vitam duxit in cenobio Ambrisbury, ubi fuit monialis.

Nicholas IV. Item insonuerunt rumores in auribus Domini Pape Nicolai,[2] in vigilia Beate Marie Magdalene, de civitate

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[1] *See* p. 290.

[2] *Nicolai*] Martini, Ms.

Acon in Terra Sancta, que sola fuit refugium Christianorum, quod illa a Milkadar, Soldano Babylonie, et suis infinitis fuit obsessa, et quasi quadraginta quatuor diebus fortissime impugnata, scilicet, ab octavo idus Aprilis usque ad xv. kal. Julii. Tandem ab impugnantibus Saracenis dirutus est murus, et intraverunt Saraceni in numero infinito, pluribusque Christianis interfectis, quibusdam in mari pre timore submersis: periit in mari Patriarcha, cum suis. Rex Cypri et Oto de Grandisone, cum suis, miserabiliter per navigium evaserunt. A.D. 1291. Otho de Grandison.

Item, concessum Domino Edwardo, Regi Anglie, per Dominum Papam Martinum [Nicholaum] decima pars omnium proventuum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum per septennium in Hibernia, in subsidium Terre Sancte.

Item, senior filius Comitis de Clare nascitur.

Anno Domini MCC. nonagesimo secundo.—Rex Edwardus Anglie iterum intravit Scociam, et electus est in Regem Scocie Dominus Johannes de Bailoll, Comes de Galweya, totum regnum Scocie jure hereditario acquisivit, et Domino Edwardo, Regi Anglorum, apud Novum Castrum super Tyne, die Sancti Stephani, homagium fecit, Florencio, Comite de Holand, Roberto de Bruce, Comite de Carrik, Johanne Hastynges, Johanne Comyn, Patricio de Dunbarre, Johanne de Vescy, Nicholao de Saules, et Willelmo de Roos, qui omnes calumpniati sunt jus in dicto regno, sed submiserunt se judicio Domini Regis Edwardi. A.D. 1292. Scotland. John Balliol.

Item, decima quinta pars bonorum secularium concessa Domino Regi Anglie in Hibernia, termino ea colligendo in festo Sancti Michaelis. 29 September.

Item, obiit Dominus Petrus de Genevile, miles. Genevile.

Item, Rice Omereduk ductus est Eboracum, et ibidem ad caudas equorum distractus.

fol. 9 *a*. Anno Domini MCCLXXXXIII.—Bellum navale fit Normannis generale. A.D. 1293.

Item, interfecti sunt Normanni non modico numero per bellum navale a baronibus de portubus Anglie, et

A.D. 1293. aliis coadjutoribus,[1] inter Pascha[2] et Pentecosten, qua de causa mota est guerra inter Angliam et Francos, unde Rex Francorum, Philippus, direxit Regi Anglorum literas[3] creditorias, ut personaliter ad Parliamentum suum accordaret responsurus questionibus quas idem Rex erat propositurus versus eum. Cujus mandato minime completo, mox ipsum Regem Anglie extorrem per consilium Francorum Rex Francie judicans condempnavit.

Item, Gilbertus de Clare, Comes Glovernie, cum uxore sua intravit Hiberniam circa festum Sancti Luce.

A.D. 1294. Anno Domino MCC. nonagesimo quarto.—Willelmus de Monteforti, in consilio Regis, Westmonasterii coram Rege subito expiravit, qui Willelmus fuit Decanus Sancti Pauli, London,[4] in cujus ore Pontifices et clerus verba sua ponentes et hesitantes quantum Rex a quolibet ipsorum affectaret, inde volentes certificari, in quo et Rex maxime confidebat, ad Regem reversus et approperans ante Regem, ut conceptum sermonem exprimet, repente obmutescens labit ad terram, extractus a Regis ministris in ulnis eorum miserabiliter. Quapropter visum quod accidit dixerunt viri timorati, vere iste homo procurator fuerat ut decime ecclesiasticorum et beneficiorum Regi persolverentur. Scrutinii facti in ovile Christi alter instigator ut Willelmus clamabat, contributionis postmodum Regi concesse.

Item, civitas Burdugale, cum terra Vasconie adjacente, occupata a ministris Regis Francie est conditionaliter, sed injuste proditioseque detenta est per Regem Francie. Cujus causa Johannes, Archiepiscopus

Archbishop of Dublin.

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[1] *See* Chronicles of reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. Rolls series, London: 1882. vol. i., p. 101.

[2] Easter Day was 29 March, A.D. 1293.

[3] *See* "Ypodigma Neustriæ." Rolls series. London: 1876. p. 191. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica. Rolls series. London: 1865. p. 138.

[4] *See* "Annales Monastici." Rolls series, iii., p. 389; iv., p. 517. London: 1866–1869.

A.D. 1294.

Dublin, et quidam alii magnates in Almaniam sunt missi ad Regem ejusdem, et habito responso in Tordran, reversus est Dominus Archiepiscopus in Angliam, diem claudendo extremum[1] die Sancti Leodegarii: cujus Johannis Sampford ossa traduntur sepulture in ecclesia Sancti Patricii, Dublin, decimo kal. Martii.

2 October.

De Vescy. Fitz Thomas.

Eodem anno, oriebatur contentio inter Dominum Willelmum de Vescy, tunc Justitiarium Hibernie, et Dominum Johannem Filium Thome, et Dominus Willelmus appellavit eum de felonia, et Dominus Willelmus de Vescy transfretavit in Angliam, et dimisit Dominum Willelmum de la Hay loco suo Justitiarium Hibernie. Sed cum venissent ambo coram Rege ut pugnarent sub appellatione pro prodicione, fugit in Franciam predictus Willelmus Vescy, et noluit pugnare.[2] Tunc Rex Anglie dedit dominia que fuerunt Domini Willelmi de Vescy Domino Johanni Filio Thome, scilicet, Kyldare et Rathemgan,[3] et multa alia.

fol. 9 b.

Gilbert de Clare.

Eodem anno, Gilbertus de Clare, Comes Gloucestrie, rediit de Hibernia in Angliam. Item, Ricardus, Comes Ultonie, cito post festum Sancti Nicholai captus est per Dominum Johannem Filium Thome, et in castro de Lega, id est, Ley, detentus est usque ad festum Sancti Gregorii Pape, cujus liberatio facta fuit tunc per consilium Domini Regis in Parliamento de Kylkennia. Pro cujus captione predictus Dominus Johannes Filius Thome, dedit omnes terras suas, scilicet, Slygo, cum pertinenciis, quas habuit in Connacia.

Item, castrum Kyldarie capitur. Kyldaria et patria circumstans ab Anglicis et Hibernicis spoliatur.

Calvagh combussit rotulos et tallias comitatus.

Magna caristia et pestilentia per Hiberniam isto anno et duobus annis sequentibus.

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[1] *See* p. 290.

[2] *See* "History of Viceroys of Ireland," Dublin, 1865, pp. 111, 521.

[3] Rathangan, in county of Kildare.

A.D. 1294. Item, Dominus Willelmus Doddyngzele fit Justiciarius Hibernie.

A.D. 1295. Anno Domini MCC. nonagesimo quinto.—Edwardus, Rex Anglie, edificavit castrum de Bello Marisco, id est, Beuemaris in Venedocia, que mater Cambrie vocatur, et a vulgo Anglesia, eam intrando cito post Pascha, et Venodotes, id est, homines valentes Anglesie, suo imperio subjugando et cito post istam tempestatem, videlicet, circa festum Beate Margarete, Madocus, tunc temporis Wallie electus, gratie Regis se supponens, per Dominum Johannem de Haverynges London est adductus, et ibidem in turri inclusus, gratiam et benevolentiam Regis expectando.

Isto anno, obiit Dominus Willelmus Duddyngzele, Justitiarius Hibernie, in crastino Sancte Marie Egiptiace. Cui successit Dominus Thomas, filius Mauritii, in Justitiaria. 2 April.

Item, circa eandem tempestatem, Hibernici Lagenienses Lageniam vastaverunt, Novum Castrum, cum aliis villis, comburendo. fol. 10 *a*.

Thomas de Torbevile. Item, Thomas de Torbevile,[1] seductor Regis et regni, convictus trahitur per medium London, super pellem prostratus vallatusque quatuor tortoribus larvatis, improperantibus ei convicia, et sic ultimo patibulo affigitur ut sepulture non daretur corpus ejus, milvis et corvis exequias celebrantibus. Fuit iste Thomas unus eorum qui, in obsidione castri de Rions capti, Parisiis ducebantur. Qui locutus est ad Principes Francorum quod illis Regem Anglie traderet. Relinquens ibi duos filios obsides, rediit de partibus transmarinis, et Regi Anglie et suo Consilio se junxit, enarrans omnibus quod caute evasit de carcere, et cum de consilio Regis et ordinatione regni certificaretur, omnia in scriptis redigens, Preposito Parisiensi direxit. Super quo demum convictus, predictam subiit sententiam. A.D. 1295.

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[1] *See* "Ypodigma Neustriæ," ut ante, p. 196; "W. Rishanger Chronica," p. 152; "Annales Monastici," p. 399.

Scotland. Item, circa eandem tempestatem Scoti, rupto pacis vinculo quod cum ligeo Domino Rege Anglie pepigerant, cum Rege Francie novum fœdus inierunt, et, conspiratione facta, in Regem proprium eorum, Dominum Johannem Baillol, insurrexerunt, et eum in quodam castro altis montibus circumsepto in interiora loca Scocie incluserunt. Elegerunt sibi, more Francie, duodecim pares, videlicet, quatuor Episcopos, quatuor Comites, et quatuor proceres, quorum nutu cuncta regni negotia censerentur. Et hoc factum est in ignominiam Regis Anglie, quia, reclamantibus Scotis, dictus Johannes per Regem Anglie eis preficebatur. John Balliol.

Item, Rex Anglie iterum versus Scotiam, in Quadragesima sequente, ducit exercitum ad temerariam arrogantiam et presumptionem Scotorum degenerum in patrem et Regem proprium compescendam.

Item, Dominus Johannes Wogan factus est Justiciarius Hibernie, Domino Thoma, filio Mauricii, cedente eidem.

Wogan. Item, idem Dominus Johannes Wogan, Justiciarius Hibernie, fecit pacem inter Comitem Ultonie et Johannem Filium Thome, et Geraldinos, per biennium duraturam, ac inducias. Geraldines.

Item, his diebus, circa Nativitatem Domini, Dominus Gilbertus de Clare, Comes Glovernie, diem clausit extremum.

Item, Rex Anglie mittit Edmundum, fratrem suum, cum exercitu, in Vasconiam.

fol. 10 *b*. Anno Domini MCCXCVI.—Dominus Rex Anglie tertio kal. Aprilis, scilicet, die Veneris, tunc temporis, in septimana Pasche, cepit Berwicum, in quo interfecti fuerunt de Scotis circa septem millia, de Anglicis unus quidam militum, scilicet, Dominus Ricardus de Cornubia, et septem homines pedestres tantum. A.D. 1296. Scotland.

4 May. Item, cito post, scilicet, quarto die Maii, intravit castrum de Donbar, et cepit de inimicis suis circa

A.D. 1296. xli. milites, qui omnes se gratie Regis supposuerunt, confecto prius toto exercitu Scotorum, scilicet, septingentis hominibus equestribus et xli. millia pedibus ex hiis interfectis, et mille et l. de equestribus quam de peditibus; nec fuerunt occisi de Anglicis in eadem confectione nisi homines pedites tantum.

6 May. Item, die Sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam, Wallenses, in numero non modico, circa quindecim millia hominum, ad mandatum Regis Scociam adierunt eandem impugnaturi. Et eodem tempore Magnates Hibernie, scilicet, Johannes Wogan, Justiciarius Hibernie, Ricardus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie, Theobaldus Pincerna, et Johannes Filius Thome, cum multis aliis venerunt, similiter in adjutorium transfretando in Scociam. Rex etiam Anglie eos recipiens tercio idus Maii, scilicet, die Pentecostes, in castro de Rokesburgh eis et aliis militibus Anglie magnum fecit convivium et solempne.

Magnates Hibernie.

Scotland.

11 June. Item, die Mercurii proximo ante festum beati Barnabe, Apostoli, intravit villam de Edinburgh et cepit castrum ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste, et cito post in eadem estate omnia castra infra ambitum Scocie contenta ad ejus nutum fuerunt reddita.

24 June.

John Balliol.

Item, idem Dominus Johannes Balliol, Rex Scocie, venit licet invitus die Dominica proxima post festum Translacionis Sancti Thome, Archiepiscopi, ad Regem Anglie, cum Comitibus, Episcopis, et aliis militibus plurimis, et supposuerunt gratie Domini Regis et voluntati, salvis sibi vita et membris, et Dominus Johannes de Balliol resignavit totum jus suum Scocie in manu Regis Anglie, quem Dominus Rex misit versus partes London in salvo conductu ad perhendinandum.

7 July.

Item, Edmundus, frater Regis Anglie, obiit in Vasconia.

A.D. 1297. Anno Domini MCCXCVII.—Dominus Edwardus, Rex Anglie, transfretavit in Flandriam manu armata contra Regem Francie propter guerram inter eos motam,

fol. 11 *a*.

A.D. 1297.

ubi post graves expensas et altercationes quedam forma pacis inita inter eos in hac conditione quod se supponerent ordinationi Domini Pape. Hinc inde missi fuerunt certi nuncii ad Curiam Romanam. Sed Rege Edwardo existente in Flandria, Willelmus de Walleis, cum magno exercitu, per commune consilium Scotorum venit ad pontem de Strivelin, et dedit bellum contra Dominum Johannem Warrene,[1] in quo bello ex utraque parte multi corruerunt, multique erant submersi. Sed discomfitura erat super Anglicos. Quo facto commoti sunt omnes Scoti, tam Comites quam Barones, contra Regem Anglie. Et mota fuit discordia inter Regem Anglie et Rogerum Bigod, Comitem Marescallum, et cito post concordaverunt. Et Sanctus Lodovicus, filius Regis Sicilie, Archiepiscopus Colonie, Frater Minor, obiit. Et filius et heres Regis de Maliagro, id est Marortcarum, intravit Ordinem Fratrum Minorum ad informationem Sancti Lodovici, qui dixit: Vade et fac sic.

William de Walleis.

Bigod.

Item, in Hibernia combusta fuit Lechilnia,[2] cum aliis villis, per Hibernicos de Slemergi.[3]

Item, Calwagh Ohanlan et Yvegus[4] MacMaghon interficiuntur in Urgalia.[5]

O'Hanlan. Mac Mahon.

A.D. 1298. Boniface VIII.

Anno Domini MCC. nonagesimo octavo.—Papa Bonifacius Octavus,[6] in crastino Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, ordinavit et confirmavit, omni sedato tumultu guerre, pacem inter Regem Anglie et Regem Francie, cum certis condicionibus subsecutis.

29 June.

Item, Rex Edwardus Anglie duxit exercitum iterum in Scociam ad subjugandum Scotos rebelles perjuros sue ditioni.

Scotland.

Item, interfecti sunt in eodem exercitu, circa festum Sancte Marie Magdalene, de Scotis lx. millia apud Fowkirk: alii scribunt circa quater viginti millia. Et

22 July.

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[1] Earl of Surrey

[2] Leighlin.

[3] In Queen's county.

[4] Aenghus.

[5] Uriel or Oriel.

[6] *Octavus*] Quartus, Ms.

A.D. 1298. sol in illo die erat rubens instar sanguinis per totam Hiberniam, dum bellum fuerit apud Fowkyrk predictum.

Item, circa idem tempus feoffavit Dominus Rex Anglie suos milites de comitatibus et baroniis Scotorum peremptorum.

Earl of Ulster. Fitz-Thomas. Item, in Hibernia pax et concordia inite sunt inter Comitem Ultonie et Dominum Johannem Filium Thome, circa festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude.

27 July. Item, in crastino Sanctorum Septem Dormientium, fol. 11 *b*. radius solaris mutatur in colorem fere sanguineum, ab hora matutina, ita quod hoc videntes admirarentur universi.

Fitz-Maurice. Item, obierunt Dominus Thomas Filius Mauricii, miles, et Dominus Robertus Bagod, quondam Justiciarius in Banco.

Item, in Artha civitate, et etiam Reathe in partibus Italie, Papa Bonifacio tunc temporis ibidem existente, tantus erat factus terremotus, quod turres et palatia sub solo tenus corruerunt. Papa autem cum Cardinalibus a civitate fugit, territus pre timore.

6 January. Item, in die Epiphanie, terremotus licet non tam violentus factus est in Anglia, a Cantuaria usque Hamptoniam.

A.D. 1299. Le Botiller. Anno Domini MCC. nonagesimo nono.—Obiit Dominus Theobaldus le Botiller, minor, in manerio de Turby,[1] secundo idus Maii, cujus corpus delatum versus Weydeneyam, id est Weney[2] in comitatu Limerici, decimo kal. Junii.

Item, Edwardus, Rex Anglie, duxit in uxorem Dominam Margaretam, sororem illustris Regis Francie, in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis, Cantuarie, circa festum Sancte Trinitatis.

Item confectus est Soldanus Babylonie, cum exercitu Saresanorum per Cassanum, Regem Tartarorum.

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[1] Turvey, in county of Dublin.

[2] *See* p. 235.

Anno Domini MCC. nonagesimo nono.—In die post festum Purificationis Beate Marie Virginis, interfecti fuerunt numeri C. M. Saracenorum equestrium, exceptis hominibus pedestribus, quorum numerus fuit infinitus. A.D. 1299. 3February.

Item, eodem anno, fuit bellum canum in Burgundia apud castrum Genelon, et fuit numerus canum tria millia, et quilibet interfecit alium, et nullus canis evasit nisi solummodo unus. Canine war.

Item, eodem anno, plures Hibernici venerunt ad gravandum Dominum Theobaldum de Verdon ad castrum de Roche, ante festum Annunciacionis. De Verdon. 25 March.

Anno Domini MCCC.—Numisma Pollardorum[1] prohibetur in Anglia et in Hibernia. A.D. 1300. Pollard money.

Item in autumno, Edwardus, Rex Anglie, intravit iterum in Scotiam in manu armata, sed ad mandatum Bonifacii Pape impeditus est, et direxit nuncios solempnes ad Curiam se ab injuria excusando. Scotland. Boniface VIII.

Item, Thomas, filius Regis Anglie, nascitur apud Brotherton, ultimo die Maii, de Margareta, sorore Regis Francie.

Item, Edwardus, Comes Cornubie, obiit sine herede fol. 12 *a*. de corpore suo relicto, et in Abbatia de Hailes traditus est sepulture.

Anno Domini MCCCI.—Edwardus, Rex Anglie, intravit Scociam cum exercitu, ad quem transfretavit Dominus Johannes Wogan, Justiciarius Hibernie, et Dominus Johannes Filius Thome, Petrus Bermingham, et multi alii in auxilium Regis Anglie. A.D. 1301.

Item, comburitur magna pars civitatis Dublin, cum ecclesia Sancte Warburge, nocte Beate Columbe.

Item, Dominus de Genevile desponsavit filiam Domini Johannis de Montforte. Et Dominus Johannes de Mortuomari desponsavit filiam et heredem Domini Genevile.

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[1] "Moneta alienigenarum sur-"reptitia et illegitima, quam 'Pol-"lardos,' 'Krokardos,' vel 'Ko-"kedones' atque 'Rosarios,' appel-"labant."—"Willelmi Rishanger "Chronica et Annales." Rolls edition, London: 1865, p. 195; *see also* pp. 380, 403, 406.

A.D. 1301. De Verdon.

Petri de Genevile. Et Dominus Theobaldus de Verdon desponsavit filiam Domini Rogeri de Mortuomari.

Wicklow.

Eodem tempore, Lagenienses moverunt guerram in hyeme, villam de Wykynlo, et Rathdon, et cetera comburendo; sed non impunes evaserunt, quia major pars sustentationis fuerat combusta, et armenta eorum per depredationem amissa; et iidem Hibernici fere in Quadragesima consumpti fuissent, nisi seditio quorundam Anglicorum impedivisset.

Item, confectio facta in autumno per Folanos (*sic*) super conventulum Bremor (*sic*), in qua occisi sunt fere ccc. latrones.

Item, Walterus Pouer magnam partem Momonie devastavit, plurima predia incendendo.

A.D. 1302. Wogan. De Lacy. Genevile.

Anno Domini MCCCII.—Obierunt Domina Margareta, uxor Domini Johannis Wogan, Justiciarii Hibernie, tertio idus Aprilis, et in ebdomada sequenti Matildis de Lacy, uxor Domini Galfridi de Genevile.

Le Botiller. Richard de Feringes, Archbishop of Dublin.

Item, Edmundus le Botiller re[cu]peravit manerium de Sancto Bosco,[1] cum pertinenciis, de Domino Ricardo de Feringes, Archiepiscopo Dublin, per concordiam factam inter eos in Banco Regis post festum Sancti Hilarii.

Flanders. 7 July.

Item, confectio[2] facta apud Courtenay[3] in Flandria per Flandrenses super exercitum Gallicorum, die Mercurii proximo post festum Translationis Sancti Thome, in qua occisi fuerunt Comes Arthosie,[4] Comes Albemarlie, Comes de Hue,[5] Radulphus de Neel,[6] Constabularius Francie, Guido de Nevil,[7] Marescallus Francie, filius Comitis Hennaund,[8] Godfridus de Brabant, cum filio, Willelmus de Fenlys,[9] cum filio. Jacobus de fol. 12 *b*. Sancto Paulo amisit manum, et quadraginta baroneti eodem die fuere interfecti, cum militibus et armigeris et ceteris sine numero. A.D. 1302.

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[1] Hollywood, county of Dublin.

[2] *See* "Annales Monastici" (vol. iv., p. 552), and "Chronicles of Edward I. and Edward II." (vol. i., p. 128).—Rolls series. London: 1869, 1882.

[3] Courtrai.

[4] Robert, Count D'Artois.

[5] Eu.

[6] Raoul de Nesle.

[7] Guy de Nesle.

[8] De Henaud.

[9] Fens.

Item, decime omnium beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum in Anglia et Hibernia exacte erant a Bonifacio Papa, per triennium, in subsidium ecclesie Romane contra Regem Arragonum. Boniface VIII.

Item, in die Circumcisionis, Dominus Hugo de Lacy depredavit Hugonem Vernayll. De Lacy.

Anno eodem, Robertus le Bruys, tunc Comes de Carrik, desponsavit Elizabetham, filiam Domini Ricardi de Burgo, Comitis Ultonie. Item, Edmundus Botiller desponsavit filiam Domini Johannis Filii Thome.[1] Earl of Ulster.

Item, civitas Burdigale,[2] cum ceteris civitatibus circumjacentibus, que per seditionem Francorum aliquo tempore ab Edwardo, Rege Anglie, fuerant alienate, eidem sunt reddite, in vigilia Sancti Andree, per industriam Domini Johannis de Hastinges.

Anno Domini MCCCIII.—Comes Ultonie, scilicet, Ricardus de Burgo, et Dominus Eustacius le Pover, cum magna potentia intraverunt Scotiam, sed factis primo ab ipso Comite in castro Dublin xxxiii. militibus, in adjutorium Regis Anglie transivit in Scotiam. A.D. 1303. Ante, p. 291. Scotland.

Item obiit Geraldus, filius et heres Domini Johannis Filii Thome.

Eodem anno, Papa Bonifacius Regem Francie[3] et Reginam, et liberos eorundem, excommunicavit, et renovavit omnia privilegia Universitati Parisius concessa quocunque tempore; et statim post Papa fuit captus, et tentus quasi in carcere tribus diebus integris. Et cito post Papa obiit. Boniface VIII.

Item, obiit Comitissa Ultonie.

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[1] John Fitz-Thomas, subsequently first Earl of Kildare.

[2] *Burdigale*] Burgalie, Ms.; *See* "Ypodigma Neustriæ."—Rolls series. London: 1876, p. 232.

[3] Philip IV.

A.D. 1303. Wellesley. Item, Walranus de Wellesley et Dominus Robertus de Percivall interfecti sunt, undecimo kal. Novembris.

A.D. 1304. Dublin. Anno Domini MCCC. quarto.—Magna pars Dublin comburitur, scilicet, vicus Pontis, cum magna parte keye, et ecclesia Fratrum Predicatorum, et ecclesia monachorum, cum magna parte monasterii,[1] scilicet, idus Junii, in festo Beati Medardi.

Item, primarius lapis chori Fratrum Predicatorum Dublin ponitur per Dominum Eustacium le Pover, in festo Sancte Agathe, Virginis.

Item, Domina Margareta Wogan, uxor Domini Johannis Wogan, Justiciarii Hibernie, obiit.[2]

Itam, obiit Domina Matildis Lacy, uxor Domini Galfridi Genevile, tercio idus Aprilis.[2] fol. 13 *a*.

Item, post festum Purificationis Beate Marie Virginis, Dominus Rex Francie iterum invasit Flandrenses in propria persona, cum magna multitudine exercitus. Tum bene se habuit in bello, et viriliter pugnavit donec duo dextrarii vel tres sub illo interfecti fuerunt; sed ad ultimum capicium amisit, quod sub galea capiti ejus imponebatur, quod Flandrenses capientes, in lancea tanquam vexillum derisorie portaverunt, et in omnibus nundinis Flandrie famosis ad altam fenestram alicujus palatii, tanquam signum tabernale, in signum victorie ostenderunt.

A.D. 1305. Comyn. O'Connor. Brymgeham. Anno Domini MCCCV.—Jordanus Comyn, cum complicibus, interfecit Moritagh O'Conghir,[3] Regem de Offaly, et Calvvagh, germanum ejus, et quosdam alios in curia Domini Petri Brymgeham, apud Carrik in Carberia.

Item, interfectus est Dominus Gilbertus de Sutton, Senescallus Weysfordie, ab Hibernicis prope villam Haymundi de Grace, quiquidem Haymundus in dicto bello viriliter se habuit, sed strenue evasit. Ante, p. 291.

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. xxxix.

[2] These entries also appear in the Ms. under A.D. 1302.

[3] *See* p. 286.

A.D. 1305. Item, in Scotia Dominus Robertus de Brus, Comes de Carrik, immemor juramenti Domino Regi Anglie, interfecit Dominum Johannem Rede Comyn infra septa Fratrum Minorum de Dunfres, et cito post se fecit coronari in Regem Scocie per manus duorum Episcoporum, scilicet, Sancti Andree et Glasco, in villa de Scone, ad suam confusionem et multorum aliorum.

Robert de Brus.

A.D. 1306. Anno Domini MCCCVI. — Confectio facta fuit in Offalia juxta castrum de Geshill,[1] idus Aprilis, super Oconghor per Odympcies,[2] in qua occisus est Odympci, dux Reganorum,[3] cum magna comitiva.

Item, obiit Obrene, Rex Tothomonie.

Item, Donaldus Oge Maccarthi interfecit Donaldum Ruffum, Regem Desmonie.

Item, confectio dolenda cecidit super partem Domini Petri Brymegham, quarto kal. Maii, in confinio Midie.

Brymegham.

fol. 13 *b.* Item, Balymore in Lagenia comburitur ab Hibernicis, interfecto tunc ibidem Henrico Calfe, et commota est guerra inter Anglicos et Hibernicos in Lagenia, ob quod convocatus est magnus exercitus de diversis partibus Hibernie ad refrenandam malitiam Hibernicorum Lagenie, in qua expeditione Dominus Thomas Maundevile, miles egregius, iniit gravem conflictum cum Hibernicis juxta Glenfell, in quo conflictu se viriliter gessit donec dextrarius ejus occisus est, ad laudem et honorem acquirendo, et plures salvavit et seipsum.

Leinster.

Thomas Maundevile.

Item, Magister Thomas Cantok, Cancellarius Hibernie, consecratus est in Episcopum Ymelasensem[4] in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis Dublin, cum magno honore, cujus consecrationi interfuerunt majores natu totius Hibernie, tali contento convivio, primo divitibus, post-

Cantok.

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[1] In the King's County.

[2] O'Dempsy.

[3] Ui Riagain, Iregan, in the Queen's County.

[4] Emly.

A.D. 1306. ea de pauperibus, quale in Hibernia temporibus retroactis fuerat inauditum.

Archbishop of Dublin.

Item, Ricardus de Feringes,[1] Archiepiscopus Dublin, obiit in vigilia Sancti Luce. Cui successit Magister Ricardus de Haverynges, qui occupavit Archiepiscopatum fere per quinquennium ex dispensatione Apostolica. Qui et cessit Archiepiscopatui cui successit Johannes de Leche. Causa cessionis ejus, ut bone memorie Archidiaconus Dublin, nepos ejusdem, retulit, quod fuit quadam nocte et videbat in sompnis quoddam monstrum universo mundo ponderosius super pectus ejus eminenter stare, de cujus ponderositate liberari maluit quam totius orbis bona solus habere, sed evigilans cogitabat hoc nihil aliud esse quam Dublinensis ecclesia, cujus fructus recipiebat, nihil pro eisdem laborando. Et quam cito potuit accedens ad Dominum Papam, a quo multum fuit dilectus, Archiepiscopatum renuntiavit. Habuit enim, ut idem Archidiaconus asseruit, uberiora beneficia Archiepiscopatu.

Item, Edwardus, Rex Anglie, fecit Edwardum, filium suum, militem, in festo Pentecostes, London, in quo festo neoptolizati fuerunt milites circa cccc., et Edwardus de Carnarvan, novus miles, fecit sexaginta milites de predictis, et tenuit festum, London, apud Novum Templum, et pater suus dedit sibi Ducatum Aquitanie.

Robert Brus.

Item, eodem anno, in festo Sancte Potentiane, Episcopus Wintoniensis et Episcopus Wigorniensis, de fol. 14 *a.* mandato Domini Pape, excommunicaverunt Robertum Brus, pretensum Regem Scocie, et suos socios, pro morte Domini Johannis Rede Comyn.

Eodem anno, die Sancti Bonifacii, Adomarus de Valentia, Comes Penbrochie, et Dominus Guido, Comes—,[2] interfecerunt plures Scotos, et confectus fuit Dominus Robertus Brus extra villam Sancti Johannis. A.D. 1306.

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[1] *See* p. 291.

[2] Blank in Ms. — Walsingham names Robert de Clifford and Henry Percy as having been sent, on this occasion, to Scotland with Aymer de Valence. — "Ypodigma Neustriæ." Rolls series, London, 1876, p. 237.

Eodem anno, ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Rex Edwardus ivit versus Scotiam per aquam de Newerk usque Lincolniam. 24 June. Scotland.

Item, eodem anno, Comes de Asceles[1] et Dominus Simon Freysell,[2] et Comitissa de Carrik, pretensa Regina Scocie, filia[3] Comitis Ultonie, fuerunt capti. Et Comes de Asceles et Dominus Simon Freysell fuerunt suspensi London, et Dominus Simon Freysell prius dilaceratus, et Comitissa remansit cum Rege in magno honore, ceteri, vero, in Scocia miserabiliter diem clauserunt extremum.

Item, circa festum Purificationis Beate Marie Virginis, duo fratres Roberti Brus, vitam piraticam agentes, exierunt de galleis suis super terram ad predandum, qui capti fuerunt, cum aliis sexdecim Scotis, et ipsi duo dilacerati fuerunt apud Carlele, ceteris in patibulis suspensis. Brus.

Item, in Hibernia, die Sancti Patricii, captus est Macnochi, cum duobus filiis, juxta Novum Castrum, per Thomam de Sueterby, decollato ibidem Lorcano Oboni, fure fortissimo. Sueterby.

Anno Domini MCCCVII.—Tercio kal. Aprilis, decollatus est Murcod Ballagh, juxta Marton, per Dominum David Caunton, militem strenuum, et cito post interfectus est Adam Dan. A.D. 1307. Caunton.

Item, confectio et interfectio sanguinis cecidit super Anglicos in Connacia, facta per Oscheles, die Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi. Connacht.

Item, predones de Offaly diruerunt castrum de Cashil, et in vigilia Translationis Sancti Thome combusserunt villam de Lega,[4] id est, Lye, castrum obsi-

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[1] Earl of Athole.

[2] Sir Simon Fraser.

[3] Daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and wife of Robert Bruce.

[4] *See* p. 323.

A.D. 1307. dendo; sed cito post amoti sunt per Johannem Filium Thome et Edmundum Botiller.

Edward II. Item, obiit Edwardus, Rex Anglie, cui successit in regno Edwardus, filius ejus, qui solemnissime sepelivit patrem suum apud Westmonasterium, cum magna reverentia et honore.

Item, Dominus Edwardus, junior, duxit in uxorem Dominam Isabellam, filiam Regis Francie, in ecclesia Sancte Marie Bononie, et cito post coronati ambo in ecclesia Westmonasteriensi. fol. 14 *b*.

Templars. Item, Templarii in partibus transmarinis, quadam heresi dampnati, ut dicebatur, capti sunt et incarcerati per Papale mandatum. In Anglia, similiter, omnes capti fuerant in crastino Epiphanie. Et in Hibernia capti fuerunt in crastino Purificationis, et incarcerati.

A.D. 1308. Bermingham. Anno Domini MCCCVIII.—Secundo idus Aprilis, obiit Dominus Petrus de Bermingham, nobilis debellator Hibernicorum. Ante, p. 281.

Item, quarto idus Maii, comburitur castrum Kevini, quibusdam custodibus in eo interfectis per Willelmum Macbalthor, et Cuygnismio Othothiles, et suos fautores. Macbalthor.

Item, comburitur villa de Courcouly per eosdem malefactores.

Wogan. Item, sexto idus Junii, confectus fuit Dominus Johannes Wogan, Justiciarius Hibernie, cum suo exercitu, prope Glyndelory, interfectis ibidem Johanne dicto Hogelyn, Johanne de Northon, Johanne de Breton, cum multis aliis.

Item, decimo sexto kal. Julii combusta est Donlovan, Tobyr, et alie ville contermine per prefatos malefactores.

Gaveston. Item, in Anglia cito post tentum est magnum Parliamentum London, in quo oriebatur dissensio et fere mortalis conflictus inter Regem et Barones, occasione Domini Petri de Gaveston, qui proscriptus est a regno Anglie in crastino Natalis Beati Johannis

Baptiste, et transfretavit in Hiberniam circa festum Sanctorum Quirite et Julite, cum uxore et sorore, Comitissa Glovernie, ad Dublin, cum pompa vehementi et ibidem traxit moram. A.D. 1308.

Item, Willelmus Macbaltor, fortis latro et incendiarius, in Curia Domini Regis, Dublin, coram Capitali Justiciario, Domino Johanne Wogan, condempnatus et judicatus. Duodecimo kal. Septembris, distractus est ad caudas equorum ad calofurcium, et ibi suspensus, prout merita sua exegerunt. Mac Baltor.

Item, in eodem anno, erecta est quedam cisterna marmorea ad recipiendam aquam de aquaductuli in civitate Dublin, qualis ante nunquam fuit ibidem, per dispositionem et providentiam Domini Johannis le Decer,[1] tunc Maioris civitatis Dublin, qui de propria pecunia ad eandem structuram invenit, et idem Johannes parum ante idem tempus construi fecit quendam pontem ultra Aliphiam juxta Prioratum Sancti Wlstani, capellam Sancte Marie Fratrum Minorum, et ibidem sepelitur, capellam Sancte Marie Hospitalis Sancti Johannis, Dublin. Le Decer, Dublin. fol. 15 *a*. Ante, p. 293.

Item, idem Johannes Decer multa bona fecit in conventu Fratrum Predicatorum, Dublin, videlicet, unam columpnam lapideam in ecclesia, et lapidem unum latum super altare magnum, cum ornamentis ejus.

Item, sexta feria recepit Fratres ad mensam suam: ista dicunt seniores junioribus intuitu charitatis.

Ante, p. 293. Item, in autumno transfretavit Dominus Johannes Wogan ad Parliamentum Anglie, in loco cujus Dominus Willelmus de Burgo factus est Custos Hibernie. William de Burgo.

Item, eodem anno, in vigilia Apostolorum Simonis et Jude, Dominus Rogerus de Mortuomari applicuit in Hiberniam, cum sua consorte, recta herede Midie, filia Domini Petri, filii Domini Galfridi Geneville; intraverunt Hiberniam, et seisinam ceperunt de Midia, Domino Galfrido de Genevile[2] Genevile.

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[1] *See* "Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland." London: 1870, p. xxvii.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 275.

A.D. 1308. cedente eisdem, et intrante Ordinem fratrum Predicatorum apud Trym, in crastino Sancti Edwardi, Archiepiscopi.

Item, Dermot Odymcy occisus est apud Tully per servientes Domini Petri de Gaveston. Ante, p. 293.

Trym. Item, Ricardus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie, tenuit magnum festum in Pentecosten, apud Trym et fecit Walterum de Lacy et Hugonem de Lacy milites. Et, in vigilia Assumptionis, Comes Ultonie venit contra Petrum Gaveston, Comitem Cornubie, apud Drogheda. Et eodem tempore remeavit passagium in Scociam. Drogheda.

Earl of Gloucester. Item, dicto anno, Matildis, filia Comitis Ultonie, transfretavit versus Angliam ad maritagium contrahendum cum Comite Glovernie. Et cito post infra mensem Comes et ipsa fuerunt desponsati.

Caunton. Item, Mauricius de Caunton interfecit Ricardum Talon, et Rupenses interfecerunt predictum Mauricium.

Item, Dominus David de Caunton suspenditur Dublin.

Connacht. Item, Odo, filius Catholi Oconghir, interfecit Odonem Oconghir, Regem Connacie.

Item, Athi comburitur ab Hibernicis. fol. 15 *b*.

A.D. 1309. Gaveston. Anno Domini MCCC. nono.—Petrus de Gaveston subjugavit Obrynnes Hibernicos, et reedificavit Novum Castrum Mackingan, et castrum Keviny et amputavit et mundavit passum inter castrum Keviny et Glyndelagh, invitis Hibernicis, et abiit et obtulit in ecclesia Sancti Keviny.

Eodem anno, Dominus Petrus de Gaveston transfretavit in Angliam in vigilia nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste. Ante, p. 294.

Item, uxor filii Comitis Ultonie, filia Comitis Glovernie, decimo quinto die Octobris applicuit in Hiberniam.

Earl of Ulster. Item in vigilia Nativitatis Domini, rediit Comes Ultonie de Anglia, et applicuit apud portum de Drogheda.

Item, in die Purificationis, etc. (*ante*, p. 294).

Item, cito post illud tempus rediit Dominus Edmundus le Botiller de Anglia, qui ibi antea London factus est miles. Ante, p. 295.

A.D. 1309.
De Mortimer.

Item, transfretaverunt in Angliam de Hibernia Comes Ultonie, Rogerus de Mortuomari, et Dominus Johannes Filius Thome.

Item, obiit Dominus Theobaldus de Verdon.

A.D. 1310.
Ante, p. 295.

Anno Domini MCCCX. — Rex Edwardus et Dominus Petrus de Gaveston iter suum versus Scotiam arripuerunt ad pugnandum Robertum de Brus.

Item, dicto anno, magna caristia bladi, etc.—ad caudas equorum.

Nigel le Bruyn.
fol. 16 *a*.

Item, in Abbathia Sancti Thome, Martiris, Dublin, obiit Dominus Nigellus le Bruyn, miles, Escaetor Domini Regis in Hibernia, cujus corpus Nigelli fuit sepultum [in choro] Fratrum Minorum cum tanta reverencia cereorum qualis antea in Hibernia non videbatur.

Kildare.

Eodem anno, Parliamentum apud Kildare, ubi Dominus Arnaldus Pover de morte Domini Johannis Bonevile acquietatur, quia hoc fecerat se defendendo.

Archbishop of Dublin.

Item, in die Sancti Patricii, unanimi assensu Capitulorum, Dominus Alexander de Bigenore electus est in Archiepiscopum Dublin.

Item, Dominus Rogerus de Mortuomari rediit in Hiberniam infra octavam Nativitatis Beate Marie Virginis.

Item, eodem anno, Dominus Henricus de Lacy, Comes Lincolnie, obiit.

A.D. 1311.
De Clare.
De Burgh.
De Lacy.

Anno Domini MCCCCXI.—In Thomond, apud Bonnorathe, mirabilis et miraculosa disconfectio facta per Dominum Ricardum de Clare super partes Comitis Ultonie, qui predictus Dominus Ricardus cepit in bello Dominum Willelmum de Burgo et Johannem, filium Domini Walteri de Lacy, et multos alios: quoquidem bello multi corruerunt, tam de Anglicis quam de Hibernicis, decimo tertio kal. Junii.

Leinster.

Item, Tassagard et Rathcoule invaserunt latrones, scilicet, Obrynnes et Otothiles, in crastino Nativitatis Sancte Johannis Baptiste. Unde cito in autumno collectus est magnus exercitus in Lagenia ad impugnandum dictos latrones, in Glyndelory et aliis locis nemorosis latentes.

A.D. 1311. Item, Parliamentum tentum London, in Augusto, inter Regem et Barones ad tractandum de statu regni et de familia Regis, per ordinationem sex Episcoporum, sex Comitum et sex Baronum qualiter utilius regno poterunt providere.

De Clare. Item, secundo idus Novembris, Dominus Ricardus de Clara interfecit de Galogelaghes[1] sex centum.

Gaveston. Item, die Omnium Sanctorum precedente, proscriptus fuit Petrus de Gaveston de regno Anglie per Comites et Barones, et multa bona statuta reipublice necessaria per eosdem sunt confecta. Qui Petrus abjuravit regnum Anglie circa festum Omnium Sanctorum, et ivit in Flandriam quatuor mensibus post et rediit et dictus Petrus cito post Epiphaniam furtive intravit Angliam, adherens lateri Regis, quod fol. 16 *b*. Barones non poterant faciliter ad eum appropinquare. Et adivit Eboracum cum Rege ibidem moram faciendo [in] quadragesima: unde Episcopi, Comites, et Barones Anglie London pervenerunt ad tractandum de statu regni, ne per dicti Petri redditum respublica commoveretur.

De Cogan. Item, obierunt Dominus Johannes de Cogan, Dominus Walterus Le Enfaunt, et Dominus Johannes, filius Rery, milites, et sepeliuntur in ecclesia Fratrum Predicatorum, Dublin.

Item, Johannes Macgoghedan interficitur per Omolmoy.

Item, obiit Willelmus de Rupe, Dublin, de ictu sagitte unius Hibernici montani.

Item, obiit Dominus Eustacius le Pover, miles.

De Verdon. Item, in vigilia Cathedre Sancti Petri, incepit riota Urgalie[2] per Robertum de Verdon.

Item, interficitur Donatus Obrene per suos traditiose in Tothomonia.[3]

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[1] For documents relative to Galloglasses, *see* "Facsimiles of "National MSS. of Ireland," Part IV.-1., Introduction, p. xxxiii. London: 1882.

[2] *See* p. 275.

[3] Thomond, county of Clare.

A.D. 1312. Gaveston. Anno Domini MCCCXII.—Dominus Petrus de Gaveston intravit castrum de Scardeburgh, Baronibus resistendo. Sed, cito post kal. Junii, se reddit Domino Adomaro de Valencia, per quem fuerat obsessus, certis tamen condicionibus prelocutis, qui eum duxit versus London, sed itinerando captus est apud Dedington per Comitem Warwici, et ductus est ad Warwik, unde inito consilio Comitum et Baronum decollatur, decimo tertio kal. Julii, cujus corpus sepelitur in conventu de Langley in ecclesia Fratrum Predicatorum.

Wogan. De Verdon. Item, exercitus ductus per Johannem Wogan, Justitiarium Hibernie, ad refrenandam malitiam Roberti de Verdon et suorum fautorum, miserabiliter confectus est sexto idus Julii, interfectis ibidem Nicholao Avenel, Patricio de Rupe, et multis aliis, ob quod dictus Robertus de Verdon et multi suorum fautorum se reddiderunt carceri Regis, Dublin, gratiam expectando.

Templars. Item, die Jovis in crastino Sancte Lucie, Virginis, anno regni Regis Edwardi sexto, luna videbatur mirabiliter de diversis coloribus, in quo diffinitum est quod Ordo Templariorum de medio deleatur in eternum.

Le Botiller. Item, in Hibernia Dominus Edmundus Le Botiller factus est locum tenens Domini Johannis Wogan, Justicarii Hibernie, fol. 17 *a*. qui Edmundus in quadragesima sequente obsessit Obrynnes in Glyndelory, et ipsos compulit ad deditionem et fere ad confusionem, nisi citius ad pacem Domini Regis redissent.

Earl of Ulster. Item, eodem anno, in crastino Sancti Dominici, Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome[1] desponsavit Katherinam, filiam Comitis Ultonie, ad Viride Castrum.[2] Et Thomas Filius Johannis desponsavit aliam filiam ejusdem Comitis, in crastino Assumptionis, in eodem loco.

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[1] Maurice FitzThomas, created Earl of Desmond, A.D. 1329.

[2] Greencastle.

A.D. 1312.

Item, die Dominica post festum Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis, filia Comitis Glovernie, uxor Domini Johannis de Burgo, peperit filium.

A.D. 1313.
Archbishops of Armagh and of Dublin.

Anno Domini MCCCXIII.—Frater Rolandus Joce,[1] Primas Ardmachanus, applicuit in insula de Houth, in crastino Annunciationis Beate Marie, de nocte surgens furtive levando crucem suam, illam portavit usque Prioratum de Gratia Dei. Cui occurrebant quidam de familiaribus Archiepiscopi Dublin illam crucem deponendo, et ipsum Armachanum tanquam confusum a Lagenia effugarunt.

Item, tentum est Parliamentum London, in quo nichil vel modicum de pace est expeditum. De quo Parliamento discessit Rex, tendens in Franciam, ad mandatum Regis Francie, et Rex Anglie et multi nobiles sunt cruce signati.

Adare.

Item, Dominus Johannes Filius Thome fecit milites Nicholaum Filium Mauritii et Robertum de Clonhull, apud Adare in Momonia.

Robert de Brus.

Item, ultimo die Maii, Robertus de Brus misit quasdam galleas ad partes Ultonie cum suis piratis ad depredandum, quibus restiterunt Ultonienses, viriliter eos effugando: dicitur tamen quod idem Robertus applicuit per licenciam Comitis treugas capiendo.

John Le Decer.
Dublin.

Item, in eadem estate, Dominus Johannes le Decer, civis Dublin, construi fecit pontem necessarium extra villam de Balyboght usque calcidium stagni molendini de Clontarf, ubi primum imminebat maximum periculum transeuntibus. Sed gravibus expensis positis, propter inundationem aque, pons cum arcubus corruit.

Archbishop of Dublin.
Thornbury.

Item, Dominus Johannes de Leek, Archiepiscopus Dublin, in festo Sancti Laurentii diem suum clausit extremum. fol. 17 b. Tunc electi sunt in discordia in Archiepiscopum Dublin, Dominus Walterus Thornbury, Can-

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[1] Roland Jorse, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1311–1321.

A.D. 1313.

Biggenore.

cellarius Domini Regis in Hibernia, et Dominus Alexander Biggenore, Thesaurarius Hibernie; sed Dominus Walterus Thornbury submersus[1] est, et plures alii, circiter centum quinquaginta sex, mare ingressi sunt et nocte sequenti omnes fuerunt submersi. Tempore cujus mortis, scilicet, predicti Walteri, Alexander Byggenore expectavit gratiam Summi Pontificis. Archiepiscopus Dublin factus est idem Alexander.

Item, Dominus Milo de Verdon desponsavit filiam Domini Ricardi de Exoniis.

De Brus.

Item, eodem anno, Dominus Robertus de Brus prostravit castrum de Manne, et deperdidit Dominum Douegan Odowill, die Sancti Barnabe. Et Dominus Johannes de Burgo, heres Comitis Ultonie, Ricardi, obiit apud Galvey in festo Sanctorum Marcelli et Marcelliani.

Le Botiller.

Item, Dominus Edmundus le Botiller fecit triginta milites in castro Dublin in die Dominica et Sancti Michaelis.

A.D. 1314. Hospitallers.

Anno Domini MCCCXIV.—Hospitalarii receperunt terras Templariorum Hibernie.

Parice.

Item, Dominus Johannes Parice interficitur apud Pontem.

De Verdon.

Item, Dominus Theobaldus de Verdon venit Justiciarius Hibernie in die Sancti Silvestri.

Genevile.

Item, Dominus ac Frater Galfridus de Genevile obiit decimo secundo kal. Novembris; sepultus in suo

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[1] The drowning of Thornbury and his indebtedness to the Crown are referred to as follows in a writ from Edward II.:

"Rex Cancellario et Thesaurario "suis Hibernie salutem. Quia "Walterus de Thornbury, nuper "cancellarius noster Hibernie "magnas pecunie summas a di"versis debitoribus nostris in "terra illa ad opus nostrum re"cepit, quiquidem Walterus in "veniendo versus nos in mari "per infortunium submersus fuit, "nobis de dicta pecunia non satis"factis: vobis mandamus quod "omnes terras et tenementa ac "bona et catalla tam ecclesiastica "quam laica que fuerunt ipsius "Walteri, etc." "Rotulorum Ori"g̃inalium in curia Scaccarii Ab"breviatio."—Vol. i. London: 1805, p. 204.

A.D. 1314. Ordine Fratrum Predicatorum de Trym, qui fuit Dominus libertatis Midie.

Item, eodem anno, et die Sancti Matthie, Apostoli, Loghseudy[1] fuit succensa. Et die Veneris sequenti, Dominus Edmundus le Botiller recepit suam commissionem, quod esset Justiciarius Hibernie.

A.D. 1315. Anno Domini MCCCXV.—In die Sancti Johannis Baptiste, obiit interfectus Comes Glovernie, cum multis aliis, quasi sine numero; interficiuntur, in Scotia, et plures capiuntur per Scotos; qua de causa Scoti in audacia erecti, terram bonam et tributa de Northumberland ceperunt.

Scotland.

Item, cito post hec venerunt Scoti, et villam de Carlele obsederunt, ubi oppressus fuit Jacobus de Douglas per infortunium cujusdam muri cadentis.

Arrival of Scots in Ireland.

Eodem anno, dicti Scoti, terra propria non contenti,[2] fol. 18 *a*. prenimia superbia. Hiberniam in parte boriali apud Clondonne applicuerunt, sex millibus pugnatorum et in bellis peritorum scilicet, Dominus Edwardus le Brus, germanus Roberti, Regis Scotorum, et cum eo Comes de Morreth, Johannes de Meneteth, Johannes Stiward, Dominus Johannes Cambell, Thomas Randolfe, Fergus de Andressan, Johannes de Bosco et Johannes Bisset Ultoniam manciparunt, et Dominum Thomam de Maundevile, ceterosque fideles a terra propria expulerunt.[3]

Edward le Brus.

Scoti primo Hiberniam intraverunt die Sancti Augustini[4] Anglorum, mense Maii, juxta Cragfergus[5] in Ultonia, inter quos et Anglicos primus conflictus habebatur juxta le Banne, in quo fugatur Comes Ultonie, capiuntur Willelmus de Burgo, Johannes de

Ulster.

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[1] In Westmeath.

[2] Glendun, in county of Antrim.

[3] The following are named by John Barbour as among those who arrived in Ireland with Edward Bruce: Earl Thomas Randolph; Sir Philip Mowbray; Sir John de Soulis; Sir John Steward; Ramsay of Ouchtirhouse; and Sir Fergus of Ardrossan.—"The Bruce." (Book xiv.) Edited by Rev. W. W. Skeat. London: 1874.

[4] May 26.

[5] Carrickfergus.

Stantona, et multi alii, multisque Anglicis interfectis, prevaluerunt Scoti. A.D. 1315.

Secundus conflictus apud Kenlys[1] in Midia, in quo fugatur Rogerus de Mortuomari cum sequela sua. De Mortimer.

Tertius conflictus est apud Sketheris[2] juxta Arscoll,[3] in crastino Conversionis Sancti Pauli,[4] in quo fugantur Anglici, Scoti prevaluerunt. Et predictus Edwardus le Brus, cito post festum Philippi et Jacobi,[5] fecit se coronari in Regem Hibernie, et Castrum Viride ceperunt, et suos ibidem reliquerunt, quos Dublinienses cito post expellebant, et dictum castrum ad manum Domini Regis receperunt, et Dominum Robertum de Coulragh, custodem castri ibidem invenientes, secum Dublin adduxerunt, qui incarceratus ad dietam positus expiravit. Le Brus.

Item, die Apostolorum Petri et Pauli,[6] venerunt Scoti apud Dondalk, et villam ceperunt, spoliaverunt, conbusserunt, eisdem resistentes interfecerunt, et magna pars Urgalie[7] comburitur a Scotis. Ecclesia Beate Marie Virginis de Atrio Dei,[8] plena viris, et mulieribus et parvulis, comburitur a Scotis et Hibernicis. Dundalk.

Eodem anno, Dominus Edmundus le Botiller, Justiciarius Hibernie, circa festum Sancte Marie Magdalene,[9] magnum exercitum de Momonia et Lagenia, et aliis partibus collegit, et Comes Ultonie, cum exercitu innumerabili, quasi in adverso, de partibus Connacie veniebat; ad partes de Dundalk, simul venerunt, et mutuo consulebant ut Scotos interficerent et quo modo ignoratur fugerunt; aliter, ut sperabatur, capti essent, quo facto, Dominus Comes Ultonie, cum Justiciario Le Botiller. ol. 18 *b*. Dundalk.

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[1] Kells, in Meath.

[2], [3] In county of Kildare.

[4] January 25.

[5] May 1.

[6] June 29.

[7] *See* p. 275.

[8] Ardee, in county of Louth.

[9] July 22.

A.D. 1315. predicto et aliis magnatibus ibidem manucepit, Scotis interfectis, Dominum Edwardum le Brus vivum vel mortuum Dublin adducere, qui Comes eos sequebatur usque ad aquam de Banne,[1] et postea dictus Comes retraxit se versus Coyners[2]; quod percipiens dictus Brus caute dictam aquam transivit sequens eum, quem cum quibusdam in parte Comitis in fugam convertit, vulneratis Georgio de Rupe et aliis interfectis, scilicet, Domino Johanne Staunton, Rogero de Sancto Bosco, similiter ex parte Brus multi ceciderunt, et Dominus Willelmus de Burgo captus fuit decimo die mensis Septembris, et Comes confectus est juxta Coyners, et tunc Hibernici de Connacia et de Midia insurrexerunt contra Regem et contra Comitem Ultonie, et conbusserunt castrum de Athlon, et de Randon,[3] et multa alia castra in dicto bello de Coyners. Baro de Donull ibi strenue fecit, sed multa bona ibi amisit et dicti Scoti viriliter eos fugabant usque ad Cragfergus, ibique fugerunt ex parte Comitis, et quidam castrum intraverunt et viriliter tenuerunt, et postea venerunt naute de portubus Anglicorum, et quadam nocte supervenerunt Scotos, et quadraginta ex iis occiderunt, et tentoria eorum et multa alia abstulerunt. Et in crastino Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis, Comes de Morreth transfretavit in Scotiam, et duxit Dominum Willelmum de Burgo secum, querendo plures bellicosos et armatos homines cum quatuor piratis plenis bonorum terre Hibernie, quarum una submersa est; quo tempore dictus Brus castrum de Cragfergus obsidebat.

10 September.

Athlone.

Carrickfergus.

September 15.

Eodem tempore, Cathill Roge tria castra Comitis Ultonie in Connacia fregit et plures villas in eadem Connacia conbussit et spoliavit.

Connacht.

fol. 19 *a*.

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[1] River Bann.

[2] Connor.

[3] *See* page 8.

A.D. 1315. Et eodem tempore dicti naute dictum castrum adierunt, et Domini ibidem preliabantur, et interim plures Scotos interfecerunt, quo tempore Ricardus de Lan de Ofervvill a quodam Hibernico occisus est.

November 13. Le Brus. Item, postea, die Sancti Nicholai, dictus le Brus recessit de Cragfergus, ad quem Comes de Murreth cum quingentis venit ad partes de Dundalk pariter venerunt, ad quos multi fugerunt et dextram aliqui dederunt, et inde apud Nober[1] transeunt, ubi multos de suis relinquunt, circa festum Sancti Andree, Apostoli. November 30. Et ipse Brus conbussit Kenlys in Midia et Grenard et dictum monasterium spoliavit de omnibus bonis, et Fynnagh et novum castrum conbussit et totam patriam illam, et tenuerunt eorum natale apud Loghsudy et conbusserunt. Et postea transierunt per Totmoy[2] usque Rathymegan et Kildare, et partes de Tristeldermot et de Athy et de Ribane, non sine dampno hominum suorum.

Et tunc venit le Brus ad Skethyr, juxta Arscoll[3] in Lagenia. Ibi occurrerunt ei in pugna Dominus Edmundus Botiller, Justiciarius Hibernie, et Dominus Botiller. Johannes Filius Thome, et Dominus Arnaldus Pover, et alii magnates Lagenie et Momonie; ita quod unus predictorum Dominorum, cum exercitu suo, sufficeret eundem Edwardum et exercitum suum debellare.

Sed discordia orta est inter eos; confusi campum eidem Edwardo relinquunt, juxta illud quod scriptum est: Omne regnum in seipsum divisum desolabitur. Ibi interfectus est armiger nobilis et fidelis Regi et regno, Haymundus le Grace, et Dominus Willelmus Le Grace. Prendregast, miles. Prendregast. Occiduntur ex parte Scotorum Dominus Fergus Andressan,[4] Dominus Walterus de Morrey, et multi alii interficiuntur, quorum corpora sepulta sunt apud Athy, in conventu Fratrum Predicatorum.

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[1] In county of Meath.

[2] Part of King's County.

[3] *See* p. 345.

[4] *See* p. 344.

A.D. 1315. Brus. Postea, dictus Brus, in redditu suo versus Midiam, castrum de Ley[1] cremavit, et tunc transiverunt dicti Scoti de Kenlis in Midia, ad quos Dominus Rogerus De Mortimer. de Mortimer cum magno exercitu, venit fere cum fol. 19 b. xv. millibus, non fidelibus, ut creditur, inter se, nec cum Domino Rogero confederatis, qui quasi hora tertia fugam ceperunt, et terga verterunt, et principaliter de Lacyes, Domino Rogero, solo, cum paucis, quem oportebat fugere versus Dublin, et Dominum Walterum Cusake, ad castrum de Trym, relicta cum Scotis patria illa et villa de Kenlis.

Item, eodem tempore, Hibernici australes, Otothiles Leinster. et Obrynnes cremaverunt totam patriam australem, scilicet, Arclowe, Novum Castrum, Bree et omnes villas adjacentes. Et Omorghes cremabant et devastabant partem de Leys in Lagenia, quos Dominus Botiller. Edmundus Botiller, Justiciarius Hibernie, in magna parte occidit quorum capita quasi octinginta ad castrum Dublin deportata sunt.

February 2. Item, eodem anno, circa festum Purificationis Beate Marie Virginis, quidam magnates Hibernie et De Clare. Dominus Filius Thome, Dominus Ricardus de Clara, Le Pover. Dominus Johannes le Pover, et Dominus Arnaldus le Pover, ratione pacis et majoris securitatis cum Rege Anglie firmande, venerunt ad Dominum Johannem De Hothom. de Hothom, per dictum Regem Anglie ibi assignatum, qui dicti magnates simul pro morte et vita ad tenendum cum Rege Anglie et pacem in terra pro posse eorum facere et Scotos interficere juraverunt.[2] Quo facto complendo, mediante Deo, obsides dederunt et sic redierunt. Quam formam si alii magnates terre Hibernie tenere noluerunt, tanquam inimici Regis publice tenebantur.

Bysset. Item, obiit Dominus Johannes Bysset. Et ecclesia nove ville de Leys, cum campanile, a Scotis comburitur. Castrum de Northburgh in Ultonia capitur a Scotis. A.D. 1315. Northburgh.

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[1] *See* p. 323.

[2] *See* p. 296.

Item, Fedelmicus Oconghyr, Rex Connacie, interfecit Roricum, filium Catholi Oconghyr.[1]

Item, obiit Dominus Willelmus Maundevile, et Episcopus Conerensis fugit ad castrum de Cragfergus et supponitur episcopatus ejus interdicto. Et Dominus Hugo de Antonia interficitur in Connacia. Maundevile. Connor.

Item, in die Sancti Valentini eodem anno, Scoti moram fecerunt prope Geshyl et Offaly, et exercitus Anglicorum juxta partes de Kÿldare, et Scoti tantam famem patiebantur quod plures eorum fame moriebantur, et eadem de causa iter occulte arripuerunt versus Fowr in Midia. Die Dominica sequenti taliter debilitati fuerunt, quid de fame quid de labore, ut plures eorum moriebantur. February 14. Scots. fol. 20 *a*.

Et postea venerunt magnates ad Parliamentum et nichil ibi fecerunt, sed totam patriam redeundo spoliaverunt. Et Dominus Walterus de Lacy venit Dublin ad famam sibi impositam purgandam, et obsides Domino Regi offerre sicut alii magnates fecerunt. De Lacy.

Et eodem tempore Edwardus de Brus in Ultonia pacifice morabatur. Brus.

Item, Otothiles et Obrynnes, Archibauldes et Haroldes conjurati fuerunt et villam de Wikelowe cum tota patria devastaverunt. Et prima septimana quadragesime, Comes de Morreth transfretavit in Scotiam, et le Brus placita tenuit in Ultonia et plures suspendi fecit.

Item, in medio quadragesime, Brus tenuit placita et occidit les Logans, et cepit Dominum Alanum Filium Warini, et duxit eum in Scotiam. Brus.

Item, eodem anno, Fennynger[2] Oconghor occidit Cale Rothe,[3] et cum eo galloglaghes[4] et aliis circa trecentos. Eadem quadragesima, in medio, frumentum

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[1] *See* "Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland." Edited by John O'Donovan. Vol. i. p. 509. Dublin: 1848.

[2] Feidhlimidh, Felim, O'Conor.

[3] Cathal Ruadh.

[4] *See* p. 340.

A.D. 1315. Prices. vendebatur pro octodecim solidis, et ad Pascha sequens pro undecim solidis.

A.D. 1316. Maundevile. Anno Domini MCCCXVI.—Dominus Thomas de Maundevile, cum pluribus de Drogheda, venit apud Cragfergus, die Jovis[1] in Cœna Domini, et bellum commiserunt cum Scotis, et eos in fugam converterunt, et circa triginta Scotorum occiderunt. Et, postea, in vigilia Pasche,[2] dictus Dominus Thomas, cum suis, insultum fecit contra Scotos, et plures eorum occidit circa kalendas et ibi occisus erat dictus Dominus Thomas de Maundevile in propria patria pro jure suo.

Item, in partibus Connacie multi Hibernici occisi fuerunt per Dominum Ricardum de Clare [et] Dominum Ricardum Bermyngham.

Comyn. Item, die Sabbathi post Ascensionem Domini, per Dominum Willelmum Comyn et suos sequaces, custodes pacis, occisus erat Donnyg Obrynne, fortis latro, cum duodecim de suis sociis, quorum capita Dublin fol. 20 b. portata fuerunt.

Dundalk. Item, homines de Dundalk exierunt versus Ohanlan, et de Hibernicis occiderunt circa cc. et occisus erat Robertus de Verdon, armiger bellicosus.

De Bermyngham. June 24. Le Brus. Item, ad festum Pentecostes eodem anno, Ricardus de Bermyngham occidit de Hibernicis in Momonia circa ccc. vel plures. Et postea ad festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste venit le Brus ad castrum de Cragfergus, et precepit custodibus castrum sibi reddi sicut conventio inter eos facta fuit, ut dixit. Qui responderunt quod eos oportebat hoc facere, et preceperunt eum mittere triginta de suis et concederet eis vitam et membrum, qui sic fecit. Et receptis triginta Scotis castro eos incluserunt et in carcere detinuerunt.

Eo tempore, Hibernici de Omayll[3] inierunt versus partes de Tullagh et bellum commiserunt, unde de Hibernicis occisi fuerunt circa cccc., quorum capita Dublin missa fuerunt, etc. exclamaverunt (*ante*, p. 296). A.D. 1316.

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[1] April 8.

[2] Easter Day in the year 1316 was on the 11th of April.

[3] In county of Wicklow.

Et, postea, circa festum Translationis Beati Thome, etc. (*ante*, p. 296).

Ante, p. 297. Item, in septimana post festum Sancti Laurentii, in Connacia surrexerunt quatuor Reges Hibernici in bellum contra Anglicos, contra quos venerunt Dominus Willelmus de Burgo, Dominus Ricardus de Bermegham, Dominus de Anry, cum sequela sua de patria, et de eisdem Hibernicis occiderunt circa xi. millia juxta Anry,[1] que villa muratur postmodum per arma et spoliaque fuerunt Hibernicorum, quia quilibet Anglicus qui habuit duplicia arma de Hibernicis, medietatem dedit ad muros ville Anry. Ibi interficieba[n]tur Fedelmicus Oconghur, Rex Connacie, et Okelley et plures alii reguli. Ibi dimicavit Johannes Huse, carnifex de Anry, qui eadem nocte ad rogatum Domini sui de Anry stetit in mortuos, ut exploraret Okelley, qui Okelley, cum suo armigero de latibulis surrexit et clamavit ad predictum virum, scilicet, Husee: Venias mecum, et ego faciam te magnum Dominum in terra mea. Et Husee respondit: Non ibo tecum, sed tu ibis ad Dominum meum, Ricardum Bermyngham. Tunc dixit Okelley: Tu non habes nisi unum famulum tecum, et ego habeo armigerum probum; ideo venias mecum, ut diteris. Cui etiam famulus Johannis dixit: Consentias et transeas cum Okelley ut salvemur et ditemur, quia fortiores nobis sunt. At ille Johannes Huse primo interfecit proprium famulum et Okelley et suum armigerum et amputavit eorum tria capita, et portavit Domino suo Ricardo Bermyngham, et ille Bermyngham dedit dicto Johanni Husee amplas terras, et fecit illum militem, ut bene meruit. Connacht. fol. 21 *a*. Huse. O'Kelly. Bermyngham.

Eodem anno, circa festum Sancti Laurentii, venit Ohanlan etc.—plures occiderunt (*ante*, p. 297). O'Hanlan.

Ante, p. 297. Item, die Lune proximo ante festum Nativitatis Sancte Marie, venit David Otothil cum quater viginti et occulte se abscondit tota nocte in bosco de Colyn: quod percipientes Dublinenses et Dominus Willelmus Comyn exie-

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[1] Athenry.

A.D. 1316. runt et ipsos viriliter fugaverunt usque ad sex leucas, et de eisdem occiderunt circa septemdecim, et plures usque ad mortem vulneraverunt.

Robert de Brus. Item, rumores venerunt Dublin quod Dominus Robertus de Brus, Rex Scotie, intravit Hiberniam ad adjuvandum Edwardum Brus, fratrem suum, et castrum de Cragfergus in Ultonia obsessum est a pre- fol. 21 *b.* dictis Scotis. Ulster. Monasteria Sancti Patricii de Duno et de Saballo et diversa alia tam monachorum quam canonicorum, Predicatorum et Minorum spoliantur in Ultonia a Scotis.

William de Burgo. Item, Dominus Willelmus de Burgo, relicto filio suo obside in Scotia, liberatur. Ecclesia de Brught in Ultonia, quasi plena utriusque sexus hominibus, comburitur a Scotis et Hibernicis Ultonie.

Cragfergus. Scots. Eodem tempore, venerunt nova de Cragfergus quod custodes Ante, p. 297. pro defectu victualium coria comederunt, et circa octo Scotos, qui ante capti fuerunt, unde dolendum fuit quod nemo talibus succurreret.

Et die Veneris sequenti, venerunt nova quod Thomas, filius Comitis Ultonie, moriebatur.

8 September. Et die Dominica sequenti, scilicet, post festum Nativitatis Beate Virginis, moriebatur Dominus Johannes Filius Thome, apud Laraghbryne juxta Maynoth, et sepultus est apud Kyldare inter Fratres Minores. De quo Domino Johanne Filio Thome dicitur modicum ante mortem suam factus est Comes Kyldarie, cui successit filius ejus Dominus Thomas, filius Johannis et heres, vir prudens.

Cragfergus. Et postea venerunt nova quod castrum de Cragfergus Scotis reddebatur, etc.—totam patriam (*ante*, p. 297).

Et postea die Lune ante festum Sancti Mathie, Apostoli, Ante, p. 299. captus erat Comes Ultonie in Abbatia Beate Marie per Maiorem civitatis Dublin, scilicet, Robertum Notyngham, et ductus fuit ad castrum Dublin et ibi diu detentus et camera in qua erat combusta fuit, et septem de hominibus dicti Comitis ibidem occisi.

23 Feb. Eadem septimana, in vigilia Sancte Mathie, venit le Brus, Le Brus. cum exercitu suo, versus Dublin, et quam cito audivit de capcione dicti Comitis, iter suum arripuit versus Castrum Cnok, et dictum castrum intravit et cepit Dominum Baronem ejusdem, scilicet, Dominum Hugonem Tirell, et uxorem Hugh Tirell. suam, qui pro pecunia deliberati fuerunt.

Ante, p. 299. A.D. 1316. Dublin. Et eadem nocte, per assensum concivium, per Dublinenses, pro timore Scotorum, fuit vicus Sancti Thome combustus et per dictum ignem fuit ecclesia Sancti Johannis, cum capella Beate Marie Magdalene, cremata per infortunium, et[1] omnia suburbana comburuntur Dublin, una cum monasterio fol. 22 *b*. Sancte Marie, et ecclesia Sancti Patricii, Dublin, per dictos villanos spoliatur. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Item, ecclesiam Sancti Salvatoris, qui est locus Fratrum Predicatorum, dictus Maior[2] cum communitate destruxit, et lapides ejusdem loci asportant ad faciendum muros civitatis, quia tunc ampliavit in parte boriali super keyam, quia muri primo transibant juxta ecclesiam Sancti Audoeni, ubi apparet turris Dublin. ultra portam, et in vico Tabernariorum Vini apparet alia porta. Sed postea Rex Anglie jussit eisdem Maiori et communitati ut facerent Conventum ut prius.

Le Brus. Et post festum Sancti Mathie intellexit le Brus civitatem esse premunitam, iter suum arripuit versus Saltus fol. 23 *a*. Salmonum, etc. (*ante* p. 299).

Item, strages magna super Hibernicos, juxta Desertum Dermicii, id est, Trestildermot,[4] per Edmundum Pincernam.[5]

Item, strages magna super Omorghe, apud Balikethan, per eundum Edmundum Pincernam, tunc Justiciarium Hibernie.

Limerick. Tunc le Brus cum Scotis usque Limericum penetrarunt; congregatis autem exercitibus Anglicorum Hibernie pulcherrimis, apud Ledyn de castro Conninger[6] de nocte latenter reversi sunt.

Ante, p. 300. 4 April. Et circa Dominicam in Ramis Palmarum venerunt nova Dublin, quod Scoti fuerunt apud Kenlys in Ossoria, et magnates Hibernie fuerunt apud Kylkenny, et ibi congregaverunt Kilkenny. exercitum ad pergendum versus le Brus.

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[1] *See* p. 299.

[2] Robert de Nottingham.

[3] The Wine-Tavern Street, Dublin.

[4] *See* page 299.

[5] Edmund Le Botiller.

[6] Castle Connell, Limerick.

A.D. 1316. Et die Lune sequenti, preceptum fuit Ultoniensibus per Dominum Regem, quod se festinarent versus Scotos, quorum ductor et caput ordinatus fuit Comes de Kyldare scilicet, Thomas Filius Johannis, et sic perrexerunt, et tunc fuit le Brus apud le Cashell, et exinde perrexit usque Nanath, et ibidem moram fecit, et omnes terras Domini Pincerne integre combussit et destruxit. Ante, p. 300.

A.D. 1317. Edmund le Botiller. Anno Domini MCCCXVII.—Die Jovis, in Cœna Domini, congregati fuerunt Dominus Edmundus le Botiller, tunc Justiciarius Hibernie, Dominus Thomas Filius Johannis, Comes Kyldarie, quia Rex dedit sibi jurisdictionem et libertatem comitatus Kyldarie, Ricardus de Clare, cum exercitu Ultonie, etc. (*ante*, p. 301). fol. 23 *b*.

Earl of Ulster. Et, die Dominica ante festum Ascencionis Domini, venerunt iterum magnates[1] terre ad Parliamentum Dublin, et ibi deliberaverunt Comitem Ultonie per manucapcionem et hostages (*sic*) et per sacramentum, et dictus Comes, prestito sacramento, juravit, quod nunquam occasione sue captionis, per se vel per suos ullam molestiam, dampnum, seu gravamen civibus Dublin de cetero faceret seu procuraret, sed quod ipsum de transgressoribus per legem impetraret, et inde habuit diem fol. 24 *a*. usque festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste, ad quem diem non venit. 24 June.

Prices. Famine. Item, eodem anno, fuerunt blada et alia victualia valde cara. Cranocus frumenti vendebatur pro viginti tribus solidis, avene pro sexdecim solidis, et vinum pro octo denariis, et tota patria fere devastata per Scotos et Ultonienses, et plures patresfamilias, et qui plures homines sustinuerunt, mendicantes fuerunt, et fame plures perierunt, et tanta erat pestilencia et fames quod pauperes infamuerunt, et plures moriebantur.

Mortimer. Eo tempore, nuncii venerunt Dublin de Anglia cum impetracionibus quas ad voluntatem habuerunt, sed ante ipsorum adventum deliberatus erat Comes predictus, et ad festum Pentecostes le Mortimer, Justiciarius, iter suum arripuit versus Drogheda et ab inde usque Trym, et literas misit pro les Lacyes ut ad ipsum venirent, qui venire contempserunt. A.D. 1317. Lacyes.

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[1] *See* p. 302.

Et, postea, Dominus Hugo de Croftes, miles, missus fuit ad les Lacyes ad tractandum de pace, qui per eosdem ibidem occisus fuit, unde dolendum fuit. Croftes. Et post le Mortimer Justiciarius exercitum suum congregavit versus les Lacyes, et bona sua et animalia et thesaurum cepit, et ipsos omnino destruxit, et plures de eorum hominibus occidit, et eos fugavit in partibus Connacie. Et dicebatur quod Dominus Walterus de Lacy perrexit usque Ultoniam ad petendum le Brus. Walter de Lacy.

Item, in villa Sancti Omeri, in Flandria, circa festum Pentecostes, captus fuit Dominus Adomarus de Valencia et filius ejus, et ducti fuerunt in Almania.[1] Pentecost. Aymer de Valence.

Et, eodem anno, die Lune proximo post festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste,[2] congregati fuerunt magnates Hibernie ad Parliamentum Dublin, Dublin. et ibidem deliberatus fuit Comes Ultonie, qui, prestito sacramento, juravit et manucaptores invenit ad respondendum mandatis legis et quod fugaret inimicos Domini Regis de Hibernicis et Scotis. Earl of Ulster.

Item, in die Sanctorum Processi et Martiniani, July 2. Dominus Johannes de Athy in mari obviavit Thome Don, fortissimo latroni, et eum cepit, et circa quadraginta bene armatos de suis occidit, et caput suum secum tulit Dublin. fol. 24 b.

Item, die Translacionis Sancti Thome, Dominus July 7. Nicholaus de Balscot[3] venit de Anglia, et detulit Nicholas de Balscot. nova, quod duo Cardinales venerunt de Curia Romana in Angliam ad tractandum de pace, et tulerunt

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[1] *See* letter of Edward II., "De "capcione et abductione Comitis "Pembrochie." Fœdera, vol. ii. part i., p. 329. London: 1818.

[2] 24 June.

[3] Treasurer of Exchequer at Dublin, and custodian of temporalities of that see.—"Historic and "Municipal Documents of Ire-"land." London: 1870, pp. 296, 337, 357, 471.

A.D. 1317. bullam ad excommunicandum omnes perturbatores pacis Domini Regis Anglie.

De Lacy. Item, die Jovis proximo ante festum Sancte Margarete,[1] Hugo et Walterus de Lacy exclamati fuerunt seductores et felones Domini Regis, quia vexillum tulerunt contra pacem Domini Regis Anglie.

Drogheda. Item, die Dominica sequenti, Dominus Rogerus de Mortimer, Justiciarius Hibernie, iter suum arripuit versus Drogheda, cum omnibus militibus suis.

Milo Logan. Eodem tempore, Ultonienses ceperunt unam predam juxta Drogheda, et gentes de Drogheda exierunt et preda reverterunt et ibi occisus est Milo Logan cum fratre suo; et sex alii magnates de Ultonia capti fuerunt et ducti ad Castrum Dublin.

Roger de Mortimer. Et postea le Mortimer, Justiciarius, congregavit exercitum suum versus Ofervyll,[2] et scindere fecit passum malum, et destruxit omnes habitaculos suos, et postea dictus Ofervyll se paci reddidit et dedit obsides.

Blound. White. September 8. Item, Dominus Rogerus de Mortuomari, Justiciarius iter arripuit versus Clony, et cepit inquisitionem de Domino Johanne Blound, scilicet, White, de Rathregan, que inquisicio dictum Johannem accusavit, unde oportebat ipsum finem facere pro ducentis marcis, et postea, Dominica post festum Nativitatis Beate Marie predictus Mortimer cum magno exercitu iter suum arripuit versus Hibernicos de Omayll et venerunt apud Glynsely, [ubi][3] occisi sunt plures tam de Hibernicis quam de Anglicis, [sed pejor pars] cum Hibernicis remansit. Et cito post ven[it] (*blank*) Obrynne et reddidit se paci Domini Regis. [Rogerus de Mortuomari, cum suis] venit ad Castrum Dublin.

Archeboldes. Et die Apostolorum [Simonis et] Jude[4] les Archeboldes habuerunt pacem per [manucapc]ionem Comitis Kyldare. A.D. 1317.

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[1] 20 July.

[2] Ua Fearghail, O'Farrell.

[3] The words within brackets are illegible, owing to stains, which appears to have existed in the Ms. in 1607. *See* p. 816 of Camden's "Britannia," printed in that year.

[4] October 28.

fol. 25 *a*. Et ad festum Sancti Hillarii[1] sequens erat Parliamentum apud Lincolniam ad tractandum de pace inter Dominum Regem Anglie et Comitem Lancastrie, et inter Scotos, et Scoti in pace tenuerunt, et causa illius Parliamenti Dominus Archiepiscopus Dublin et Comes Ultonie moram in Anglia per preceptum Domini Regis fecerunt. Et circa festum Epiphanie[2] venerunt nova Dublin quod Dominus Hugo Canon, Justiciarius Domini Regis in Banco, occisus erat per Andream Bermyngham inter le Naas et Castlemartyn. Archbishop of Dublin. Earl of Ulster. Hugh Canon.

Item, ad festum Purificationis Beate Marie[3] venerunt bulle quod Dominus Alexander de Bigenore[4] confirmatus fuit et consecratus Archiepiscopus Dublin, et bulle ille lecte fuerunt in ecclesia Sancte Trinitatis. Papal Bulls.

Et eodem tempore, lecta fuit alia bulla, quod Dominus Papa ordinavit diem inter Regem Anglie et Dominum Robertum de Brus, Regem Scotie, per duos annos, ad quem diem dictus Brus acquiescere recusavit.

Ista facta fuerunt circa festum Sancti Valentini. 14 Feb.

Item, Dominica sequenti, venit Dominus Rogerus Mortimer Dublin, et fecit Dominum Joannem Mortimer militem cum quatuor sociis, et eodem die le Mortymer tenuit magnum convivium in Castro Dublin. Mortimer.

Item, eodem tempore, facta fuit magna occisio Hibernicorum in Connacia inter duos Reges, et occisi erant ex utraque parte circa quatuor mille homines, et postea venit mirabilis vindicta de Ultoniensibus, qui tempore quo Scoti depredaverunt in Hibernia magna dampna fecerunt, et carnes in quadragesima sine necessitate comederunt, idcirco venit super eos tribulatio magna quod unusquisque eorum alium come- Connacht. Ulster. Famine.

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[1] November 1.

[2] January 6.

[3] February 2.

[4] *Bigenore*] Bigenorff, Ms.

A.D. 1317. dit, quod de decem millibus eorum non remanserunt nisi circa ter centum qui fere pro vindicta evaserunt, et hoc patet vindicta Dei.

Item, dicebatur vere quod quidam predictorum malefactorum ita fame destructi erant quod corpora sepultorum a cimeteriis extraxerunt et in capitibus eorum corpora coxerunt et comederunt, et mulieres pueros suos pro fame comederunt.

A.D. 1318.

Walter de Islep.

Justiciary, Archbishop Chancellor.

Anno Domini MCCCXVIII.—In quindena Pasche[1] vene- fol. 25 b. runt nova de Anglia in Hiberniam, quod villa de Berewik capta fuit per Scotos per ⌜seductionem, et postea eodem anno applicuit Magister Walterus de Islep, Thesaurarius Domini Regis in Hibernia, et detulit literas Domino Rogero de Mortuomari quod Domino Regi se pararet, qui sic fecit, et posuit Dominum Willelmum,[2] Archiepiscopum Causellensem, Custodem Hiberniæ, qui simul et semel fuit Justiciarius Hibernie, Cancellarius, et Archiepiscopus.

Richard de Clare.

Obrene. Maccarthi.

Et postea, in tres septimanas post Pascha, venerunt nova Dublin, quod Dominus Ricardus de Clare occisus [erat] et cum eo quatuor milites, scilicet, Dominus Henricus de Capella, Dominus Thomas de Naas, Dominus Jacobus de Caunton, Dominus Johannes de Caunton, et Adam Apilgard, cum aliis lxxx. hominibus, per Obrene[3] et Maccarthi, in festo Sanctorum Gordiani et Epimachi. Et dicebatur quod dictus Dominus Ricardus in minutis peciis pro odio scindebatur. Sed reliquie ejus sepulte [erant] in Lymerico inter Fratres Minores.

De Lacy.

Item, die Dominica in mense Pasche ductus fuit Johannes Lacy de Castro Dublin usque Trym ad audiendum et ibi judicium suum recipiendum, qui adjudicatus fuit ad dietam et in carcere moriebatur.

Mortimer.

Item, die Dominica ante Ascensionem Domini, Dominus Rogerus de Mortymer transfretavit versus

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[1] Easter Day, A.D. 1318, was 23 April.

[2] William Fitz-John, Archbishop of Cashel, A.D. 1317–1326.

[3] O'Brien.

[4] May 10.

Angliam, et nichil solvit pro victualibus que cepit in civitate Dublin nec alibi, ad valentiam mille librarum. A.D. 1318.

Item, eodem anno, circa festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste gracia Dei ostendebatur, quod frumentum quod ante vendebatur pro sexdecim solidis non valebat nisi septem solidos, et avene pro quinque solidis, vini et salis habundantia et piscium, similiter, ita quod circa festum Sancti Jacobi[1] novus panis de novo blado habebatur, quod nunquam vel raro ante videbatur in Hibernia; et hoc erat signum indulgencie Dei, et hoc per orationes pauperum et aliorum fidelium. June 24. Prices.

Item, die Dominica post festum Sancti Michaelis venerunt nova Dublin, quod Dominus Alexander de Bykenore, tunc Justiciarius Domini Regis in Hibernia et Archiepiscopus Dublin, applicuit apud Yoghill. Die Sancti Dionisii venit Dublin cum processione et magno honore religiosorum et aliorum tam clericorum quam laicorum receptus erat. 29 September. Alexander de Bykenore.

fol. 26 *a*. Item, die Sabbathi in festo Kalixti Pape, commotum erat bellum inter Scotos et Anglicos de Hibernia duas leucas a villa de Dundalk, ad quod bellum venit de Scotis Dominus Edwardus de Brus qui se Regem Hibernie dixit, Dominus Philippus de Mountbray, Dominus Walterus de Sules, [Dominus Alanus Styward, cum tribus fratribus suis,][2] Dominus Walterus de Lacy, Dominus Hugo de Lacy, Dominus Robertus et Armoricus de Lacy, Johannes Kermerdyne, et Walterus Albus, et circa tria millia aliorum, contra quos venerunt de Anglicis Dominus Johannes de Bermyngham, qui caput fuit exercitus, Dominus Richardus Tuyt, Dominus Milo de Verdon, Dominus Hugo de Tripeton, October 14. Scots. Death of Edward Bruce. De Lacy.

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[1] July 25.

[2] The words within brackets are written on the upper margin of the Ms. with a mark indicating the place for their insertion, as above.

A.D. 1318. Dominus Herebertus de Sutton, Dominus Johannes de Cusak, Dominus Edmundus, et Wilelmus de Bermyngham, et Walterus Bermyngham, et Primas Armachanus,[1] qui omnes absolvit. Dominus Walterus de la Pull, et quidam de Drogheda venerunt circa viginti bene armati et electi, cum quibus venit Johannes Maupas ad dictum bellum. Immiscuerunt, et Anglici cum magno vigore primam scalam penetraverunt, et dictus Johannes Maupas dictum Dominum Edwardum le Brus in eodem bello viriliter, cum magno honore, occidit, qui Johannes super corpus dicti Edwardi occisus inventus erat, et omnes Scoti fere occisi erant, circa duo millia, unde pauci Scotorum evaserunt, præter Dominum Philippum de Mountbray, qui vulneratus erat usque ad mortem, et Dominus Hugo de Lacy, Dominus Walterus de Lacy; et pauci alii, qui secum erant, vix evaserunt. Hoc accidit inter Dundalk et Faghird. Caput vero predicti Edwardi dictus Dominus Johannes Bermyngham attulit dicto Domino Regi Anglie, cui Rex ad tunc contulit comitatum de Louth, sibi et heredibus suis masculis, Baroniam de Atrio Dei.[2] Et quarterium, manus et cor predicti Edwardi portata fuerunt Dublin et cetera quarteria divisa ad alia loca.

John Maupas.

John de Bermingham.

Edward II.

Bruce.

A.D. 1319. Anno Domini MCCCXIX. — Dominus Rogerus de Mortuomari de Anglia rediit, et fit Justiciarius Hibernie. Eodem anno, ad festum Omnium Sanctorum, venit bulla de Papa ad excommunicandum Robertum de Brus, Regem Scotie, ter ad quamlibet Missam.

Roger de Mortimer.

Papal Bull against Robert Bruce.

Item, villa de Athisell[3] et magna pars patrie per Dominum Johannem Filium Thome, germanum Domini Mauricii Filii Thome, comburitur. fol. 26 *b*.

A.D. 1319. Isto anno, predictus Johannes Bermyngham factus est Comes Louth.

Bermyngham, Earl of Louth.

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[1] *See* p. 342.

[2] *See* vol. i. p. 27.

[3] *See* p. 207.

Item, pons lapideus de Kylcolyn construitur per Magistrum Mauritium Jak, Canonicum ecclesie cathedralis Kildarie. A.D. 1319. Bridge.

Anno Domini MCCCXX.—Temporibus Johannis Pape xxii. et Domini Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, qui Edwardus post adventum Sancti Augustini in Angliam vicesimus quintus Rex fuerat, necnon sub Alexandro Byckenore, tunc Archiepiscopo Dublin, dicte civitatis Dublinensis Universitas incepit. A.D. 1320. University at Dublin.

Primus Magister in eadem Universitate fit Frater Willelmus de Hardits, Ordinis Prædicatorum, qui Willelmus sub dicto Archiepiscopo in sacra theologia solempniter incepit.

Secundus Magister in eadem facultate fit Frater Henricus Cogry, Ordinis Minorum.

Tertius magister fit Willelmus de Rodyard, Decanus Dublin ecclesie cathedralis Sancti Patricii, qui in jure canonico solempniter incepit. Iste fit primus Cancellarius dicte Universitatis.

Quartus magister in sacra theologia fit Frater Edmundus de Kermerdyn.

Item, Rogerus de Mortuomari, Justiciarius Hibernie, ad Angliam est reversus, Domino Thoma Filio Johannis, tunc Comite Kyldarie in loco suo dimisso. Roger de Mortimer. Earl of Kildare.

Item, Dominus Edmundus de Pincerna[1] Angliam intravit, et inde ad Sanctum Jacobum accessit.

Item, pons ville de Leghelyn construitur per Magistrum Mauricium Jak, Canonicum ecclesie cathedralis Kyldarie.

Anno Domini MCCCXXI.—Maxima strages Oconghors apud Balibegan facta est, nono die Maii, per Lagenienses et Middenses. A.D. 1321. 9 May.

Item, obiit Dominus Edmundus Botiller apud London, et sepelitur apud Balygaveran, in Hibernia.

Item, Johannes Bermyngham, Comes Loueth, fit Justiciarius in Hibernia.

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[1] *See* p. 353.

A.D. 1321. Item, obiit Johannes Wogan.

A.D. 1322. 29 September. Anno Domini MCCCXXII.—Andreas Bermyngham et Nicholaus de la Lond, miles, et multi alii interficiuntur per Onolan, die Sancti Michaelis.

A.D. 1323. Anno Domini MCCCXXIII.—Treuga capitur inter Regem Anglie et Dominum Robertum Brus, Regem Scocie, quatuor decem annis.

Item, Dominus Johannes Darcy[1] venit Capitalis fol. 27 *a*. Justiciarius Hibernie.

Item, obiit Johannes, primogenitus Domini Thome Filii Johannis, Comitis Kyldarie, nonum etatis sue agens annum.

A.D. 1324. Genevile. Anno Domini MCCCXXIIII.—Obiit Nicholaus de Genevile, filius et heres Domini Simonis de Genevile, et sepultus apud Praedicatores de Trym.

Item, magnus ventus fuit in nocte Epiphanie Domini.

Murrain. Item, communis morina boum et vaccarum in Hibernia.

A.D. 1325. Bishop of Ossory. Alicia Ketyll. Sorcery. Anno Domini MCCCXXV.—Ricardus Lederede, Episcopus Ossoriensis, citavit Dominam Aliciam Ketyll de heretica pravitate, et ipsam coram se comparere fecit, et de sortilegiis examinata per inquisitionem invenit, quod sortilegia commiserat; inter que unum fuit maleficium quod quidam demon incubus nomine Robyn Artysson concubuit cum ea, et ipsa offerebat demoni novem gallos rubeos, apud quendam pontem lapideum, in quodam quadrivio.

Kilkenny. William Utlawe. Petronilla. Basilia. Item, ipsam mundare vicos Kylkennie scopis inter completorium et ignitegium, et scopando sordes usque ad domum Willelmi Utlawe, filii sui, conjurando dixit, tota felicitas Kilkennie veniat ad domum hanc. Complices vero dicte Alicie et consentientes huic miserie fuerunt Petronilla de Midia et Basilia, filia ejusdem Petronille. Prefata vero Alicia super predictis per

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[1] At the foot of page: "Joannes Darcy, Justiciarius."

A.D. 1325.

inquisitionem fedata, Episcopus predictus primo eam per penam pecuniariam punivit, et fecit eam penitus sortilegium abjurare. Sed cum postea super eodem crimine fuisset convicta, ipsa cum prefata Basilia fugit, sed nunquam postea fuit inventa. Dicta vero Petronilla Kylkennie fuit combusta, sed cum morti esset proxima, dixit quod dictus Willelmus tantum meruit mortem sicut et ipsa asserendo quod ipse per unum annum et diem utebatur zona diaboli super nudum corpus suum. Unde prefatus Episcopus capi fecit predictum Willelmum et carceri mancipari per octo septimanas vel novem in castro Kylkennie et decreto Episcopi habuit duos homines ad ministrandum, quibus preceptum fuit ne loquerentur ei, nisi semel in die, et comederent nec biberent cum eo. Tandem dictus Willelmus per juramentum Domini fol. 27 *b*. Arnaldi Poer, Senescalli comitatus Kylkennye, fuit a carcere liberatus, et prefatus Willelmus predicto Arnaldo magnam summam pecunie dedit, ut predictum Episcopum incarceraret. Predictus Dominus Arnaldus fecit incarcerari prefatum Episcopum circa tres menses.

Petronilla burned.

Kilkenny.

Arnold Poer.

Inter res dicte Alicie inventa fuit quedam hostia in qua nomen diaboli erat scriptum: inventa fuit etiam quedam pixis in qua fuit unguentum quo perungi consuevit quedam trabes vocata Cowltre, qua peruncta posset dicta Alicia cum suis sequacibus super ipsam trabem ferri quocunque vellent per mundum sine aliqua lesione seu impedimento.

Witchcraft.

Et quia predicta fuerunt ita notoria, predicta Alicia fuit iterum citata quod compareret Dublin coram Domino Decano ecclesie Sancti Patricii, Dublin, ad majorem favorem habendum. Que ibidem comparuit et petiit diem ad respondendum in crastino, et cum dies in crastino sibi data fuisset ad respondendum sub sufficienti manucapcione ut putabatur, ipsa ulterius non comparuit, sed de consilio filii sui et aliorum ignotorum absconsa fuit in villa quousque habuit ventum versus Angliam, et sic transivit, et sic nescitur quo

A.D. 1325.

William Utlawe.

devenit. Et quia inventum fuit per inquisitionem et recognitionem dicte Petronille, incendio dampnate, quod Willelmus Utlawe consentiens sortilegio matris, Episcopus predictus fecit eum capi per breve Regis, et carceri mancipari, qui tandem ad supplicationem magnatum deliberatus fuit, conditione tamen quod cöoperire faceret ecclesiam Beate Marie Kylkennie plumbo, et alias plures eleemosinas faceret infra certum tempus, quas eleemosynas infra dictum terminum non compleret, quod esset in eodem statu quo fuit quando captus fuit per breve Regium.

A.D. 1326.

Kilkenny. Pentecost.

Earl of Ulster.

fol. 28 *a*.

Anno Domini MCCCXXVI.—Tentum fuit Parliamentum apud Kilkenniam, ad festum Pentecostes, ad quod Parliamentum venit Dominus Ricardus de Burgo, tunc Comes Ultonie, licet aliquantulum infirmus. Venerunt omnes magnates Hibernie, ibique dictus Comes fecit magnum ac famosum convivium magnatibus et populo. Postea Dominus Comes, accipiens licentiam suam a magnatibus ivit apud Athisell, ubi diem suum clausit extremum. Modicum ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste ibidem sepelitur. Dominus Willelmus de Burgo fit heres suus.

A.D. 1327.

Maurice Fitz-Thomas.

Arnold Pover.

Anno Domini MCCCXXVII.—Orta fuit contentio inter Dominum Mauricium Filium Thome et Dominum Arnaldum le Pover, et Dominus Mauricius habuit in comitiva Dominum le Botiller et Dominum Willelmum Bremyngham; et Dominus Arnaldus habuit in comitiva sua les Bourkeyns quorum plures dictus Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome interfecit et quosdam in Connaciam fugavit.

29 September.

Bourkeyns.

Rymoure.

Eodem anno, post festum Sancti Michaelis, quia Dominus Arnaldus venit ad auxiliandum les Bourkeyns, et propter enormia verba que Dominus Arnaldus dixerat, vocando eum Rymoure, iterum dictus Mauricius collegit exercitum et cum le Botiller et dicto Willelmo Bermyngham cum magno exercitu cremavit terras dicti Domini Arnaldi in Ofath.[1]

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[1] *See* p. 189.

A.D. 1327.

Baron of Donnoyl.

Earl of Kildare.

2 Feb.

Le Botiller.

Item, dictus Willelmus Bermyngham terras et maneria Domini Arnaldi le Pover in Momonia et Kenlys[1] in Ossoria combussit, ita quod oportuit dictum Arnaldum cum Barone de Donnoyl fugere Waterford, et ibi fuerunt per unum mensem, quousque Comes Kildarie, tunc Justiciarius Hibernie, et alii de Consilio Domini Regis diem ceperunt inter eos, quem diem Dominus Arnaldus non tenuit, sed venit apud Dublin et transfretavit in Angliam, circa festum Purificationis. Et postquam Dominus Arnaldus transfretaverat, dictus Dominus Mauricius et le Botiller et Dominus Willelmus Bermyngham cum magno exercitu venerunt, depredaverunt, et combusserunt terras dicti Arnaldi, et propter magnum exercitum quem duxerant et plura mala que fecerant, ministri Regis de ejus consilio timuerunt quod obsiderent civitates, unde civitates fecerunt plures providentias et vigilias medio tempore.

Kilkenny.

fol. 28 *b*.

Et quando dictus Dominus Mauricius, le Botiller et Willelmus audierunt quod civitates fecerunt providentiam, mandaverunt Consilio Domini Regis quod venirent ad Kilkeniam, et quod ibi purgarent se quod nullum malum cogitaverunt facere super terras Domini Regis, sed vindicare se de inimicis suis. Ad quod Parliamentum Comes Kildarie, tunc Justiciarius Hibernie, Prior de Kilmaynan, scilicet, Rogerus Outlawe, Cancellarius Hibernie, Nicholaus Fastoll, Justiciarius in Banco, et alii de Consilio Domini Regis, et predicti petierunt cartam de pace Domini Regis; sed illi de Consilio Domini Regis caute respondentes, ceperunt diem usque mensem post Pascha,[2] ut possint cum sociis de Consilio super hoc tractare.

Macmurgh.

Eodem anno, ante quadragesimam, Hibernici de Lagenia collegerunt se, simul, et fecerunt quemdam Regem, videlicet, Donaldum filium Arte Macmurgh. Qui, cum Rex factus fuerat, ordinavit ponere vexillum

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[1] *See* p. 360.

[2] Easter Day in A.D. 1327 was 12 April.

A.D. 1327. Dublin. suum ad duo milliaria Dublin, et postea transire per omnes terras Hibernie. Cujus superbiam ac malitiam videns Deus permisit eum cadere in manibus Domini Henrici Traharn, qui duxit eum ad Saltus Salmonum, et habuit pro eo centum libras de ransona, et duxit eum ad Dublin, et posuit eum in Castro, ut ibi expectaret quousque Consilium Domini Regis possit providere quid sit faciendum de eo. Et post ejus capcionem plura infortunia contigerunt Hibernicis de Lagenia, videlicet, quod Dominus Johannes de Wellesly cepit David Otothil; et plures interfecti sunt de Hibernicis.

Adam Duff Otothile. Eodem anno Adam Duff, filius Walteri Duff, de Lagenia de cognatione Otothiles convictus fuit quod contra fidem Catholicam negavit Incarnationem Jhesu Christi, et dixit quod non poterant esse tres persone et unus Deus, et asseruit Beatissimam Mariam, matrem Domini, esse meretricem, et negavit mortuorum resurrexionem et asseruit Sacram Scripturam fabulas esse et nichil aliud; et sacrosancte Apostolice Sedi falsitatem [imputavit]. Propter que et eorum quodlibet, idem Adam Duff hereticus et blasfemus fuit pronuntiatus, unde idem Adam per decretum Ecclesie, die Lune post octavas Pasche, anno Domini MCCCXXVIII., combustus fuit apud le Hoggis, juxta Dublin.

A.D. 1328. Earl of Kildare. Anno Domini MCCCXXVIII.—Dei Martis in ebdomada Pasche,[1] Dominus Thomas Filius Johannis, Comes de Kildare et Justiciarius Hibernie, obiit. Cui successit in officio Justiciarie Frater Rogerus Outlawe, Prior de Kilmaynan. fol. 29 *a*.

David Otothil. Eodem anno, David Otothil, fortis latro, inimicus Regis, succensor ecclesiarum, et destructor populi, ductus fuit de Castro Dublin ad Tholoneum civitatis, coram Nicholao Fastoll et Elia Assheborne, Justiciariis in Banco, qui Justiciarii dederunt ei judicium quod primo tractaretur ad caudas equorum per medium civitatis usque ad furcas, et postea suspenderetur in patibulo, quod et factum est.

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[1] Easter Day in A.D. 1328 was 3 April.

Maurice Fitz-Thomas.

Item, eodem anno, Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome collegit magnum exercitum ad destruendum les Bourkeyns et les Poers.

Earl of Ulster.

Eodem anno, Dominus Willelmus de Burgo,[1] Comes Ultonie, factus est miles, Londonie, in die Pentecostes, et Rex sibi dedit dominium suum.

James Botiller.

Item, eodem anno, Jacobus Botiller desponsavit in Anglia filiam Comitis Herfordie et factus est Comes Ormonie, qui prius vocabatur Tiperarie.

Parliament at Northampton.

Earl of Ulster.

Eodem anno, tentum est Parliamentum apud Northampton, ubi magna pars magnatum Anglie congregata fuit, et pax reformata est inter Scotiam et Angliam et Hiberniam per maritagia inter eos, et ordinata fuit quod Comes Ultonie cum pluribus magnatibus Anglie irent apud Berewicum super Twedam ad sponsalia.

Robert le Brus.

Eodem anno, post predicta sponsalia facta apud Berewik, Dominus Robertus le Brus, Rex Scotie, et Dominus Willelmus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie, Comes de Meneteth, et plures magnates Scotie applicuerunt apud Cragfergus pacifice, et miserunt Justiciario Hibernie et Consilio quod venirent ad Viride Castrum, ad tractandum de pace Scotie et Hibernie, et quia dicti Justiciarius et Consilium non venerunt sicut voluit, accepit licentiam a Comite Ultonie et rediit in patriam suam post festum Assumptionis Beate Marie.[2] Et Comes Ultonie venit Dublin ad Parliamentum et ibidem morabatur per sex dies, et tenuit magnum convivium et postmodum ivit in Connaciam.

Bishop of Ossory.

fol. 29 *b*.

Eodem anno, circa festum Sancte Katerine, Virginis, Episcopus Ossoriensis[3] mandavit Consilio Domini

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[1] William de Burgh, third Earl of Ulster.

[2] August 15.

[3] Richard de Lederede. *See* page 362.

A.D. 1328. Regis quod Dominus Arnaldus Pover coram eo convictus fuit super diversis articulis heretice pravitatis. Unde ad sectam dicti Episcopi, dictus Dominus Arnaldus per breve regium captus fuit, et positus fuit in Castro Dublin, et dies datus fuit dicto Episcopo quod veniret Dublin ad prosequendam causam predictam versus predictum Dominum Arnaldum, qui excusavit se tunc quod non potuit venire quia inimici sui fuerunt insidiantes ei in via. Unde Consilium Regis nescivit ponere finem isto negotio, et sic Dominus Arnaldus mancipatus fuit custodie Castri Dublin usque ad sequens Parliamentum quod fuit in medio quadragesime, ubi omnes magnates Hibernie fuerunt.

Arnold Pover.

Roger Utlawe, Prior of Hospitallers.

Item, eodem anno, frater Rogerus Utlawe, Domus Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia Prior, Justiciarius et Cancellarius Hibernie, diffamatus fuit per dictum Episcopum, quod fautor fuit heresis et consiliarius et adjutor dicti Domini Arnaldi in heretica pravitate. Et quia persona ita indigne fuit diffamata, dictus Prior ivit ad Consilium Domini Regis et petiit quod posset purgare se, unde illi de Consilio Domini Regis acceperunt consilium et concesserunt ei quod posset habere purgationem suam. Et fecerunt clamare per tres dies, quod si esset aliquis qui vellet prosequi versus predictum Fratrem Rogerum quod prosequeretur, sed nullus fuit inventus. Unde ad procurationem Domini Fratris Rogeri exiit breve regium ad summonendum Maiores Hibernie videlicet, Episcopos, Abbates, Priores, et quatuor Maiores quatuor civitatum, videlicet, Dublin, Cork, Lymerik, et Waterford, et Drogheda, ac etiam vicecomites et senescallos, et milites comitatuum, cum melioribus liberis hominibus comitatuum, ad veniendum Dublin; et fuerunt electi sex examinatores in dicta causa, videlicet, Magister Willelmus Rodyard, Decanus ecclesie Cathedralis Sancti Patricii, Dublin Abbas Sancti Thome, Abbas Beate Marie, Prior ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis, Dublin, Magister Elias Laules et Magister Petrus Willeby. Qui examinatores fecerunt venire eos qui fuerunt citati, et examinaverunt quemlibet per se. Quibus juratis, omnes dixerunt eum esse probum, fidelem et zelatorem fidei et paratum mori pro fide, et pro magna purgationis sue solempnitate dictus Frater Rogerus tenuit magnum convivium omnibus qui voluerunt venire. A.D. 1328. fol. 30*a*.

Item, eodem anno, in quadragesima obiit dictus Dominus Arnaldus le Pover in Castro Dublin et diu jacuit cum Predicatoribus sine sepultura. Arnold le Pover.

Anno Domino MCCCXXIX.—Post festum Annunciacionis Beate Marie Virginis, venerunt magnates Hibernie ad Parliamentum Dublin, videlicet, Comes Ultonie; Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome; Comes Loueth; Willelmus Bremyngham; et ceteri Domini, et ibi fuit pax reformata inter Dominum Comitem Ultonie et Dominum Mauricium Filium Thome, et dicti Magnates cum Consilio Regis ibidem statuerunt summam pacem Domini Regis teneri, ita quod quilibet Magnatum castigaret parentelam suam et homines suos. Et dictus Comes Ultonie tenuit magnum convivium in Castro Dublin et Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome crastino tenuit magnum convivium in ecclesia Sancti Patricii, Dublin, et Frater Rogerus Utlawe, Justitiarius Hibernie, tenuit magnum convivium apud Kylmaynan, tertio die, et sic recesserunt. A.D. 1329. Parliament at Dublin.

Eodem anno, in vigilia Sancti Barnabe, Apostoli, Dominus Johannes de Berme[n]gham, Comes Loueth, apud Balybragan, in Urgalia, ab illis de Urgalia[1] interfectus fuit, et, cum eo, Petrus de Bermyngham, frater dicti Comitis, et germanus legitimus, Robertus de Bermyngham, frater ejusdem Comitis putativus, Dominus Johannes Bermyngham, filius fratris Ricardi, Domini de Anry, Willelmus Fynne Bermyngham, 10 June. Sir John de Berme[n]gham.

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[1] *See* p. 275.

A.D. 1329. filius avunculi predicti Domini de Anry, Symon de Bermyngham, filius ejusdem Willelmi, Thomas Bermyngham, filius Roberti de Connacia, Petrus Bermyngham, filius Jacobi de Connacia, Henricus Bermyngham de Connacia, et Ricardus Talbot de Molaghide, validus in armis, et ducenti cum ipsis, quorum nomina ignorantur.

Talbot de Molaghide.

Item, post predictam stragem, homines Domini Simonis de Genevile intraverunt patriam de Carbry ad depredandum eos propter furta et homicidia eorum multotiens super Midiam facta, et antiquam dissensionem,[1] et insurrexerunt illi de Carbry, et interfecerunt de hominibus dicti Simonis LXXVI. homines.

fol. 30 *b*.

Carbry.

Item, eodem anno, in crastino Sancte Trinitatis, venerunt Dublin Johannes Gernon ac Rogerus Gernon, frater ejus, ex parte eorum de Urgalia, et supplicaverunt quod possent stare ad communem legem. Et die Martis, in crastino Sancti Joannis, [Johannes] et Rogerus, audientes quod Dominus Willelmus de Bermyngham veniret, recesserunt de Dublin.

Gernon.

Eodem anno, in vigilia Sancti Laurencii, Dominus Thomas le Botiller ivit cum magno exercitu versus partes de Ardnorwicher,[2] et ibi obviavit dicto Domino Thome Willelmus Macgoghdan cum exercitu suo, et ibi interfectus fuit dictus Dominus Thomas, ad dampnum magnum terre Hibernie, et cum eo interfecti fuerunt Dominus Joannes de Ledewiche, Rogerus Ledewiche, Thomas Ledewiche, Johannes Nangle, Meilerus Petitt, Simon Petit, David Nangle, Dominus Johannes Waryng, Jacobus Terell, Nicolaus Albus, Willelmus Freynes, Petrus Kent, Johannes Albus, et cum illis centum et quadraginta viri, quorum nomina ignorantur.

Thomas le Botiller.

Ledewiche. Nangle. Petit. Waryng. Terell, etc.

Et die Martis, proxima ante festum Sancti Bartholomei, corpus dicti Domini Thome le Botiller delatum

Thomas le Botiller.

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[1] *dissensionem*] discencionem, Ms.

[2] Ardnorcher, Ath an urchair, in Westmeath.

fuit Dublin; et positum apud Fratres Predicatores, A.D. 1329. adhuc non sepultum. Et die Dominica, proxima post festum Decollationis Beati Johannis Baptiste, corpus 29 August. dicti Domini Thome portatum fuit per civitatem cum magno honore et sepultum apud Fratres Predicatores. Et uxor dicti Domini Thome illo die tenuit convivium.

Eodem anno, Dominus Johannes Darcy venit Justi- John Darcy, Justiciary. ciarius Hibernie, secundo, et idem Dominus Johannes desponsavit Dominam Joannam de Burgo, Comitissam[1] 3 July. Kildarie, tertio die Julii, apud Moynoth.

Item, Philippus Stauntòn interficitur.

Item, Dominus Henricus Traharn capitur prodiciose in domo sua apud Kilbeg per Ricardum, filium Philippi Onolan. O'Nolan.

Item, Dominus Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ormonie,[2] conbussit Foghird[3] super Onolane, propter predictum Dominum Henricum, et fratrem Pincerne.

fol. 31 *a.* Eodem anno, die Mercurii, proxima post festum 15 August. Assumptionis Beate Marie, Dominus Johannes Darcy, Justiciarius Hibernie, ivit versus partes de Novo Castro de Mac Kinghan[4] et de Wikelowe[5] super les Obrynnes,[6] et, die lune sequenti, fuerunt quidam de Laweles interfecti et plures vulnerati et Robertus Laweles. Locum fuit vulneratus et de Hibernicis meliores fuerunt interfecti et plures vulnerati et ceteri fugerunt. Sed Murkud Obrynne reddidit se obsidem cum filio suo et avunculo et filio avunculi sui. Et ducti fuerunt ad Castrum Dublin. Sed postea liberati fuerunt pro aliis obsidibus,[7] scilicet, melioribus de eorum parenteia.

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[1] Relict of Thomas, second Earl of Kildare.

[2] James, first Earl of Ormonde.

[3] Fothard, in county of Carlow.

[4] *See* p. 283.

[5] Wicklow.

[6] O'Byrnes.

[7] *See* reproduction from Exchequer Roll, A.D. 1325, in relation to exchange of Irish and Anglo-Irish prisoners: — "Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland." Par- III., Plate XIV. London: 1879.

A.D. 1329–1330. January. Maurice Fitz-Thomas. O'Nolans. O'Mores.

Eodem anno, Justiciarius, scilicet, Dominus Johannes Darcy, et illi qui fuerunt de Consilio Domini Regis in Hibernia, circa festum Circumcisionis Domini, mandavit Domino Mauricio Filio Thome de Dessemond, quod ipse veniret cum exercitu suo ad debellandum inimicos Regis, et Dominus Rex provideret sibi et exercitui suo de sumptibus. Et dictus Dominus Mauricius venit cum exercitu suo et Briene Obrene fuit cum eo, et fuit exercitus decem millia virorum, et dictus Dominus Mauricius, cum exercitu suo, primo ivit super Onolanes et debellavit eos, et accepit predam magnam, et cremavit terras eorum, et les Onolanes fugerunt; et postea liberaverunt obsides qui missi fuerunt ad Castrum Dublin. Et postea dictus Dominus Mauricius ivit super les Omorhes, qui dederunt obsides ad firmam pacem Regis tenendam.

Castle of Ley.

Eodem tempore, castrum de Ley, quod Odymcy ceperat et tenuerat, redditum fuit dicto Domino Mauricio.

6 January. Mac Murgh.

Eodem anno, post Epiphaniam Domini, Donaldus Arte Macmurgh evasit de Castro Dublin, per cordam quam quidam Adam Nangle emerat ei qui Adam postea distractus fuit et suspensus.

A.D. 1330. Tempests. Wife of Milo de Verdon.

Anno Domini MCCCXXX.—Venti validi diversi in festis Sancte Katerine, Sancti Nicholai, et Nativitatis Domini, per quem ventum pars muri cujusdam domus corruens oppressit uxorem Domini Milonis de Verdona, cum filia, in vigilia Sancti Nicholai; quales etiam venti nunquam fuerant visi in terra Hibernie.

Inundation. Boyne. Trym. Drogheda.

Item, inundatio aque de Boyn, qualis nunquam fuerat visa antea, per quam inundationem omnes pontes tam lapidei quam lignei super dictam aquam existentes funditus diruti sunt, preterquam pontem Babe. Aqua etiam asportavit diversa molendina, et multa alia [mala]intulit Fratribus Minoribus de Trym et de Drogheda, quia fregit domos eorum.

fol. 31 b.

CROYDON PUBLI
CENTRA

A.D. 1330.

Eodem anno, circa festum Johannis Baptiste, magna caristia bladi incepit esse in Hibernia, et duravit usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Item, cranocus[1] frumenti vendebatur pro viginti solidis. Item, cranocus avenarum pro octo solidis; pise, fabe, et ordei unus cranocus pro octo solidis. Et ista caristia accidit propter magnam habundantiam pluvie, ita ut magna pars bladi non posset meti ante festum Sancti Michaelis.

Dearth. Prices of corn, etc.

Eodem anno, Anglici de Midia interfecerunt de Hibernicis, scilicet, de Macgoghdanes,[2] circa quadraginta, juxta Loghynerthy, unde dictus Macgoghdan iratus conbussit in partibus illis quindecim parvas villatas, et depredavit eas; quod videntes Anglici, collegerunt contra ipsum, et de hominibus suis centum et decem interfecerunt, inter quos fuerunt interfecti tres filii regulorum Hibernicorum.

Meath.

Item, Dominus Willelmus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie, duxit exercitum de Ultonia ad Momoniam, super Brene Obrene.

William De Burgh, Earl of Ulster.

Item, Domina Johanna, Comitissa Kildarie, peperit apud Maynoth Willelmum, filium Domini Johannis Darcy, per ipsum primum, ipso Domino Johanne in Anglia existente.

Countess of Kildare.

Item, Reymundus Laules interficitur apud Wickelowe, prodiciose.

Reymund Laules.

Item, Parliamentum tentum apud Kilkeniam, per Fratrem Rogerum Utlawe, Priorem de Kilmaynan, tunc locum tenentem Justicarii, ubi fuerunt Alexander Dublin Archiepiscopus, Dominus Willelmus, Comes Ultonie, Dominus Jacobus, Comes Ormonie, et Dominus Willelmus Bermyngham, et Walterus de Burgo de Connacia, quilibet eorum cum magno exercitu iverunt ad expellendum Brene Obrene de Urlyse,[3] juxta Cashell.

Parliament at Kilkenny.

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 261.

[2] Mac Geoghegans.

[3] *Urlyse*] Durlas, Thurles, co. Tipperary. Urlyfe, Ms.

A.D. 1330. Item, Walterus de Burgo, cum exercitu suo de Connacia, tunc depredavit terras Domini Mauricii Filii Thome, reducens secum predam ad Urkyff [Urlyse[1]].

Item, Dominus, Comes Ultonie, et Comes Dessemonie, scilicet, Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome, (quia nunc primo voco eum[2] Comitem), custodie Marescalli, apud Lymeryk, deputantur per Fratrem Rogerum Utlawe, Justiciarium Hibernie.

Comes, vero, Dessemonie de custodia dicti Marescalli calide fugit et recessit. fol. 32 *a*.

A.D. 1331. Hugh Lacy. Anno Domini MCCCXXXI.—Dominus Hugo Lacy, cum pace Regis, Hiberniam intravit.

Item, Comes Ultonie Angliam intravit.

9 April. Item, strages Hibernicorum in Okenseley[3] per Anglicos, ix die Aprilis.

Arklow. 21 April. Item, castrum de Arclo capitur prodiciose per Hibernicos, xxi die mensis Aprilis.

Arch-bishop of Dublin. Item, eodem die, in vigilia Sancti Marci Evangeliste, Ototheles venerunt apud Tauelaght,[4] et depredaverunt Alexandrum, Archiepiscopum[5] Dublin, de trecentis ovibus, et occiderunt Ricardum White, et alios probos in sua comitiva. Tunc venerunt rumores Dublin de illa predatione et occisione. Et Dominus Philippus Bryt, miles, et Frater Mauricius Filius Geraldi, miles de [militia] Hospitaliorum, Hamundus Archedekyn, Johannes Camerarius, Robertus Tyrell, et duo filii Reginaldi Bernewall, et multi alii, et maxime de familia Domini Archiepiscopi Dublin, interficiuntur per David Otothill per insidias in Culiagh.

David O'Tothil. Item, Dominus Willelmus Bermyngham duxit magnum exercitum super predictos Hibernicos, et multa

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[1] *See* p. 373.

[2] Maurice Fitz Thomas, created Earl of Desmond, A.D. 1329.

[3] Hui Ceinselaich, Hy-Kinsellagh, in the districts now known as the counties of Wexford and Carlow, *see* page 270.

[4] Tallaght, in county of Dublin.

[5] Alexander de Bicknor; *see* page 291.

A.D. 1331.

mala fecit, et majora fecisset, nisi impeditus fuisset per falsa promissa Hibernicorum.

Sir Anthony Lucy, Justiciary.

Item, Dominus Antonius de Lucy, miles, venit Capitalis Justiciarius Hibernie, tertio die Junii.

Thurles.

Item, strages magna Hibernicorum super Brene Obrene per Anglicos terre, apud Thurles,[1] in mense Maii.

Ffynnagh. 11 June.

Item, apud Ffynnagh in Midia, strages Hibernicorum per Anglicos ejusdem terre undecimo die mensis Junii.

Dearth. Fish: Thurlhedis. River Dodyr. Sir Anthony Lucy. Philip Cradok.

Item, fame nimia invalescente in Hibernia, disponente Divina miseratione, vicesimo septimo die mensis Junii, ingens multitudo marinarum applicuerunt beluarum, scilicet Thurlhedis, qualis nunquam a pluribus retroactis seculis videbatur, qui secundum estimationem plurium, quingentenum numerum excedebant, et hoc accidebat juxta le Connynger et aquam que vocatur Dodyr,[2] in portu Dublin, circa horam vesperarum, et Dominus Antonius de Luscy, tunc Justiciarius Hibernie, cum suis et quibusdam civibus Dublin, inter quos fuit Philippus Cradok, occiderunt de predictis piscibus plusquam ducentos, et nullus prohibitus facere et asportare, eodem Justiciario precipiente.

fol. 32 b.

Parliament. Dublin. Kilkenny. 1 August.

Item, Dominus Antonius de Lucy, Justiciarius Hibernie, statuit commune Parliamentum, Dublin, in octavis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, ad quod non venerunt quidam terre majores. Deinde transtulit se dictus Justiciarius usque Kilkenniam, continuando dictum Parliamentum a predictis octavis usque ad festum Sancti Petri quod dicitur Ad Vincula. Ad quem locum venit Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome et multi alii nobiles terre qui prius non venerunt, subjicientes se gratie Regis. Rex vero mala per predictos in terra commissa, quantum sibi incumbebat, sub certa forma iis gratiose remisit.

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[1] In the county of Tipperary.

[2] River Dodder, Dublin.

A.D. 1331. Item, castrum de Fernis[1] per Hibernicos capitur prodiciose, et comburitur mense Augusti.

Earl of Desmond. 15 Aug. Item, dictus Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome, Comes Dessemonie, de consilio capitur apud Lymericum per dictum Justiciarium, in crastino Assumptionis Beate Marie, et ducitur cum Justiciario ad Castrum Dublin vii. die mensis Octobris. 7 Oct.

Henry Maundevile. Item, Henricus Maundevile capitur, mense Septembris, [et] ad Castrum Dublin ducitur, de mandato Simonis Filii Ricardi, Justiciarii in Banco.

Walter de Burgo. November. Item, Walterus de Burgo, cum duobus germanis suis, capiuntur in Connacia per Comitem Ultonie, mense Novembris, et ducuntur per eundem ad castrum de Northburgh, mense scilicet Februarii. A.D. 1331–1332.

February. De Bermyngham. Item, Dominus Willelmus de Bermyngham, cum filio suo, Domino Waltero de Bermyngham, apud Clonmell capiuntur per dictum Justiciarium mense Februarii, non obstante carta Domini Regis eis prius data per Justiciarium annotatum, et ducuntur ad Castrum Dublin, xix. die mensis Aprilis. 19 April.

Leinster. Item, Hibernici de Lagenia depredaverunt Anglicos et conbusserunt ecclesias, et in ecclesia de Ffreynestoun conbusserunt circa lxxx. homines et mulieres, et quendam capellanum dicte ecclesie, indutum sacris vestibus cum corpore Dominico volentem exire, repulerunt cum lanceis suis et ipsum cum ceteris in predicta ecclesia conbusserunt.

Papal Bull. Isti rumores venerunt ad Dominum Papam, qui misit bullam suam Domino Archiepiscopo Dublin, precipiendo quod dictos Hibernicos et omnes eis adherentes cum eorum sequela excommunicaret, et terras eorum interdiceret. Archiepiscopus vero mandatum Domini Pape complevit, sed dicti Hibernici dictam bullam, excommunicationem et interdictionem, et coercionem ecclesie contemnentes, et in malitia sua Irish of Leinster.

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[1] Ferns, in county of Wexford.

fol. 33 *a*. perseverantes, iterum se invicem collegerunt et iverunt per comitatum Weisford usque Carcarne, et totam patriam depredaverunt. Quibus obviantes Anglici, videlicet, Ricardus Whitey et Ricardus Filius Henrici, cum burgensibus de Weisford[1] et aliis Anglicis, de predictis Hibernicis circa cccc. interfecerunt, et multi alii ex eis fugientes submersi fuerunt in aqua que vocatur Slane.[2] A.D. 1332.

Anno Domini MCCCXXXII.—Dominus Willielmus Bermyngham morti traditur, et suspenditur Dublin, per eundem Justiciarium, xi. die mensis Julii, et Dominus Walterus filius ejus est deliberatus. Predictus Dominus Willelmus nobilis miles inter millia millium militum in opere militari nobilissimus et optimus. Heu, heu, proh dolor, quis ejus necem commemorans lacrymas continere potest? Sed tandem sepultus est Dublin inter Fratres Predicatores. A.D. 1332. William Bermyngham.

Item, castrum de Bunrat capitur et ad terram prosternitur per Hibernicos Totomonie, mense Julii.

Item, castrum de Arclo per dictum Justiciarium, cum civibus Dublin et cum adjutorio Anglicorum de terra, capitur ab Hibernicis et in manu Regis, octavo die mensis Augusti, et pro parte erigitur.

Item, Dominus Antonius de Lucy, Justiciarius Hibernie, ab officio deponitur et ad Angliam redit, una cum sua consorte et liberis, mense Novembris. Loco etiam cujus Dominus Johannes Darcy, Justiciarius Hibernie instituitur, et Hibernian intravit xiii. die mensis Februarii. Anthony Lucy. John Darcy.

Item, strages magna Hibernicorum in partibus Momonie super Brene Obrene et Mackarthy per Anglicos de terra. Munster.

Item, obiit Johannes Decer, civis Dublin, et sepelitur apud Fratres Minores, qui multa bona fecit.[3] John Decer.

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[1] Wexford.

[2] River Slaney.

[3] *See* p. 293.

Item, infirmitas que dicitur Mauses per totam Hiberniam tam in senibus viris et mulieribus, quam in juvenibus et parvulis. A.D. 1332. Disease.

Limerick. Item, obsides existentes in castro de Lymeryk occiderunt Constabularium ejusdem castri, et ceperunt castrum, sed recuperato castro per cives civitatis in manu forti, iidem obsides interfecti sunt in ore gladii.

Nenagh. Item, obsides ceperunt castrum similiter de Nenagh, et ejusdem parte combusta recuperatum est, obsidibus reservatis.

25 Dec. Prices of wheat. Item, unum pecke frumenti, circa Natale Domini, pro xxii. denariis,[1] et cito post Pascha, et deinceps pro xii. denariis communiter vendebatur.

Item, villa Novi Castri de Lions[2] per Otothiles comburitur et depredatur.

A.D. 1333. Anno Domini MCCCXXXIII.—Dominus Joannes Darcy applicuit Dublin, Justiciarius Hibernie.

Item, Oconghors perdiderunt magnam predam, duo millia vaccarum et ultra per les Bermyngehames de Carberia. Fol. 33 *b.*

Item, Dominus Joannes Darcy, Justiciarius Hibernie, fecit scindi passum apud Ethergouill in Offalia super Oconghir.

Earl of Desmond. Item, Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome, Comes Dessemonie, educitur de carcere Dublin, postquam incarceratus est per unum annum cum dimidio, multis manucaptoribus, majoribus et nobilioribus terre inventis prius pro eodem, sub forisfactura vite omniumque bonorum suorum admissis, si tunc dictus Dominus Mauricius contra Regem aliquid attemptaret, et suam personam Regi non presentarent pro suis demeritis nobiles antedicti.

Earl of Ulster. Item, Dominus Willelmus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie, inter novam villam et Cragfergows in Ultonia a suis proh dolor, prodiciose interficitur anno etatis sue vicesimo, sexto die mensis Junii; Roberto filio Maritini Maundevile ipsum primo percutiente. Quibus auditis rumoribus, uxor dicti Comitis, tunc in dictis partibus Ultonie existens cum filia sua et herede navem statim ascendit, et ad partes se transtulit Anglicanas; post cujus interfectionem Dominus Joannes Darcy, Capitalis Justiciarius Hibernie, vindicaturus mortem dicti Comitis de consilio omnium majorum terre existentium tunc in dicto Parliamento, statim cum exercitu suo iter suum arripuit, et navigio applicuit apud Cragfergous, primo die mensis Julii. Patriote vero de adventu Justiciarii gaudentes, et audaciam ex hoc assumentes, contra interfectores dicti Comitis Ultonie et ejus interfectioni assentientes insurrexerunt, et in bello campestri victoriam obtinentes quosdam ceperunt, alios gladio occiderunt. Hiis peractis, dictus Justiciarius cum dicto exercitu ad Scotiam se transtulit, Magistro Thoma Burgh, tunc Thesaurario Hibernie, in suo loco dimisso.

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[1] Ms. indistinct.

[2] Newcastle in county of Dublin.

A.D. 1333.
6 June.
John Darcy, Justiciary.
1 July.
Thomas Burgh.

Item, multi terre nobiles et Comes Ormonie cum eorum sequela ad domum Carmelitarum Dublin congregati undecimo die mensis Junii et tempore dicti Parliamenti in eorum exitu de area dictorum Fratrum subito infra populi pressuram, Murcardus sive Mauricius, filius Nicholai Otothill; inibi interficitur, super fol. 34 *a*. cujus subitanea interfectione omnes terre majores prescripti prodicionem timentes et computantes, insolito timore concutiuntur et conturbantur: necnon et ejusdem Murcardi interfector eorum omnium strenue manus strenue evasit, cujus nomen et notitia ab eisdem penitus ignorabatur.

Earl of Ormonde.
Dublin.
11 June.
Maurice O'Tothill.

Item, prefatus Dominus Joannes Darcy redit Justiciarius Hibernie.

John Darcy, Justiciary.

Item, Dominus Walterus de Bermyngham, filius Domini Willelmi de Bermyngham de Castro Dublin liberatur, mense Februarii.

Walter de Bermyngham.

A.D. 1333.

Item, Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome, Comes Dessemonie, casu palfridi sui fregit tibiam suam.

1 August. Price of wheat.

Item, estas vero tota pulchra et sicca, ita quod in festo Ad Vincula Sancti Petri comedebatur panis novi frumenti, et vendebatur pecke frumenti pro sex denariis in Dublin.

Item, Dominus Reimundus Archedekyn, miles, et multi alii de eadem cognatione interficiuntur in Lagenia.

A.D. 1337. 14 October. Dublin.

Anno Domini MCCCXXXVII.—In vigilia Sancti Kalixti, Pape, septem perdices, et nescitur quo spiritu agitante, campum deserentes, recta linea ad civitatem Dublin convolarunt et fori loca citissime transvolantes in summitate pandoxatorii Canonicorum Sancte Trinitatis Dublin consederunt: ad quod spectaculum nonnulli cives Dublin concurrerunt, prodigium illud plurimum admirantes. Pueri autem de civitate duas ex illis apprehenderunt vivas, tertiam peremerunt. Cetere ex hoc territe altiora petentes ad campos oppositos volatu pervic[ac]i effugerunt. Quod autem portendit casus iste, retro seculis inauditus, peritorum arbitrio relinquatur.

John Charleton.

Item, Dominus Johannes Charleton, miles et baro, cum uxore sua et filiis et filiabus suis, cum tota familia sua venit, in festo Kalixti, Pape, Capitalis Justiciarius Hibernie, et de filiis et familia sua quidam mortui sunt.

Thomas Charleton.

Item, Dominus Thomas Charleton, Episcopus Herfordensis et germanus dicti Justiciarii, venit, eodem die cum suo germano, Cancellarius Hibernie, unacum Magistro Joanne Rees, Thesaurario Hibernie et Magistro in decretis, ducentes secum multos Wallicos numero CC. et omnes in portu Dublin applicuerunt.

Ante, p. 292. St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. fol. 34b.

Item, Domino Johanne Charleton existenti Justiciario et tenente Parliamentum Dublin, Magister David Ohyrraghty, Archiepiscopus Admachanus, vocatus ad Parliamentum, fecit providentiam in Monasterio Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, sed impeditus fuit per Archiepiscopum et clerum, quia voluit

A.D. 1337.

portare crucem[1] ante eum, et noluerunt permittere eum.

Archbishop of Armagh.

Item, eodem anno obiit idem David, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, cui successit Magister Ricardus Filius Radulphi,[2] Decanus Lychefeldensis, clericus luculentus, qui natus fuit in villa de Dundalk. Item, obiit Jacobus Pincerna, primus Comes Ormonie, xvii.[3] die mensis Januarii, et sepelitur apud Balygaveran.

A.D. 1338.

John Charleton. Thomas Charleton.

Anno Domini MCCCXXXVIII. — Dominus Johannes Charleton, ad instigationem germani sui, videlicet, Domini Thome, Episcopi Herfordensis, per Regem ab officio deponitur, et cum tota familia sua, uxore et liberis, ultimo die Julii ad Angliam revertitur. Et dictus Dominus Thomas, Episcopus Herfordensis, in Custodem et Justitiarium Hibernie per Regem instituitur.

Pover.

Item, Dominus Eustachius Pover, et Dominus Johannes Pover, ejus avunculus, per dictum Justiciarium de Momonia ducuntur ad Dublin, et in Castro detinentur, tertio die mensis Februarii.

A.D. 1338–1339. 3 Feb.

Frost.

Item, in partibus Hibernie gelu tam intensum fuit, quod fluvius Dublin Aneliffius[4] congelatur in tantum, quod plurimi super glaciem ejusdem fluvii tripudiabant, ludebant ad pilam, et currebant; focum inde super eandem glaciem de lignis et glebis terreis succendunt et super focum allecia assarunt. Hec glacies per dies plurimos duravit; de nive quoque in partibus Hibernie idem gelu comitante non oportet amplius os aperire, cum fuisset profunditate mirabili insignita. A secundo die mensis Decembris usque ad decimum diem mensis Februarii illa tempestas duravit, retro seculis in Hibernia maxime inaudita.

2 Dec.

A.D. 1339.

Anno Domini MCCCXXXIX. — Guerra generalis per totam Hiberniam.

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[1] In margin: "Nota: De Ardmachano et cruce."

[2] Richard Fitz-Ralph, Archbishop of Armagh, A.D. 1347–1360. His predecessor in that see died A.D. 1346, not in 1337, as above mentioned.

[3] Ms. indistinct.

[4] River Liffey.

A.D. 1339. Item, maxima strages et submersio Hibernicorum, ad minus MCC. corpora, per Dominum Mauricium Filium Thome, Comitem Dessemonie, et ceteros Geraldinos in partibus Kernigie.[1]

Geraldines.

Item, Dominus Mauricius Filius Nicholai, Dominus Kernigie, per Dominum Mauricium Filium Thome, Comitem Dessemonie, capitur et incarceratur, et in carcere moritur, positus ad dietam, pro eo quod contra Dominum Regem Anglie et contra Dominum Comitem cum dictis Hibernicis palam se exposuit et surrexit.

Item, strages et submersio magna de Odympcies[2] et aliorum Hibernicorum in aqua de Barroue per Anglicos comitatus Kildarie, eos valide persequentes. fol. 35 *a.*

Item, magna preda animalium diversorum generum, qualis non fuerat visa in partibus Lagenie, per dictum Dominum Thomam, Episcopum Herfordensem,[3] Justiciarium Hibernie, cum adjutorio Anglicorum ejusdem terre capitur ab Hibernicis in partibus de Odrone[4] in fine mensis Februarii.

Bishop of Hereford.

A.D. 1339–1340.

A.D. 1340. Anno Domino MCCCXL.—Dictus Episcopus Herfordensis et Justiciarius Hibernie per Regem vocatus redit in Angliam, decimo die mensis Aprilis, Fratre Rogero Outlawe, Priore de Kilmaynan, in loco suo dimisso.

10 April.

Roger Outlawe.

Item, obiit Dominus Rogerus Outlawe, Prior de Kylmaynan ac Justiciarius et Cancellarius dicte terre, decimo tercio die mensis Februarii.

John Darcy.

Item, Rex Anglie concessit Johanni Darcy officium Justiciarii Hibernie ad totam vitam suam.

A.D. 1341. Anno Domino MCCCXLI.—Dominus Johannes Moris, miles, venit Justiciarius Hibernie, mense Maii, tenens locum Johannis Darcy in terra predicta.

John Moris.

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[1] Kerry.

[2] *See* page 333.

[3] Thomas Charleton, *see* page 381.

[4] In county of Carlow.

A.D. 1341.

Leicester.

Item, prodigium[1] subsequens admirandum, et nostris retro seculis inauditum, contigit in comitatu Leycestrie, ubi quidam vir, iter faciens in publica strata, unum par cirotecarum reperit aptum suis usibus, ut credebat, quas suis manibus imponens, concito loco loquele humane more canino latratus mirabiles proferebat, et ex tunc per eundem comitatum senes et adulti ac mulieres tanquam canes magni, parvuli vero tanquam parvi catuli, elatrarunt: peste igitur illa perdurante apud aliquos per octodecim [dies], apud alios per mensem, apud quosdam per duos menses. Pestis etiam predicta comitatus alios vicinos intravit et populum pari modo latrare coegit.

Barking mania.

Item, Rex Anglie omnia per eum et patrem suum collata modo quocunque quibuscunque personis Hibernie, tam libertates quam terras et alia bona, revocavit, ob quorum revocationem magna briga orta fuit in terra, et a manibus Regis Anglie terra Hibernie in punctu perditionis extitit.

Resumption of grants in Ireland.

Item, commune Parliamentum Hibernie, de consilio Regis, mense Octobris extitit ordinatum. Ad idem Parliamentum Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome, Comes Dessemonie, non pervenit, ante quod tempus nunquam inter Anglicos in Anglia oriundos et Anglicos in terra Hibernie oriundos ita notabilis et manifesta divisio habebatur. Majores insuper civitatum regalium ejusdem terre, unacum nobilioribus dicte terre et fornicibus universis, unanimes existentes, habito consilio deliberato, in ceteris conclusionibus decreverunt et statuerunt Parliamentum commune Kilkennie mense Novembri, ad utilitatem et profectum Regis et prefate terre, consilio Justiciarii et regalium predictorum irrequisito penitus in hac parte. Justiciarius autem et ceteri ministri Regis ad idem Parliamentum Kilkennie accedere nullatenus presumpserunt. Majores igitur terre prenotati unacum majoribus civitatum ordina-

October.

fol. 35 b.

Mayors of cities.

November.

Parliament at Kilkenny.

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[1] In margin: "Nota: Prodigium maximum."

A.D. 1341. verunt de solempnibus nunciis Regi Anglie quantocius destinandis pro statu terre relevando et conquerendo de ejus ministris in Hibernia, de iniquo et injusto regimine eorundem, et non de cetero tolerarent quod terra Hibernie per suos ministros more solito regeretur. Conqueruntur modo pro parte de predictis ministris modo prout sequitur:

Treis choses sount a demaundere du Consaill le Roie en Engleterre. Ore primer voil nosmer la quel est mouve de seure a tere: coment poet tere gouverner qui rien nad ne seit de guerre. A ceo lor please respounce doner quare tiel demaund ne doit displere. Le movere de cest matier prie que la secound soit monstre: de home quest myse en baalie, et est biene pover en son entre, comment il est riche del office que loure est bailie, et ne rent a la service son Seignor mountaunt un darre; la tiers: Nous tenons du Roie, ses subjectis sumes et serouns, et vous disums en bone foy que de nous teres profitz prenouns. Ore nos dies la cause pur quey il quest Seignor de nous tous prent riens est ceo la ley monstre la que nos ne savouns. Cestis demaundis deincetis quant des sagis serount confutes, et ceux que sount de Roie prive a pleine le avera entendus: Dieus vous doit pour sa pite que fauxune en soit conuse et ceux qui ayment loialte ne soient par faux gent deceus.

A.D. 1342. Anno Domini MCCC[X]LII.—Undecima die Octobris,
11 Oct. luna undecima existente, vise sunt Dublin[2] due lune fol. 36 *a.*
Dublin. bene ante diem in firmamento a multis viris: quarum
una fuit juxta currum nature in occidente et clara: alia

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[1] *See* Preface. The matter in old French was omitted in these Annals as edited by Camden, who at page 826 of his "Britannia," 1607, gave the following, without any intimation that it was not a portion of the original Ms. :—

"Conqueruntur pro parte de prædictis ministris per quæstiones: "Quomodo terra plena guerris "regi possit ab illo qui bellorum "ignarus [est.] Quomodo minister "Regis brevi tempore ad magnas "opes venire posset. Quomodo "Rex ex Hibernia non factus "ditior."

[2] In margin: "De duabus lunis."

vero ad quantitatem unius rotundi panis tenui modicum [luce] splendens in oriente existebat. A.D. 1342–1343.

Anno Domini MCCC[X]LIII.— Vicus Sancti Thome Dublin comburitur cum igne proprio in festo, videlicet, Sancti Valentini, Martiris. Dublin.

Item, xiii. die mensis Julii, Dominus Radulphus Ufford, cum sua consorte, Comitissa Ultonie, venit Capitalis Justiciarius Hibernie, in quorum ingressu aura pulchra in aeris intemperie subito mutatur, ac exinde ymbrium abundancia, et tempestatum effluencia, usque ad vite sue exitum copiose sequebatur. Nullus suorum predecessorum temporibus retroactis sibi, proh dolor, extitit comparabilis. Hic enim Justiciarius Justiciarie officium gerens, populi terre [Hibernie] extitit invasor, clericorum, laicorum, divitum et pauperum bonorum depredator, sub colore boni multorum defraudator. Jura ecclesie non observans, legem regni non custodiens, indigenis injurias irrogans, paucis aut[1] nullis justitiam tribuens, indigenis, paucis duntaxat exceptis, totaliter diffidens. Hec et alia faciens et attemptans, sue consortio consilio ductus. A.D. 1343. Ralph Ufford, Justiciary.

Item, dictus Justiciarius ingrediendo Ultoniam mense Martii, per passum qui vocatur Emerdullan, insultum gravem passus est a Maccartano ibidem quiquidem Maccartanus[1] cum dicto Justiciario congressus est eundem Justiciarium pannis, pecunia, utensilibus argenteis, et equis inibi spoliavit, et quosdam de suis interfecit. Demum autem, Justiciarius antedictus, cum adjutorio Ergalensium[2] victoria potitus, Ultonie partes intravit. A.D. 1343–1344. Mac Cartan.

Anno Domini MCCCXLV.— Septimo die Junii commune Parliamentum, Dublin, ad quod non venit Dominus Mauritius Filius Thome, Comes Dessemonie. A.D. 1345. 7 June. Parliament at Dublin.

Item, Dominus Radulphus de Ufford, Justiciarius Hibernie post festum Beati Johannis Baptiste, cum vexillo Regis, sine tamen assensu majorum terre, Ralph de Ufford, Justiciary.

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[1] *aut*] ac, Ms.

[2] People of Oriel. *See* p. 275.

A.D. 1345. levato contra Dominum Mauricium Filium Thome, Comitem Dessemonie, ad Momoniam progreditur, et ibidem terras Comitis in manu Regis cepit, et terras captas fol. 36 *b*. pro uno certo [redditu] annuatim Domino Regi portando aliis contulit.

Item, dictus Justiciarius in partibus Momonie existens, Domino Willelmo Burton, militi, duo brevia contulit, quorum unum dictus Willelmus traderet Domino Mauricio Filio Thome, Comiti Kildarie, in quo continebatur, quod sub forisfactura omnium terrarum suarum manu forti in Regis et sui auxilium celeriter ad eum veniret; in alio autem brevi continebatur quod dictus Dominus Willelmus dictum Comitem Kildarie caperet, et captum incarceraret. Dominus autem Willelmus videns quod hoc effectui debito per se non poterat mancipari verbis subornatis suasit dicto Comiti cum fuerat parando se cum suo exercitu et exercitum colligendo ad Justiciarium antedictum quod ante suum recessum de terra ad Consilium Regis Dublin veniret, et de unamini eorundem consilio sic ageret, quoad terrarum suarum custodiam in sua absentia, quod si ex tunc mali aliquid terris suis ipso absente contigeret, Consilio Regis imputaretur et non sibi. Comes igitur fidem adhibens verbis militis, et nullam prodicionem estimans in hac parte, disposuit se Dublin venire. Quo igitur veniente, et prodicionem penitus ignorante, ac ipso in Scaccario unacum aliis de Consilio Regis in consilio sedente, subito proditiose per dictum Willelmum attachiatur, seu arrestatur, et capitur, et ad Castrum ejusdem civitatis ducitur et incarceratur.

Earl of Kildare.

Exchequer.

Munster.

Item, dictus Justiciarius partes Oconnill in Momonia, et partes Kernigie, cum suo exercitu, intravit, et duo castra Comitis Dessemonie, scilicet, castrum de Ynyskysty,[1] et castrum de Insula[2] proditiose cepit, in quo castro de Insula capto, milites in eodem castro existentes, videlicet, Dominus Eustacius le Poer, Dominus Willelmus Graunt, Dominus Johannes Cotterell, primo tracti, deinde suspensi, mense Octobris, morti exponuntur. A.D. 1345.

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[1], [2] Iniskisty and Castle Island, in county of Kerry.

Item, dictus Comes Dessemonie, cum quibusdam aliis de suis militibus, per dictum Justiciarium exulant[ur]. Earl of Desmond.

Hiis igitur factis, Justiciarius[1] antedictus de Momomonia cum suis ad suam consortem, tunc pregnantem, fol. 37 *a.* apud Kilmaynan, que est juxta Dublin, commorantem, rediens mense Novembris, preter illa que contra laicos November. extiterant facta, quosdam illorum indictando et incarcerando, et eos bonis suis spoliando; verum viros ecclesiasticos, tam sacerdotes quam clericos nonnullos, indictari fecit et indictatos cepit et incarceravit, ac pecunias non modicum ab iisdem extorsit.

Item, concessiones terrarum illarum, videlicet, quos prius eis de terris privaverat, et diversis contulit, ut dictum est, necnon et literas super concessis sic per eum et sigillo Regio sigillatas, revocavit, et illas ab eis cepit, et fregit et penitus adnullavit.

Item, omnes manucaptores dicti Comitis Dessemonie Earl of Desmond. numero viginti sex, tam Comitum quam baronum et militum et aliorum de terra quorum nomina sunt hec, videlicet, Dominus Willilmus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie, Dominus Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ormonie, Ricardus le Tuyt, miles, Nicholaus de Verdon, miles, Mauricius de Rupe Forti, miles, Eustacius le Pover, miles, Geraldus de Rupe Forti, miles, Joannes filius Roberti le Pover, miles, Robertus de Barry, miles, Mauricius Filius Geraldi, miles, Joannes de Wellesley, miles, Walterus Lenfaunt, miles, Ricardus de la Rokell, miles, Henricus Traharn, miles, Rogerus le Pover, miles, Joannes Lenfaunt, miles, Rogerus le Pover, miles, Matheus Filius Henrici, miles, Ricardus le Walleys, miles, Edwardus de Burgo, miles, filius Comitis Ultonie, David de Barry, Willelmus Filius

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[1] Ralph de Ufford.

A.D. 1345. Geraldi, Fulco de Fraxinis, Robertus Filius Mauricii, Henricus de Berkeley, Joannes Filius Georgii de Rupe, Thomas de Lees de Burgo: non obstantibus laboribus et propriis expensis quas illorum aliqui cum dicto Justiciario in sua guerra fecerant, dictum Comitem Dessemonie prosequendo, eorum terris sentencialiter privavit et exheredavit, et Regis voluntati eorum corpora applicavit, quatuor personis de predictis duntaxat exceptis, quarum nomina personarum sunt hec, videlicet, Willelmus de Burgo, Comes Ultonie, Jacobus Le Botiller, Comes Ormonie, etc.

A.D. 1346. Death of Ralph Ufford.

Anno Domini MCCCXLVI.—Dominica in Ramis, que fuerat nono die mensis Aprilis, Dominus Radulphus Ufford,[1] Justiciarius Hibernie prenominatus, viam universe carnis [ingressus est]. fol. 37 *b*. In ejus morte in mestitiam non modicam sui vertuntur, unacum uxore. De cujus etiam morte turba fidelium letatur Hibernie, ac clerus populusque terre pre gaudio ex vita migrationis sue cum cordis tripudio solempne festum celebrat Pascale. In cujus morte cessaverunt flumina, aeris intemperies, unde filium Dei laudat plebs fidelis.

Widow of Justiciary.

Mortuo igitur Justiciario, in capsa plumbea fortiter incluso, Comitissa antedicta cum thesauro predicto, inter tamen Sanctorum reliquias minime collocando, cum diro dolore cordis, viscera in Anglia humanda ad partes predictas transtulit denuo mense Maii. May. Mensis etiam ejusdem dieque secundo, heu prodigium non dubium a superis miraculose monstratum, illa enim que prius in suo ingressu[2] cum signis Regiis, magnaque constipata milicia, per valvas Dublin in civitatem eandem gloriose est ingressa, exindeque cum suis licet brevi tempore vitam ducens regiam in Hibernie insula, in ejusdem vero egressu a civitate predicta clam per posticum Castri ville premisse vulgi clamorem vitans, super debitis contractis vulgo reddendo ferre non posse, cum signis mortis, meroris et tristicie, ad propria remeando, cum suis inglorie mesteque est ingressa. A.D. 1346.

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[1] In margin: "Nota: De obitu Radulphi Ufford."

[2] *See* p. 385.

Item, post mortem predicti Justiciarii Hibernie, Dominus Rogerus Darcy, de assensu et ordinatione Regalium et aliorum ejusdem terre in Justiciarie officio ad tempus ponitur. Roger Darcy.

Item, castra de Ley[1] et Kylmehede per Hibernicos capiuntur et conburuntur, mense Aprili. April.

Item, Dominus Johannes Mauricius venit Capitalis Justitiarius Hibernie, xv. die mensis Maii. John Moris, Justiciary.

Item, Mauricius Filius Thome, Comes Kildarie, inventis viginti et quatuor manucaptoribus, a carcere Dublin, vicesimo tertio die Maii, per Dominum Justiciarium liberatur.

Item, magna strages Anglicorum Ergalensium, numero ccc. ad minus, facta est per Hibernicos Ultonienses, mense Junii.

Item, dictus Dominus Johannes Mauricius, Justiciarius Hibernie, ab officio Justiciarie per Regem Anglie deponitur, et Dominus Walterus de Bermyngham in eodem officio per Regem antedictum instituitur, et Hiberniam mense Junii, modicum post predictam stragem commissam, cum officio ingreditur. Moris. Walter de Bermyngham. fol. 38 *a*.

Item, Domino Mauricio Filio Thome, Comiti Dessemonie, tuitio pacis et certum tempus per Regem Anglie conceditur. Qua concessa, in vigilia Exaltationis Sancte Crucis, de portu de Yoghill, unacum sua uxore et duobus filiis, ad partes se transfert Anglicanas, ubi suam justiciam super injuriis sibi illatis per Dominum Radulphum de Ufford, quondam Justiciarium Hibernie, superius annotatum, corditer prosequitur. Maurice, Earl of Desmond. 14 September.

Item, dicto Comiti, de mandato et ordinacione Domini Regis Anglie, a suo ingressu in terram premissam viginti solidi indies conceduntur et pro suis expensis indies etiam conferuntur.

Item, Dominus Walterus de Bermyngham, Justiciarius Hibernie, et Dominus Mauritius Filius Thome, Walter de Bermyngham.

A.D. 1346. November. Castles of Ley and Kylmehede.

Comes Kildarie, insurgunt mense Novembri contra Omorda et suos complices qui castra prescripta de Ley et Ky[l]mehede conbusserunt, et eum et suos complices sic strenue cum suis exercitibus, prosequuntur, aggrediuntur et invadunt spoliando, necando, et conburendo quod dictus Omorda et sui complices, licet idem in principio cum multis millibus Hibernicorum fortiter eisdem et pertinaciter restitissent, in fine compulsi se Regis gratie subjecerunt, et dicti Comitis voluntati se totaliter reddiderunt.

A.D. 1347. Calais.

Anno Domini MCCCXLVII.— Comes Kildarie cum Baronibus et militibus transfert se, mense Maii, ad Regem Anglie, in sui adjutorium tunc apud Caleys in obsidione existentem.

4 June.

Item, villa de Caleys per inhabitantes eodem quarto die mensis Junii Regi Anglie redditur.

Item, Walterus Bonevile, Willelmus Calfe, et Willelmus Welesley, et multi alii nobiles et validi, tam de Anglia quam de Hibernia et Wallia, in infirmitate constituti apud Caleys obierunt.

King of Leinster. 5 June.

Item, Macmurgh, videlicet, Donaldus Macmurgh, filius Donaldi Arte Macmurgh, Rex Lagenie, quinto die mensis Junii per suos proditiose interficitur.

Earl of Kildare.

Item, Mauricius Filius Thome, Comes Kildarie, a Rege Anglie miles instituitur.

Item, dictus Comes filiam Domini Bartholomei de Burwasse [Burghersh] in uxorem duxit.

Nenagh. 26 December. fol. 38 *b*.

Item, villa de Nanagh, que vocatur Nenagh, cum tota patria adjacente, in festo Beati Stephani, Martyris, ab Hibernicis conburitur.

Genevile.

Item, obiit Domina Johanna FitzLeones, quondam uxor Domini Simonis Genevile, sepulta in conventu Fratrum Predicatorum apud Trim secundo idus Aprilis.

A.D. 1348. Plague.

Anno Domini MCCCXLVIII., et anno vicesimo secundo Regis Edwardi tertii, prima pestilentia et maxima in Hibernia que inceperat antea in aliis terris.

Bermyngham.

Item, isto anno, Dominus Walterus Bermyngham, Justiciarius Hibernie, intravit Angliam et dimisit

Fratrem Johannem Archere, Priorem de Kilmaynan, loco suo suum locum-tenentem. Et iterum revertitur eodem anno Justicarius ut prius, et Rex contulit baroniam de Kenlys eidem Waltero, que est in Osseria,[1] quia duxit grandem exercitum contra Comitem Dessemonie cum Radulpho Ufford, ut prius scribitur,[2] que baronia quondam fuit Domini Eustacii le Pover, qui fuit tractus et suspensus apud Castrum de Iland.[3] A.D. 1348.

Anno Domini MCCCXLIX.—Cessit Dominus Walterus de Bermyngham, optimus Justiciarius [Hibernie], ab officio Justiciarie, cui successit Dominus de Carrewe, miles ac Baro. A.D. 1349. Walter de Bermyngham. Carew.

Anno Domini MCCCL., et anno regni Regis predicti [Edwardi] XXIV., Dominus Thomas Rokysby, miles, factus est Justiciarius Hibernie. A.D. 1350. Sir Thomas Rokysby.

Item, obiit Dominus Walterus Bermyngham, miles, quondam optimus Justiciarius Hibernie, in vigilia Sancte Margarete, virginis, in Anglia. Bermyngham.

Anno Domini MCCCLI., et dicti Regis XXV., obiit Kenwricus Sherman, quondam Maior civitatis Dublin, [sepultus] sub campanili Fratrum Predicatorum ejusdem civitatis, quod campanile ipse erexit, et vitreavit fenestram in capite chori, et fieri fecit tectum ecclesie et multa bona. In eodem conventu vi. kal. Marcii obiit. In fine vite sue condidit testamentum suum ad valorem trium mille marcarum, et legavit multa bona ecclesie, sacerdotibus, religosis et secularibus per viginti miliaria circa civitatem. A.D. 1351. Sherman. Dublin. February.

Anno Domini MCCCLII., et anno ejusdem Regis XXVI., Dominus Robertus Savage, miles, in Ultonia incepit edificare nova castella in diversis locis ac in maneriis suis, qui, dum construeret, dixit filio suo et heredi, Domino Henrico Savage: Faciamus muros fortes circa nos, ne forte veniant Hibernici et tollent A.D. 1352. Sir Robert Savage. fol. 39 *a*. Henry Savage.

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[1] Kells, in county of Kilkenny. In margin: "Concessio baronie de Kenlys in Osseria."

[2], [3] *See* page 386.

A.D. 1352. nostrum locum et gentem nostram destruant, et erimus in opprobium cunctis gentibus. Tunc respondit filius: Ubicunque fuerint homines fortes, ibi est castrum vel castellum, juxta illud: filii castrametati sunt, id est, fortes ordinati sunt ad bellum, ideo, semper ero inter fortes homines, sic ero in castro, et dixit in vulgari melius est castrum de bones quam de stones, scilicet, de ossibus quam de lapidibus. Et tunc pater cessavit ab operibus, ira commotus, et juravit quod nunquam construeret ex lapidibus et cemento, sed teneret bonam domum et familiam multam nimis, et prophetavit de futuro quod filii dolerent et luerent. Quod et factum est, nam Hibernici destruxerunt totam illam patriam propter defectum castellorum. Castles.

A.D. 1355. Sir Thomas. Rokesby. Anno Domino MCCCLV., et ejusdem Regis anno tricesimo, Dominus Thomas Rokesby, miles, cessit ab officio Justiciarie, xxvi. die Julii, cui successit Mauricius Filius Thome, Comes Dessemonie, et duravit in officio usque ad mortem.

Maurice. Fitz Thomas. Item, in die Conversionis Sancti Pauli, obiit idem Dominus Mauricius Filius Thome, in Castro Dublin, Justiciarius Hibernie, non sine magno suorum merore, et aliorum omnium pacem diligentium, Hibernicorum timore et tremore. Primo sepultus in choro Predicatorum Dublin, ultimo humatus in conventu Predicatorum Traly.[1] Hic justus erat in officio in tantum quod suspendebat suos consanguineos pro furto, et rapina, et malefactis eorum, sicut alienos, et bene castigans Hibernicos.

A.D. 1356. Sir Thomas Rokesby. Anno Domini MCCCLVI., et predicti Regis tricesimo primo, iterum Dominus Thomas Rokesby factus est Justiciarius Hibernie, qui bene expugnavit Hibernicos, et bene solvebat pro victualibus suis, et dixit: Ego volo comedere et bibere de vasis ligneis tantum, et solvere aurum et argentum pro victu et vestitu et stipendiariis. A.D. 1356 fol. 39 *b*.

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[1] Tralee, in county of Kerry.

Eodem anno, obiit idem Dominus Thomas [Rokesby], Justiciarius Hibernie, in castro de Kylka.[1]

A.D. 1357. Almaric de St. Amand. Anno Domini MCCCLVII., et ejusdem Regis tricesimo secundo, Dominus Almaricus de Sancto Amando factus est Capitalis Justiciarius Hibernie, et eam intravit.

Richard Fitz Ralph. Isto tempore, incepit magna controversia inter magistrum Ricardum FitzRow, Archiepiscopum Ardmachanum, et quatuor Ordines Mendicantium, sed tandem prevaluerunt Fratres, imposito silentio Ardmachano per Papam.

A.D. 1358. Anno Domino MCCCLVIII., et anno ejusdem Regis xxxiii., Dominus Almaricus de Sancto Amando, Justiciarius Hibernie, transivit in Angliam.

A.D. 1359. Earl of Ormonde. Anno Domino MCCCLIX., et anno ejusdem Regis tricesimo quarto, Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ormonie, factus est capitalis Justiciarius Hibernie.

Countess of Kildare. Item, obiit Domina Johanna de Burgo, Comitissa de Kildare, in die Sancti Georgii, sepulta est in ecclesia Fratrum Minorum de Kildare, juxta Dominum Thomam Filium Johannis, Comitem Kildarie, consortem suum.

A.D. 1360. Richard Fitz Ralph. Dundalk. Anno Domini MCCCLX., et predicti Regis anno xxxv., obiit Magister Ricardus Filius Radulphi,[2] Archiepiscopus Armachanus, in Aviniona[3] xvi. kal. Decembris. Cujus ossa per venerabilem patrem Stephanum, Episcopum Midie, in Hiberniam dilata sunt ad recondendum in ecclesia Sancte Nicholai de Dondalk, unde fuit oriundus, sed dubium est aliquibus si sunt ossa illius vel alterius.

Sir Robert Savage. Item, obiit Dominus Robertus Savage,[4] miles strennuus, in Ultonia manens, qui cum paucis Anglicis uno die interfecit de Hibernicis tria millia, juxta Antrum, sed antequam transivit ad illud bellum ordinavit dari unicuique Anglico unum bonum haustum seu potum

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[1] Kilkea, in county of Kildare.

[2] *See* page 381. In margin: "Nota: De obitu Ricardi FitzRowe, Primatis Ardmachani."

[3] Avignon.

[4] *See* page 391.

A.D. 1360. de vino seu de cervicia, quibus doliis plenis habundabat, et residuum servavit usque ad adventum suorum, et occidi fecit oves et boves, volatilia, altilia, volucres celi et cervos de venatione, ut essent parata victoribus redeuntibus de prelio, quicunque essent. Quia dixit: obprobrium esset sibi, si hospites venirent et non haberent quod manducarent vel biberent. Sed Deo dante victoriam Anglicis, omnes invitavit ad cenam, et letati sunt cum gratiarum actione, et dixit, Deo gratias ago, quia sic melius servare est quam effundere in terram ut quidam consuluerunt. Sepultus est in conventu Fratrum Predicatorum de Coulrath,[1] juxta aquam de Banne.[2] fol. 40 *a*.

Ormonde. Kildare. Item, Comes Ormonie, Justiciarius Hibernie, intravit Angliam, in cujus loco Mauricius Filius Thome, Comes Kildarie, factus est Justiciarius Hibernie, per cartam et commissionem, ut patet:

Omnibus ad quos litere pervenerint, salutem: sciatis quod commisimus dilecto et fideli nostro Mauricio, Comiti de Kildare, officium Justiciarie nostre terre nostre Hibernie, et terram nostram Hiberniam, cum castris et omnibus pertinenciis suis custodiendis quamdiu nobis placuerit: Recipiendo ad Scaccarium nostrum Dublin per annum, quamdiu in officio illo sic steterit, quingentas libras, pro quibus officium illud et terram custodiet; et erit vicesimus de hominibus ad arma cum tot equis cöopertis, continue durante commissione nostra supradicta.

In cujus rei testimonium, etc. Datum per manus dilecti nostri in Christo Fratris Thome de Burley, Prioris Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia, Cancellarii nostri Hibernie, apud Dublin, xxx die Martii, anno regni nostri xxxv. 30 March. A.D. 1361.

Ormonde. Kildare. Item, iterum venit Jacobus le Botiller, Comes Ormonie, de Anglia in Hiberniam Justiciarius Hibernie ut prius, cui cessit Comes Kildarie ab officio Justiciarie.

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[1] *See* page 345.

[2] River Bann.

Anno Domini MCCCLXI.—Leonellus, Comes Ultonie, jure hereditario uxoris sue, et filius Domini Regis Anglie, venit in Hiberniam, Tenens-locum Domini Regis, et applicuit apud Dublin in octava die Beate Virginis Nativitatis, ducens secum uxorem suam, Elizabetham, filiam et heredem Domini Willelmi de Burgo, Comitis Ultonie. A.D. 1361. Lionel, Earl of Ulster.

Eodem anno, pestilentia[1] [erat] secunda. Plague.

Obierunt in Anglia Henricus, Dux Lancastrie, Comes Marchie, Comes Northanptonie.

Item, vi. idus Januarii, Mauricius Doncref, civis Dublin, sepultus in cimeterio Predicatorum ejusdem civitatis, cui Conventui dedit quadraginta libras ad vitriandam ecclesiam. A.D. 1361–1362. Dublin.

Item, obierunt Domina Johanna Flemyng, uxor Domini Galfridi Trevers, et Domina Margareta Bermyngham, uxor Domini Roberti Preston, in vigilia Sancte Margarete, sepulte in Conventu Predicatorum de Drogheda. Robert Preston.

Item, Dominus Walterus Bermyngham junior obiit in die Sancti Laurencii, qui divisit hereditatem suam sororibus, quarum unam partem accepit predictus Preston. Walter Bermyngham.

fol. 40 *b*. Item, predictus Dominus Leonellus, postquam intraverat Hiberniam et requievit paucis diebus, fecit guerram cum Obrynne,[2] et clamavit in exercitu suo quod nullus nativus de Hibernia appropinquaret exercitui suo, et centum de stipendiariis suis interfecti sunt. Statim hoc videns, Leonellus, redegit totum populum, tam de Anglia quam de Hibernia, in unum, et bene prosperatur, et fecit plura bella circumquaque cum Hibernicis cum adjutorio Dei et populi Hibernie et fecit plures milites de Anglia et Hibernia, inter quos Robertum Preston, Robertum Holywod, Thomam Talbot, Walterum Cusak, Jacobum de la Lionel.

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[1] In margin: "Nota: Pestilencia."

[2] O'Byrne.

A.D. 1361 –1362.

Hyde, Joannem de Fraxinis, Patricium et Robertum de Fraxinis, et plures alios.

Dublin. Carlow.

Item, transtulit Scaccarium de Dublin ad Carlagh, et dedit quingentas libras ad murandam eandem villam.

Tempest. Dublin.

Item, [in] festo Sancti Mauri, Abbatis, fuit ventus vehemens, pinnacula, camina, et cetera eminentiora, arbores ultra numerum, et campanilia diversa, et campanile Fratrum Predicatorum, Dublin, quassavit et ad terram projecit.

A.D. 1362.

Anno Domini MCCCLXII., et anno ejusdem Regis Edwardi xxxvi. ecclesia Sancti Patricii, Dublin, igne Johannis Sexteyne, crematur viii. idus Aprilis.

A.D. 1364. Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

Anno Domini MCCCLXIV., et anno predicti Regis xxxviii., Dominus Leonellus, Comes Ultonie, xxii. die Aprilis intravit Angliam et dimisit suum Justiciarium Hibernie, Comitem Ormonie, et rediit idem Leonellus, Dux Clarencie, viii. die Decembris.

A.D. 1365. Sir Thomas Dale.

Anno Domini MCCCLXV., et anno predicti Regis xxxix. idem Leonellus, Dux Clarencie, transivit in Angliam, relinquens post se Dominum Thomam Dale, militem, suum custodem ac Justiciarium Hibernie.

A.D. 1367. Bermyngham. Sir Robert Preston.

Anno Domini MCCCLXVII., incepit magna guerra inter les Bermynghames de Carbry[1] et homines de Midia, quia magna latrocinia fiunt in Midia per predictos. Tunc Dominus Robertus de Preston, miles, Principalis Baro Scaccarii, posuit magnam custodiam in castro de Carbry, et multum expendebat contra inimicos Regis, defendendo jus suum ratione uxoris sue.

Earl of Desmond.

Item, Geraldus Fitz Morice, Comes Dessemonie, factus est Justiciarius Hibernie.

A.D. 1368.

Anno Domini MCCCLXVIII., et anno ejusdem Regis Edwadi XLII., in Carbrya, post quoddam parliamentum finitum inter Hibernicos et Anglicos, capti sunt Frater Thomas Burley, Prior de Kylmaynan, Cancellarius Regis fol. 41 *a.*

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[1] Carbury, in county of Kildare.

in Hibernia, Johannes Fitz Richer, Vicecomes Midie Dominus Robertus Terell, Baro de Castelknok, cum multis aliis per les Bermynghames et alios de Carbry, tunc Jacobus de Bermyngham, qui tentus erat in Castro de Trym, in manicis ferreis ac compedibus, tanquam proditor pro predicto Cancellario in cambio deliberatur; ceteri fecerunt redempcionem. A.D. 1368. Bermynghams. Trym.

Item, ecclesia Sancte Marie de Trym igne conburitur ejusdem monasterii.

Item, in vigilia Sancti Luce, Evangeliste, Dominus Leonellus, Dux Clarencie, obiit apud Albe in Pymond, primo sepultus in civitate Papie juxta Sanctum Augustinum Doctorem, deinde sepelitur apud Clare, in Conventu Augustinencium in Anglia. 18 October. Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

Anno Domini MCCCLXIX., et anno predicti Regis XLIII., Dominus Willelmus de Windesore,[1] miles strenuus in armis et animosus, xii. kal. Julii venit in Hiberniam tenens-locum Domini Regis, cui cessavit Geraldus Filius Mauricii, Comes Dessemonie, ab officio Justiciarie. A.D. 1369. June. William de Windesore.

Anno Domini MCCCLXX., et anno ejusdem Regis XLIV., incepit tercia pestilentia[2] et maxima in Hibernia, in qua multi nobiles, cives, et pueri quasi infiniti obierunt. A.D. 1370. Plague.

Eodem anno, Geraldus Filius Mauricii, Comes Dessemonie, Dominus Johannes Nicholai, et Dominus Thomas Filius Johannis, et alii multi nobiles, juxta monasterium de Magio, scilicet, Maii,[3] in comitatu Limerici, per Obreen et Maccomar de Thomond, vi. idus Julii capti sunt, et plures interfecti,[4] propter quod dictus locum-tenens transivit Limericum [ad] defendendam Momoniam, dimittendo guerras super Otothiles et ceteros Hibernicos in Lagenia. Irish of Munster and Leinster.

Isto anno, obierunt Dominus Robertus Terell, Baro de Castelknok, Domina Scolastica Houth, uxor ejus, Obits.

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[1] *See* p. 282.

[2] In margin: "Tertia pestilentia." *See* p. 282.

[3] Monasternenagh.

[4] *See* p. 282.

A.D. 1370. et filius et heres eorundem, propter quod Johanna Terell et Matildis Terrell, sorores dicti Roberti, diviserunt hereditatem inter se.

Obits.

Jtem, obierunt Dominus Simon Flemyng, Baro de Slane, et Dominus Johannes Cusak, Baro de Colmolyn,[1] et Johannes Taylour,[2] quondam Maior Dublin, vir dives et potens in pecuniis.

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Iste liber constat Domino Willelmo Preston, Vicecomiti de Gormanstoun. fol. 41 *b*.

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[1] In county of Meath.

[2] *See* vol. i., p. 16 : "Will of John Taylour, citizen of Dublin," A.D. 1370.

# APPENDIX.

# APPENDIX I.

## PARTITION OF LANDS AND POSSESSIONS IN IRELAND AMONG REPRESENTATIVES OF WILLIAM MARESCHAL.[1]

### 1.—INSPEXIMUS BY EDWARD III., A.D. 1347–48, OF ROLL OF REIGN OF HENRY III.[2]

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., salutem: Inspeximus quendam rotulum inter memoranda Cancellarie Domini Henrici, quondam Regis Anglie, proavi nostri, inventum, tenor cujus rotuli sequitur in hec verba:—Participacio terrarum Comitis Marescalli inter heredes ipsius Marscalli de terris in Anglia et Marchiis, post mortem ejusdem Marescalli.

Participacio facta inter eosdem heredes de terris que fuerunt ipsius Marescalli in Hibernia:

*Pars Comitis Gloucestrie.*[3]

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KILKENNY burgus - - | lxxiii. *li.* | iii. *s.* | x. *d.* | Kilkenny. |
| Corpus comitatus, cum assisis et perquisitis - - - | cxxx. *li.* | xvi. *s.* | iii. *d.* | |
| Dunfer[t][4] - - - | xxxvii. *li.* | xvi. *s.* | iii. *d.* | |
| Locmadran, - - - | xix. *li.* | viii. *s.* | vi. *d.* ob. | |
| Grenan - - - - | x. *li.* | viii. *s.* | xi. *d.* | |
| Summa - - | cccxlvi. *li.* | vii. *s.* | iiii.*d.* ob[5] | |

Et excedit quintam partem lxi.*s.* x.*d.*, et assignantur parti de Dummas in villa de Callan.

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[1] *See* pp. 143, 312.

[2] "De exemplificatione:" Patent Roll, xxii. Edward III., part 2, m. 45.—Public Record Office, London.

[3] Gilbert de Clare, descended from Isabella Mareschal. *See* pp. 145, 313.

[4] In county of Kilkenny.

[5] The figures as above enrolled produce less than the total above given. Portion of the deficiency may be explained by the omission of "Callan, x.*li.* viii.*s.* x.*d.*," which appears in a Ms. entitled "Partitio

### *Pars Johannis de Monte Kaniso.*[1]

Wexford.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WESEFORDE burgus | xlii. *li.* | — | xvii. *d.* | |
| Corpus comitatus, ut supra | l. *li.* | xii. *s.* | vi. *d.* | |
| Odoch | xlii. *li.* | x. *s.* | iiii. *d.* | |
| Rosclar | lxviii. *li.* | xix. *s.* | xi. *d.* | |
| Karrec | xxiii. *li.* | xv. *s.* | — | |
| Fernes | lxxxxi. *li.* | xv. *s.* | — | |
| In villa de Taminie, de superplusagio de Kildar | xxxv. *li.* | ii. *s.* | — | ob.[2] |
| Summa | cccxli. *li.* | x. *s.* | iv. *d.* | ob. |

### *Pars Willelmi de Vescy*[3] *et participum suorum.*

Kildare.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KILDAR burgus | xxiii. *li.* | iii. *s.* | iiii. *d.* |
| Corpus comitatus, ut supra | lxxiii. *li.* | xi. *s.* | — |
| Karberie | lx. *li.* | xix. *s.* | viii. *d.* |
| Ballimadan | liii. *li.* | xix. *s.* | x. *d.* |
| Mon | lxxxiv. *li.* | xiii. *s.* | ix. *d.* |
| Kumbre | xxxii. *li.* | — | xviii. *d.* |
| Tamminie | vii. *li.* | xvi. *s.* | ii. *d.* |
| Clumena | ix. *li.* | xviii. *s.* | viii. *d.* |
| Summa | cccxlv. *li.* | iii. *s.* | xi. *d.* (*sic*). |

Et excedit quintam partem xxxviii. *s.* iv. *d.* ob.

De quibus assignantur parti de Wodesford in villa de Taminie (*sic*)

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" terrarum et tenementorum que " fuerint Walteri Mareschalli in " Hibernia facta inter heredes " ipsorum Walteri et Anselmi in " curia Domini Regis Henrici tercii, Regis Anglie, anno regni " sui xxxi^to^. apud Woodstocke." —British Museum, Additional Ms. 4791, and Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 20 — *See* "History of Viceroys of Ireland."—Dublin, 1865.

[1] John de Munchensi, son of Johanna Mareschal. *See* pp. 145, 314.

[2] These items produce less than the total given. The deficiency may be accounted for by the following entry omitted on the Patent Roll, but given in the "Partitio," already cited: "Banno, " xxxi. *li.* x. *d.*"—*See* "Hist. Viceroys."

[3] In right of Sibilla Mareschal. *See* pp. 145, 314.

*Pars Comitisse Warrene.*[1]

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KATHERLAK burgus - - | xxiiii. *li.* | xii. *s.* | iiii. *d.* | Carlow. |
| Corpus comitatus, ut supra | xxiiii. *li.* | — | xxiii. *d.* | |
| Ballidunegan - - | xi. *li.* | xvii. *s.* | ii. *d.* | |
| Futhered - - - | liii. *li.* | v. *s.* | ii. *d.* | |
| Taumlyn - - - | xxxviii. *li.* | xviii. *s.* | i. *d.* | |
| Castrum de Ros - - | lxxii. *li.* | iii. *s.* | iiii. *d.* ob. | |
| Burgus de Ros - - | lii. *li.* | xiii. *s.* | iv. *d.* | |
| Insula - - - | xliii. *li.* | vi. *s.* | — | |
| Balisex - - - | xxviii. *li.* | v. *s.* | vii. *d.* | |
| Summa - - | cccxlix. *li.* | ii. *s.* | xi. *d.* ob. | |

Et excedit quintam partem cxvii. *s.* v. *d.*, et assignantur parti de Dummas,[2] in villa de Balisex.

*Pars Rogeri de Mortuomari*[3] *et participum suorum:*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dummas burgus - - | ciiii. *li.* | xix. *s.* | i. *d.* | |
| Obboy - - - | lxxxii. *li.* | viii. *s.* | v. *d.* ob. | |
| Achkbo - - - | lxxii. *li.* | vi. *s.* | v. *d.* | |
| Karnebo - - - | lxxiiii. *li.* | viii. *s.* | iii. *d.* | |
| In villa de Balisex de superplusagio de Katherlak - | — | cxvii. *s.* | v. *d.* | Carlow |
| In villa de Kallan, de superplusagio de Kilkenny - | — | lxi. *s.* | x. *d.* | Kilkenny. |
| In villa de Mon de superplusagio de Kildar- - | — | iii. *s.* | i. *d.* | Kildare. |
| Summa - - | cccxliii. *li.* | iiii. *s.* | vi. *d.* ob. | |

Nos tenorem rotuli predicti omnibus quorum interest duximus significandum per presentes.

In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, xxviii. die Februarii.

### 2.—INSPEXIMUS BY EDWARD I. OF LETTERS PATENT FROM HENRY III. TO RICHARD DE CLARE, EARL OF GLOUCESTER AND HERTFORD[4] IN RELATION TO POSSESSIONS IN IRELAND.[5]

Pro Gilberto de Clare, Comite Gloucestrie et Hertfordie: A.D. 1279.

Rex omnibus, etc., salutem: Inspeximus litteras patentes quas celebris memorie Dominus Henricus, Rex Anglie, pater noster, fecit Ricardo de Clare, quondam Comiti Gloucestrie et

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[1] Matilda Mareschal married Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and, subsequently, William de Warren, Earl of Warren and Surrey. *See* p. 144.

[2] Dunamase in Queen's county.

[3] Eva Mareschal married William de Braose. Their daughter Maud was wife of Roger de Mortimer.

[4] *See* page 401.

[5] Patent Roll, viii. Edward I. m. 28.—Public Record Office, London.

William Mareschal. Anselm Mareschal.

Hertfordie, uni heredum Walteri Marescalli, Comitis Pembrokie, et Anselmi, fratris ejus, de proparte ipsum Ricardum contingente de hereditate predictorum Walteri et Anselmi in Hibernia in hec verba:

John Fitz Geoffrey.

Henricus, Dei gracia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et Comes Andegavie, dilecto et Fideli suo Johanni Filio Galfridi,[1] Justiciario Hibernie, salutem:

Richard de Clare.

Sciatis quod reddidimus heredibus Walteri Marescalli, quondam Comitis Pembrokie, omnes terras, castra, et tenementa que eos hereditarie contingunt in Hibernia, de quibus idem Walterus et Anselmus, frater ejus, cujus heredes ipsi similiter sunt, fuerunt seisiti ut de feodo in terra predicta die quo obierunt. Quequidem terre, castra, tenementa et feoda militum in curia nostra apud Wodestok per eos et communi assensu eorum partita sunt. Ita quidem quod, per eandem participacionem et predictorum heredum communi assensu, advenit Ricardo de Clare, Comiti Gloucestrie et Hertfordie, uni heredum ipsorum Comitis et Anselmi, ad partem suam de predictis terris, tenementis, et feodis, que ibidem partita fuerunt et nominata in extentis factis per preceptum nostrum per vos in partibus predictis: castrum et burgum de Kilkenny, cum comitatu et omnibus pertinenciis; manerium de Dunfert, cum pertinenciis; manerium de Lochmatheran, cum pertinenciis; manerium de Grenan,[2] cum pertinenciis; castrum et villa de Kallan, cum pertinenciis in eodem comitatu, exceptis sexaginta et una solidatis et decem denaratis terre vel redditus que remanebunt [ad] porcionem ipsius heredis qui habet castrum de Dunmas, secundum extentam prenominatam factam per preceptum nostrum; et [cum] homagio et servicio Stephani de Hereford de feodis duorum militum, cum pertinenciis, in Rathdoneny, in predicto comitatu; homagium et servicium Willelmi de Hogeky, de quarta parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in eodem comitatu; [cum] homagio et servicio Willelmi de Drohull, de feodo unius militis cum pertinenciis, in Dumer, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Hugonis de Drohull, de feodo dimidii militis et quarte partis feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Tiberch, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Roberti de Drohull, de feodo unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Macitt, in eodem comitatu; homagium Thome filii Ricardi Fanyn de feodo dimidii militis cum pertinenciis, in Glothementhan, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Johannis de Pioniis de octava parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Glascro, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Fulconis Filii Warini, de feodo unius militis, et de tribus partibus feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Rathcafli, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Gilberti Smyth, de feodo unius militis et dimidii et tercia parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis in Culcassyn, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Johannis de Ebroicio, de feodo duorum militum, cum pertinenciis, in Acheteyr, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicia David de Rocheford, de feodo dimidii militis, cum pertinenciis, in Kilmechar, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicia Willelmi Crassy, de feodo dimidii militis, cum pertinenciis, in Offerkelan, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicia Philippi Dumer, de feodo unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Dysert et Closchan, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicia Ricardi de Troia de feodo dimidii militis, cum pertinenciis, in Ballorkan et Drumdelgyn, in eodem comitatu: homagium et servicia Willelmi de Sancto Leodegario, de feodo unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Rosconnẏl et Taluchambrok, in eodem comitatu: homagium et servicia Ricardi de Rocheford, de quarta parte feodi unius militis, in Sewin, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Thome de Rocheford, de quarta parte feodi unius militis, et de octava parte feodi unius militis, in Lavertach et Carrik, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Willelmi Crassi, de quarta parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Tulachrothan, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Rolandi Bluet, de quarta parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Rathet, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Franconis de Tẏeẏs, de decima parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Damach, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Willelmi le Archer de quarta parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis in Archerẏ, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Willelmi Filii Mauricii, de feodo dimidii militis, cum pertinenciis, in Kiltrash, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Johannis de Valle, de feodo dimidii militis, cum pertinenciis in Theolechan, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Henrici de Herlegh, de feodo dimidii militis et quarta parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in nova villa in Cullak, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium heredis Johannis Filii Galfridi, de feodo unius militis et dimidii, cum pertinenciis, in Kenles, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Reẏmundi filii Griffini, de feodo unius militis et dimidii et de quarta parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Knokechnoker et nova villa, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Thome de Sancto Albino, de feodo dimidii militis, cum pertinenciis, in Killamery, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Nicholai Avenel, de quarta parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Kilfedragfh, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Willelmi de Dene, de feodo unius militis et dimidii, cum pertinenciis, in Ogensy in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium David le Graunt de feodo dimidii militis, cum pertinenciis, in Rossenan et Logeran, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Reginaldi de Kernek, de decima parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Killemer, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Theobaldi Pincerne,[1] de feodis quatuor militum, cum pertinenciis, in Baligaveran, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Resi de Ardern, de feodo dimidii militis, cum pertinenciis, in Atheneneth et Tirruske, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Willelmi Maÿlard, de quarta parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Maÿlard, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Hugonis Purcel, de quarta parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Athenirke, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Milonis Filii David, de feodis septem militum, cum pertinenciis, in Overk, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Henrici Malherbe, de decima parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in eodem comitatu; homagium et servicium Rogeri de Penbrok, de octava parte feodi unius militis, cum pertinenciis, in Lisdinnery, in eodem comitatu.

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 14.

[2] *Grenan*] Trenan, Ms. *See* p. 401.

Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem Comiti, vel certis nunciis suis has litteras nostras deferentibus, de omnibus terris, castris, tenementis, homagiis, et serviciis predictis, cum omnibus pertinenciis, unacum exitibus et escaetis terrarum, et tenementorum, et feodorum que de predictis terris, tenementis, et feodis acciderunt, a die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste, anno regni nostri xxxi., quo die homagium predictorum heredum de predictis hereditatibus ipsorum accepimus, sine dilacione plenam seisinam habere faciatis.

In cujus rei testimonium, has litteras nostras vobis mittimus patentes.

A.D. 1246. Teste, meipso, apud Reding, nono die Maii, anno regni nostri xxxi.

Et quia sigillum predicti patris nostri, predictis litteris appensum, confractum est et vetustati attritum, nos securitati dilecti et fidelis nostri Gilberti de Clare, Comitis Gloucestrie et Hertfordie, filii et heredis prefati Ricardi, providere volentes in hac parte, litteras predictas sub sigillo nostro duximus exemplificandas. A.D. 1279.

In cujus, etc. Teste, Rege, apud Wyndesore, xxvi die Novembris.

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[1] Le Botiller.

# APPENDIX II.

## DOCUMENTS RELATING TO EDWARD BRUCE AND DE LACY.

### 1.—PLACITA DE CORONA, APUD DUBLIN, CORAM EDMUNDO LE BOTILLER,[1] JUSTICIARIO HIBERNIE, DIE LUNE PROXIMA POST OCTABAS SANCTI HILLARII, ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI DECIMO.[2]

A.D. 1316–17.

*Midia: Trým.*

Walter de Lacy. Hugh de Lacy. Edward le Bruys.

Walterus de Lacý et Hugo de Lacý,[3] rettati quod ipsi, falso et sediciose, contra fidelitatem et ligienciam suam, per nuncios et litteras suas mandaverunt ad Edwardum le Bruýs, inimicum Domini Regis, quod ipse Edwardus veniret ad hanc terram cum posse suo ad ipsam terram super Dominum Regem et fidelem populum suum capiendam, in ipsius Domini Regis et Corone sue exheredacionem manifestam.

Quiquidem Edwardus jam venit cum magno posse armato et diversa homicidia, roberias, et incendia fecit, et diversas terras ipsius Domini Regis et fidelis populi sui destruxit et devastavit, etc.

Veniunt et defendunt omnem falsitatem, sedicionem, et totum, etc. Et dicunt quod non sunt inde culpabiles, et de bono et malo ponunt se super patriam.

Jurors.

Et Galfridus Trývers, Johannes, filius Willelmi le Botiller, Johannes, filius Galfridi le Botiller, Thomas Perceval, Nicholaus de Nettervile, Simon de Genevýle, Hugo Husee, Johannes le Blund de Raregan,[4] Willelmus de London, Walterus de Cusaak, Ricardus Mauveýsýn, Ricardus de London, milites; Nicholaus de Cusaak, Ricardus Dardtz, Henricus, filius Otuelis de Cruýs, Mauricius Cadel, Ris de Stokes, Michael de Stokes, Philippus Drake, Hugo de Lýnham, Simon

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[1] *See* p. 301.

[2] Plea Roll, Ireland, x. Edward II.

[3] *See* pp. 298, 352.

[4] *See* p. 356

De Lacy.

Bruys.

Filius Ricardi, Robertus de Freẏnes, senior, Willelmus Grafton, Adam de Napton, et Philippus de Repenteneẏe, juratores, dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Walterus de Lacẏ et Hugo de Lacẏ non mandaverunt nuncios nec litteras ad predictum Edwardum, sicut eis imponitur, nec predictus Edwardus per eorum missionem, consilium, procuracionem seu abbettum, venit ad hanc terram, nec ipsi Walterus de Lacẏ et Hugo de Lacẏ cum predicto Edwardo, clam nec palam, parliamentaverunt usque diem quo Rogerus de Mortuo Mari,[1] Dominus Libertatis de Trẏm, cum exercitu suo, apud Kenles[2] in Midia a predicto Edwardo de Bruys recessit.

Roger de Mortimer.

Et tunc idem Rogerus, Dominus Libertatis predicte, instanter rogavit predictos Walterum de Lacẏ et Hugonem de Lacẏ quod ipsi, omnibus viis quibus melius potuerunt, terram et fidelem populum Domini Regis et ipsius Rogeri salvarent, et versus predictos inimicos defenderent.

Et ipse Rogerus promisit quod predictos Walterum de Lacẏ et Hugonem de Lacẏ versus Curiam Domini Regis et suam et alios quoscumque quoad hoc indempnes conservaret.

De Lacy.

Bruys,

Quiquidem Walterus de Lacẏ et Hugo de Lacẏ ad rogatum et instanciam predicti Rogeri, Domini Libertatis predicte, cum predicto Edwardo de Bruẏs parliamentaverunt, et per eorum cautelam ipsum Edwardum, cum exercitu suo, inter Hibernicos, felones Domini Regis, duxerunt. Inter quos per quatuordecim dietas ivit, et magnum numerum hominum et equorum suorum in itinerando versus partes Lagenie amisit, ad quas partes per duas dietas venisse potuit, si iter suum per Anglicos recte arripuisset.

Scots.

Dicunt eciam quod non fuit aliqua patria adjacens Libertati predicte ita indempnis custodita contra predictos Scotos et alios malefactores eis adherentes sicut patria Libertatis predicte et partes ubi predicti Walterus de Lacẏ et Hugo de Lacẏ morabantur.

Et dicunt precise quod accessus predictorum Walteri de Lacẏ et Hugonis de Lacẏ ad predictum Edwardum le Bruẏs et loquela quam ipsi cum eo habuerunt plus vertebantur ad commodum Domini Regis et populi sui salvacionem quam ad aliquod dampnum ipsius Domini Regis. Ideo ipsi inde quieti.

Postea de gracia, etc. et pro bono servicio quod predicti Walterus de Lascẏ et Hugo de Lacẏ, et similiter Johannes, filius Walteri de Lacẏ, senior, Johannes, filius Walteri de

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[1] *See* p. 348.

[2] Kells, in county of Meath.

Lacẏ, junior, Simon de Rẏdelisforth,[1] Eustacius de Ridelsforde, Nicholaus[2] . . . . de Cusaak, Nicholaus de Cusaak, Walterus Le Blund, Walterus Gẏbin[ath] . . ., Johannes . . . Adam de Kaermerdẏn, Nicholaus, filius Ricardi Goldẏng, Hugo Goldẏng, . . . . Goldẏng, Johannes, filius Petri le Blund, Galfridus Harcourt, Ricardus de Lau . . . ., . . . . .de Lacẏ, Walterus Hardeston, Henricus Map, Johannes Cristofre, Robertus Ardeston, . . . . Moẏnath, Robertus Moẏs, Johannes Troman, Bernardus le Somter, Radulfus . . . ., Patrik M$^{c}$kerlẏ, Willelmus Husee, Galfridus Husee, Thomas Husee, Thomas . . . . de Sancto Leodegario, Andreas Collẏn Hugo Tẏrel, Hugo de Lacẏ, Walterus, filius Hugonis, . . . ., . . . . filius Hugonis de Lacẏ, senior, Johannes, filius Hugonis de Lacẏ, junior, Edmundus de Lacẏ, Thomas . . . ., Almaricus de Lacẏ, Nicholaus Curteẏs, Milo Tẏrel, Johannes Tẏrel, Ricardus Portsku, Willelmus Waleẏs, Johannes Waleẏs, Nicholaus le Whit, Henricus Scadan, Philippus Hynkleẏ, Petrus Aubreẏ, Galfridus Hẏnkeleẏ, Johannes de Ledewẏche, Ad Omolaghlẏn, Owaẏn, M$^{c}$manges, Donok M$^{c}$noltẏ, Miler Okelly, Hugo Hẏnkeley, Simon de Lacẏ, Willelmus Hẏnkeleẏ, Walterus Dalton, Petrus Carter, Robertus Loghran, Robertus Veẏsẏn, David de Nugent, Rogerus Brẏolet, Willelmus de Leẏe, Thomas de Mane, et Bertramus Northẏng, Domino Regi de cetero sunt impensuri ipsi omnes de gracia, etc. admittuntur ad finem faciendum cum Domino Rege pro secta pacis Domini Regis eis perdonanda de omnibus transgressionibus et feloniis per ipsos factis contra pacem Domini Regis usque ad hunc diem per ducentas libras.

Ita tamen quod stent recto, etc. Si quis etc. ; per plevinam predictorum Walteri de Lacẏ, et Hugonis de Lacẏ, militum, quousque alios plegios invenerint.

### 2.—Placita coram Domino Rege,[3] apud Warewik, de Termino Pasche, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tercii post Conquestum octavo.—Wylughby.[4]

A.D. 1334.

Dominus Rex mandavit Thesaurario et Camerario de Scaccario suo, Dublin, breve suum clausum in hec verba:

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[1] *See* vol. i., p. 29.

[2] Obliterations indicated thus . . .

[3] Placita coram Rege, viii. Edward III.—Public Record Office, London.

[4] Richard de Wylughby, Chief Justice.

Edwardus, Dei gracia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, Thesaurario et Camerario de Scaccario nostro salutem:

Edmund de Lacy. Almaric de Lacy. Roger de Mortimer.

Ex parte Edmundi de Lacy, filii et heredis Almarici de Lacy, nobis est supplicatum quod cum predictus Almaricus, pater predicti Edmundi, cujus heres ipse est, nuper coram Rogero de Mortuo Mari, dudum Locum-tenenti Domini Edwardi nuper Regis Anglie, patris nostri, in dicta terra nostra Hibernie, de quibusdam transgressionibus et feloniis quas idem Rogerus ipsum Almaricum in dicta terra nostra Hibernie fecisse pretendebat, impetitus fuisset, et, ea occasione, per ipsum Rogerum a terra predicta bannitus, et postmodum falsis machinacionibus erronice utlagatus, velimus errorem illum, si quis fuerit, modo debito corrigere, et sibi fieri in hac parte justiciam jubere.

Nos volentes eidem Edmundo in premissis fieri quod justum fuerit et consonum racioni, vobis mandamus quod scrutatis rotulis et memorandis predicti Rogeri de tempore predicto que in Thesauraria nostra Hibernię sub custodia vestra existunt, ut dicitur, recordum et processum utlagarie predicte, cum omnibus ea tangentibus, nobis sub sigillo Scaccarii predicti distincte et aperte mittatis et hoc breve. Ita quod ea habeamus coram nobis a die Sancti Hillarii in quindecim dies, ubicumque tunc fuerimus in Anglia.

A.D. 1333. Teste, meipso apud Marlebergh, duodecimo die Novembris anno regni nostri septimo.

Recordum et processus coram Rogero de Mortuo Mari inde habitum sequitur in hec verba:

Roger de Mortimer.

Placita de Corona et deliberacione gaole coram Rogero de Mortuo Mari, Tenente-locum Domini Regis in Hibernia, apud Dublin, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancte Marie Magdalene, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, undecimo. A.D. 1317.

*Dublin.—Midia.*

Rogerus de Mortuo Mari, Tenens-locum Domini Regis in terra Hibernie, et Custos ejusdem terre, convocatis coram eo, apud Dublin, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancte Marie Magdalene, anno regni Regis nunc undecimo, omnibus de Concilio Domini Regis, recordabatur in plena Curia Domini Regis, in eorum presencia, qualiter, ex testimonio fide-dignorum, et aliis diversis evidenciis, primo intellexit quod Walterus de Lacy, Hugo de Lacy, et alii eis adherentes, fuerunt, de consensu, assensu et confederacione Roberti de Bruys, Edwardi de Bruys, et aliorum Scotorum, inimicorum Domini Regis, contra ligeanciam, fidem et fidelitatem, in quibus Domino Regi tenebantur.

Robert de Bruys. Edward de Bruys.

Propter quod idem Locum-tenens, appropinquans partes Midie, mandavit[1] predictis Waltero et Hugoni, quod se redderent ad pacem Domini Regis.

De Mortimer.

Ipsis mandato illi non obedientibus, publice proclamari fecit in partibus quo iidem Walterus et Hugo tunc temporis extiterant, quod ipsi et eorum homines ac eis adherentes venirent ad pacem Domini Regis; et quia ipsi, habita noticia proclamacionis predicte, recusatoque mandato ipsius Locum-tenentis, ad pacem Domini Regis venire non curarunt[2] idem Locum-tenens, ratione illius inobediencie, vexillo Domini Regis displicato, adivit partes quo ipsi Walterus et Hugo extiterant, ad eorum rebellionem reprimendam, ubi predictus Walterus, cum magna multitudine armatorum, vexillo suo displicato, videlicet, die Veneris proxima post festum Sancte Trinitatis, anno regni Regis nunc decimo, occurrit ipsi Locum-tenenti, et ei hostilem dedit insultum, in quo vexillator ipsius Walteri et plures de hominibus ejusdem fuerant interfecti, captisque vexillo ejusdem Walteri cum tunica sua armature, et idem Walterus confusus abcessit.

A.D. 1317.

Et post predictum conflictum, dictus Walterus, die Sabbati proximo sequenti, congregatis sibi Hugone de Lacy, Roberto de Lacy, Almarico de Lacy, Johanne, filio Hugonis de Lacy, bastardo, Johanne, filio Walteri de Lacy, bastardo, Waltero de Say, Waltero le Blound, Johanne de Kermerdyn, et Simone, fratre Almarici de Lacy, et aliis, venit cum vexillo ipsius Hugonis displicato contra vexillum Domini Regis displicatum, et, unanimiter insurgentes, prefato Locum-tenenti et hominibus suis insultum fecerunt hostilem. Ipsisque in fugam conversis, idem Locum-tenens inde recedens, partes Dublin adivit, premissa recordaturus in forma predicta.

Almaric de Lacy.

De Mortimer.

Et quia constat Curie, per recordum predictum, predictos Walterum, Hugonem, Robertum, Almaricum, Johannem, Johannem, Walterum, Walterum, Johannem, et Simonem, esse felones et inimicos Domini Regis, ob felonias et inimicitias predictas sic, contra fidem et ligeanciam suam, per ipsos commissas, de consensu et assensu omnium de Consilio predicto, Consideratum est, quod ipsi Walterus, Hugo, Robertus, Almaricus, Johannes, Johannes, Walterus, Walterus, Johannes et Symon sint convicti de predictis feloniis et inimicitiis, et de cetero pro talibus habeantur.

De Lacy.

Et preceptum est Vicecomiti et Senescallo Libertatis, in quorum ballivis terre et tenementa eorundem existunt, quod omnes terre et tenementa eorundem in manu Domini Regis capiantur, tanquam escaeta ipsius Domini Regis, una cum bonis et catallis eorundem ad quorumcunque manus devenerint Domino Regi forisfactis, etc.[1]

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[1] *See* p. 355.

[2] *See* p. 356.

Edward III.

Et super hoc Dominus Rex mandavit dilectis et fidelibus[2] suis, Ricardo de Wylughby et sociis suis breve suum clausum in hec verba:

Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Acquitanie, dilectis et fidelibus suis, Ricardo de Wilughby et sociis suis, Justiciariis ad Placita coram nobis tenenda assignatis, salutem:

Cum nuper ad prosecucionem Edmundi, filii et heredis Almarici de Lacy, nobis suggerentis quod in recordo et processu nuper habitis coram Rogero de Mortuo Mari, dudum Locum-tenente Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis Anglie, patris nostri, in terra Hibernie, occasione quarumdam feloniarum et inimicitiarum quas prefatus Locum-tenens dictum Almaricum eidem patri nostro fecisse asserebat, ac in reddicione judicii negocii illius error intervenit manifestus, recordum et processum predicta venire fecerimus coram nobis ad errorem illum, si quis fuerit, corrigendum, de quo quicquam hactenus non fecistis, licet prefatus Edmundus coram vobis pro justicia super premissis habenda cum diligencia prosequatur, super quo nobis supplicavit sibi per nos remedium adhiberi.

De Lacy.

Nos, volentes eidem Edmundo super hoc fieri quod est justum, vobis mandamus quod si ita est, tunc, visis et examinatis recordo et processu predictis ulterius quoad errorem, si quis sit, in hoc parte corrigendum, fieri faciatis quod de jure et secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri fuerit faciendum, et si causa subfuerit quare id facere minime debeatis, tunc nos de causa illa reddatis, sub sigillo vestro, prefate Ricarde, distincte et aperte sine dilacione certiores.

A.D. 1334. Teste, meipso, apud Burgum[3] Sancti Petri, xxx. die Aprilis, anno regni nostri octavo.

Edmund de Lacy.

Et super hoc venit predictus Edmundus de Lacy, filius et heres predicti Almarici de Lacy, et dicit quod in recordo et processu predictis errores intervenerunt manifesti, quia dicit quod in recordo predicto continetur quod predictus Almaricus, pater predicti Edmundi, simul cum predicto Waltero de Lacy et aliis, venit cum vexillo predicti Hugonis displicato contra vexillum Domini Regis displicatum, et prefato Rogero, Locum-tenenti Domini Regis et hominibus suis insultum fecit hostilem, per quod predictus Rogerus, Locum-tenens Domini Regis, partes Dublin adivit, premissa recordaturus. Et per recordum ipsius Locum-tenentis constabat Curie dictum Almaricum et alios esse felones et inimicos Domini Regis, propter quod, de consensu et assensu omnium de Consilio Dublin, Consideratum fuit quod predictus Almaricus esset convictus de predictis feloniis et de inimicitiis predictis. Et quod de cetero pro tali haberetur.

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[1] On the Patent Roll of Ireland, xi. Edward II., is a partly obliterated entry of orders to the Sheriffs of Limerick, Cork, Connacht, and Roscommon, to arrest Walter de Lacy, Hugh de Lacy, Robert, son of Hugh de Lacy, bastard, Almaric de Lacy, Walter le Blound, with others, and to seize their goods and chattels.

[2] In margin: "Quindena Trinitatis."

[3] Peterborough.

De Mortimer.

Et preceptum fuit Vicecomiti et Senescallo Libertatis in quorum ballivis terre et tenementa predicti Almarici exstiterant, quod omnia terre et tenementa ipsius Almarici capientur in manum Domini Regis tanquam escaeta ipsius Domini Regis, etc.

Almaric de Lacy.

Et dicit quod nullus de regno Regis, seu dominio suo infra regnum suum seu dominium, aliquem per visum hujusmodi facti felonem seu inimicum Domini Regis recordari seu judicare potest, nisi coram suo judice inde allocutus fuerit et convictus. Unde dicit quod ex quo predictus Locum-tenens Domini Regis predictum Almaricum, patrem dicti Edmundi, ad respondendum dicto Domino Regi de felonia aliqua non posuit nec idem Almaricus per legem terre de felonia aliqua exstitit convictus, sed[1] tantum per recordum visus dicti Locum-tenentis felo et inimicus Domini Regis adjudicatus fuit, et quod soli Regi attinet et non alii et ea de causa terre et tenementa dicti Almarici in manum Domini Regis capta fuerint manifeste erratum est.

De Mortimer.

Unde predictus Edmundus petit recordum et processum predicta ob errorem predictum et alios in dictis recordo et processu contentos revocari et adnullari, et terras et tenementa que fuerunt predicti Almarici, patris sui, sibi jure hereditario adjudicari, et ulterius sibi fieri in hac parte quod est justum.

Edmund de Lacy.

Et super hoc datus est dies prefato Edmundo coram Domino Rege a die Sancte Trinitatis in quindecim dies ubicumque in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem coram Domino Rege venit predictus Edmundus, et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege a die Sancti Michaelis in xv. dies ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem coram Domino Rege venit predictus Edmundus, et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege in octabis Sancti Hillarii ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

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[1] *Sed*] set, Ms.

Ad quem diem coram Domino Rege venit predictus Edmundus, et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege a die Pasche in tres septimanas ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem coram Domino Rege venit predictus Edmundus, et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege in octabis Sancte Trinitatis ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem coram Domino Rege venit predictus Edmundus, et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege in octabis Sancti Michaelis ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Edmund de Lacy.

Ad quem diem coram Domino Rege venit predictus Edmundus in propria persona sua, et dicit quod in recordo et processu utlagarie predicte plures errores quam superius assignati intervenerunt. Dicit enim quod in recordo et processu predictis continetur quod predictus Tenens-locum Domini Regis prefato Almarico et aliis ut inimicis et felonibus Domini Regis cum vexillo Domini Regis displicato occurrit. Et non est compertum in eisdem recordo et processu quod idem Tenens-locum per indictamentum, seu appellum, seu aliquo alio modo legitimo fuerat instructus quod predictus Almaricus fuit felo seu inimicus Domini Regis adjudicatus, nec de aliqua felonia convictus, nisi in hoc quod idem Almaricus per recordum visus dicti Locum-tenentis fuit felo et inimicus Domini Regis adjudicatus, quod superius pro errore assignatur. In hoc tunc quod idem Tenens-locum Domini Regis occurrit prefato Almarico et aliis in forma predicta absque debita informacione, ut predicitur in premissis, habita, erratum est omnino.

De Mortimer.

Almaric de Lacy.

Dicit eciam quod ex quo in recordo et processu predictis non est compertum predictum Almaricum de aliqua felonia seu inimicitia convictum, nec felonem Domini Regis fuisse adjudicatum, priusquam dictus Tenens-locum Domini Regis ipsum Almaricum et alios, cum vexillo Domini Regis displicato, fuisset prosecutus, videtur quod prosecutio illa in ipsum Almaricum et alios illo modo facta fuit injusta et manifeste contra legem terre: Propter quod in hoc quod dictus locum Domini Regis tenens recordabatur quod predictus Almaricus, pro adventu suo, cum predicto Waltero et aliis, esset felo et inimicus Domini Regis pro feloniis et inimicitiis predictis erratum est, maxime cum idem Locum-tenens ipsum Almaricum et alios, ut predicitur, injuste prosequebatur, etc.

Almaric de Lacy.

Walter de Lacy.

Item, dicit quod quodlibet judicium in quocunque recordo cujuscunque judicis redditum de jure fieri deberet assertive, sed in recordo et processu predictis non specificatur quod dictus Locum-tenens in reddicione judicii sui predicti consideravit predictum Almaricum et alios suspendi seu tractari aut aliquod aliud hujusmodi judicium assertivum subjici, sed tantum quod dictus Almaricus et alii pro feloniis predictis essent convicti, et quod de cetero pro talibus haberentur, etc. quod judicium est in incertum, et in hoc error, etc.

Edmund de Lacy.

Unde predictus Edmundus petit errores predictos et alios in dictis recordo et processu compertos corrigi, et judicium inde redditum tanquam injustum et erroneum revocari et adnullari, et in premissis justiciam ulterius sibi fieri, etc.

Et super hoc datus est dies prefato Edmundo coram Domino Rege in octabis Sancti Hillarii ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem, coram Domino Rege venit predictus Edmundus, per Johannem de Huntyngdon, attornatum suum, et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege a die Pasche in unum mensem ubicumque, etc. eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem, coram Domino Rege venit predictus Edmundus, per predictum attornatum suum, et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege in octabis Sancti Michaelis, ubicumque, etc., eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem, coram Domino Rege, venit predictus Edmundus per predictum attornatum suum. Et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege a die Pasche in tres septimanas, ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem, coram Domino Rege, venit predictus Edmundus, per predictum attornatum suum, et datus est ei dies[1] coram Domino Rege a die Sancti Michaelis in quindecim dies ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem venit coram Domino Rege predictus Edmundus, per attornatum suum predictum, et datus est ei dies coram Rege a die Pasche in tres septimanas ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem, coram Domino Rege, venit predictus Edmundus, per attornatum suum predictum, et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege a die Sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem, coram Domino Rege venit predictus Edmundus, per attornatum suum predictum, et datus est ei dies a die Pasche in tres septimanas ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

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[1] In margin : " In crastino Ascensionis, ut de die in diem."

Ad quem diem, coram Domino Rege venit predictus Edmundus per predictum attornatum suum, et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege a die Sancti Michaelis in quindecim dies ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

Ad quem diem, coram Domino Rege venit predictus Edmundus per predictum attornatum suum, et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege a die Pasche in tres septimanas ubicumque, etc., in eodem statu quo nunc, etc. Ad quem diem, venit coram Domino Rege predictus Edmundus per attornatum suum predictum, et datus est ei dies coram Domino Rege a die Sancti Michaelis in quindecim dies ubicumque, etc. in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

# APPENDIX III.

## PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE TO DE VERDUN AND LOUTH, A.D. 1311–1313.[1]

[See pp. 340, 341, and Preface, p. cxxv.]

1.—“Placita de Corona apud Drogheda, a die Pasche in tres septimanas anno quinto [Regis Edwardi Secundi, A.D. 1312].

“ Loueth.—Nicholaus de Verduno allocutus de eo, quod cum
“ Robertus de Verduno, frater ejus, Walterus de la Pulle, et
“ ceteri de eorum comitiva, tam Anglici quam Hibernici, felones
“ Domini Regis notorie se posuissent contra Regem ad guerram,
“ non solum terras Abbatis de Mellefonte,[2] et aliorum partium Mellifont.
“ illarum depredantes, sed diversas terras ipsius Regis de
“ Atherde,[3] et terras Domini de Loueth, que de Rege tenentur Ardee.
“ in capite, sibi subjugantes, capiendo fidelitatem a quibus-
“ dam tenentibus ibidem, et ab aliis fines et redemptiones,
“ sine respectu habendo de fidelitatibus suis, sic faciendo
“ usque festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo June 24.
“ futurum.

“ Cumque Justiciarius hic ad hec perpendens posse homi- Justiciary.
“ num ad arma hobelariorum et peditum collegisset, et usque
“ Dublin conduxisset, ad predictos felones debellandos, quandam
“ partem posse illius misit apud Athirde pro villa Domini Regis
“ ibidem contra dictos felones custodienda, ad rogatum com-
“ munitatis comitatus istius, asserentes, quod per adventum
“ tanti exercitus majora mala quam prius fideles homines par-
“ tium illarum paterentur. Ipse Justiciarius, relicto apud Dub-
“ lin residuo exercitus predicti, scilicet, majori parte, cum paucis
“ se divertit usque partes de Drogheda, ubi communitas comi- Drogheda.
“ tatus illius rogavit, quod ipsa communitas ad precavendum
“ damno, quod evenire possit patrie per adventum exercitus,

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[1] Plea Rolls, Ireland, v.–vi. Edward II.; and MS. “Collectanea “de Rebus Hibernicis,” vol. ii., pp. 399–408, National Library of Ireland, Dublin.

[2] *See* p. 219.

[3] Atherde, Athirde, Athrede, Athride, Ath-Fhirdiadh, Ardee, in county of Louth.

" custodire posset patriam contra predictos felones, sumpti-
" bus suis propriis, et quod predictus Nicholaus, et Milo de
" Verduno, frater ejus, haberent inde custodiam, quo eis con-
" cesso, ipsi, tactis sacrosanctis, juraverunt quod viriliter ex-
" pugnarent predictos felones, et redderent eos vivos vel mor-
" tuos, si moram traherent in patria sin autem tenerent ipsos
" extra patriam ita quod per ipsos malum patrie non eveniret.

" Et facta eis inde commissione per literas Domini Regis
" patentes, sub testimonio ipsius Justiciarii, ipse Justiciarius ex-
" ercitum, quem sic reliquerat apud Dublin, ad propria redire
Avenel. " fecit. Et antequam hujus rei notitia ad Nicholaum Avenel,
De Rupe. " militem, Patricium de Rupe, Walterum de Nyvel, et alios
De Nyvel. " qui missi fuerant ad villam de Athride custodiendam, sicut
Ardee. " predictum est, pervenit, ipsi, audientes quod felones predicti
Louth. " se tenuerunt in villa de Loueth, illuc properaverunt pro
Royal banner. " ipsis felonibus expugnandis, habentes secum vexillum Do-
" mini Regis displicatum, et mox cum ibidem venissent, et
" resistentes quosdam de ipsis malefactoribus, quos ibidem
" invenerant, expugnassent, idem Nicholaus de Verduno, asso-
" ciatis sibi felonibus prædictis, alio posse armato tam Angli-
Dundalk. " corum quam Hibernicorum, tam de villa de Dundalke quam
" de locis adjacentibus, insurrexit contra vexillum Regis, et
" contra predictos Nicholaum Avenel, Patricium de Rupe, et
" Walterum de Nyvel, et alios de comitiva ipsorum, et pre-
" dictos Nicholaum Avenel, Patricium et alios quamplures,
" tam Anglicos quam Hibernicos, interfecerunt, sciens quod
" venerunt illuc in obsequium Regis pro dictis felonibus ex-
De Nyvel. " pugnandis, et quosdam ex eis, scilicet, Walterum de Nyvel,
Talon. " Johannem Talon, et Ricardum de Lyvet cepit, et in prisona
De Lyvet. " detinuit, et tam ipsos, sic captos, quam alios, sic feloniter
" interfectos, maxime cum eos vivos cepisse potuit, de equis
" et armaturis roberiavit, et ceteros fugientes usque ad villam
Ardee. " de Athrede insequebatur, adducens secum felones predictos,
" et quosdam de ipsis sic fugientibus ibidem interfecit, et
" bona ipsorum fugientium ibidem inventa, scilicet, pannos,
" equos, et armaturas ad valorem centum librarum roberiavit,
" etc.

Nicholas de Verdun. "Et predictus Nicholaus venit et dicit quod revera post-
Milo de Verdun. " quam ipse et Milo, frater ejus, sic habuerunt custodiam
" pacis per commissionem eis inde factam per literas Domini
" Regis patentes, sub testimonio ipsius Justiciarii, ipse as-
" sumpsit secum posse terrarum Domini sui de Dundalk, et
" locorum adjacentium, accessit ad parliamentandum cum
" predictis felonibus et pro eis inducendis ut se redderent, et
" habito inter eos super hoc tractatu, viderunt villam de
Louth. " Loueth, et ceteras villas partium illarum comburentes; per

"quod ipse, ut custos pacis, illuc properavit cum posse predicto, et inventis ibidem dicto Nicholao Avenel, Patricio, et aliis de eorum comitiva, qui super felones villas predictas combusserant, et facto hinc inde conflictu, dictus Nicholaus Avenel et alii ut felones et incendiarii, qui tam homines de Athrede quam partium adjacentium roberiaverunt, fuerint interfecti, etc.

Avenel.

Ardee.

"Et dicit quod predicti felones, scilicet, Robertus de Verduno et complices sui, quibus ipse Nicholaus de Verduno pro bono pacis treugam dederat, interfuerunt in predicto conflictu et resistentia predictorum Nicholai Avenel, Patricii, et aliorum de eorum comitiva incendiariorum et roberiatorum; et bene advocat captionem et detentionem equorum et armaturarum, etc., ut ea que fuerunt predictorum felonum, incendiariorum et roberiatorum.

"Et Justiciarius hic, etc., volens quod negotium istud plenius pertractetur coram toto Consilio Regis de hac terra, et etiam Comite Ultonie,[1] et aliis magnatibus, etc. datus est dies predicto Nicholao ad standum inde recto coram, etc., die Veneris proxima post festum Sancte Trinitatis apud Dublin. Et est per manucaptionem, sicut patet alibi.

Earl of Ulster.

"Et concessum est et concordatum, etc., quod si predicti Robertus de Verduno et Walterus de la Pulle, et alii de eorum comitiva se reddere voluerint voluntati Curie, etc., salvis sibi vita et membris, tunc Rogerus de Mortuo Mari,[2] Dominus de Wygemore, presens in Curia hic, etc., habeat potestatem eos sic recipiendi, ac ad prisonam Castri adducendi. Et idem Rogerus concessit quod eos sic reciperet, et prisone conduceret, si se reddere voluerint, etc.

Walter de la Pulle.

Roger de Mortimer.

Dublin Castle.

"Postea, ad diem illum apud Dublin coram ac presentibus Comite Ultonie, Rogero de Mortuo Mari, et aliis magnatibus de Concilio Domini Regis in hac terra, venit predictus Nicholaus de Verduno, et de omnibus feloniis supradictis allocutus respondit sicut prius apud Droghedah, et dicit quod non duxit Robertum de Verduno et illos de comitiva sua ad predictum conflictum causa mali faciendi, sed ut fortius resistere posset prædictis incendiariis et roberiatoribus manifestis. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam.

Earl of Ulster.

Roger de Mortimer.

King's Council at Dublin.

Nicholas de Verdun.

"Dicit etiam quod non fuit pro hujusmodi felonibus petendis per hoc quod secum portaverit signum vexilli Domini Regis, quia non est presumendum quod sit verum vexillum Domini Regis cum ejusdem deportatores faciunt incendia et

Royal banner.

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[1] Richard de Burgh. *See* pp. 164, 315, and vol. i. p. xl.

[2] *See* pp. 293, 337, 339.

" roberias super fidelem populum Domini Regis, et illos qui " sunt ad pacem, etc.

"Dies datus est ei de inde suo audiendo coram, etc. a die " S. Michaelis in quindecim dies, ubicunque, etc. Et est per " manucaptionem, sicut patet alibi, etc.

Adherents of De Verdun.

"Et Walterus de la Pulle, et alii de comitiva Roberti de " Verduno, scilicet, Rogerus de Clynton, Adam filius Johannis " de Cusack, Simon Dod, Robertus Cassel, Johannes le Fleminge de Midia, Simon Cookeley, Johannes le Fleminge de " Griot, Richardus, Johannes et Thomas le Blond, Richardus " Clericus, Symon Serle, Jacobus le White, Philippus " Chaumbre, Radulphus Hunt, Johannes Pippard, Henricus " Serle, Adam de Serleston, Richardus Hunt, Bertramus " Hunt, Johannes de Bluet, Alan filius Simon Dillon de " Dovenaghmayn, Adam Jordan, Petrus Daniel, et Philippus " Macshaan, reddiderunt se predicto Rogero de Mortuo Mari " in forma predicta, scilicet, salvis sibi vita et membris, quiquidem Rogerus eos reddidit prisone Castri Dublin in octabis " Sancte Trinitatis tunc proximo sequenti. Et ad instantiam " predicti Rogeri concessum est quod predictus Walterus et " alii sint per manucaptionem ejusdem Rogeri usque ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo sequentem.

Surrender of De Verdun's adherents.

June 24.

"Postea, ad diem illum predictus Rogerus reddit prisone " predicte corpora predictorum Walteri, Rogeri, Ade, Symonis, " Roberti, Johannis, Symonis, Johannis, Ricardi, Thome, Symonis, Jacobi, Philippi, Radulphi, Johannis, Henrici, Ade, " Ricardi, Bertrami, Johannis, Alani, Ade, Petri, et Philippi, et " similiter corpora Roberti de Verduno, Thome Bron, Rogeri " Gernon de Coly, Johannis Gernon, Johannis de Cruys, Rogeri " Wodeford, Benedicti Crompe, Ricardi Godman, Roberti Garzon, Ade Not, Johannis Brocas, Nicholai filii Thome le " Tanner, Rogeri Godman, Petri Bacun, Willelmi filii Elie le " Tanner, Benedicti Kenafeg, Ade Lewis, Johannis Byrt, Willelmi Harvard, et Thome Boyt, de comitiva predicti Roberti " de Verduno, qui se reddiderunt predicto Rogero in forma " predicta, sed salvis sibi vita et membris.

Walter de la Pulle and others imprisoned in Dublin Castle.

"De ulteriori executione de iisdem patet in rotulo de termino " S. Michaelis proximo coram Edmundo le Botiller, Custode " terre Hibernie."

Edmund le Botiller.

2.—"Placita de Corona et deliberacione gaole, apud Drogheda " ex parte Urielis,[1] coram eodem, die Lune proxima post festum

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[1] Drogheda, towards Uriel or Orghialla, on the north side of the river Boyne.

“ Sancti Andree, Apostoli, anno sexto [Regis Edwardi Secundi,
“ A.D. 1312].

Proceedings against Robert Olyver. Louth.

“ Robertus Olyver rectatus quod ipse se posuit ad guerram
“ contra Regem in comitiva Roberti de Verduno, et Walteri
“ de la Pulle, et complicum suorum, homicidia, roberias, et
“ alia mala quamplurima faciendo in comitatu Loueth, et partibus
“ adjacentibus, et quod ipse Robertus Olyver, similiter
“ cum predictis Roberto de Verduno, Waltero, et eorum sequela,
“ roberiavit Graungegethi, Crewode, Ballygrayny, Calian, Bullypatrick,
“ Athglag, Ratheskyr, Molkory, Castellonmacht, hagardum
“ de Stachbanan, Arthureston, Chamberlayn, hagardum
“ Symonis Chamberlayn, et Drumcare, de bobus, vaccis, ovibus,
“ affris, et aliis diversis bonis quamplurimis, ad valentiam mille
“ librarum et amplius.

“ Venit et defendit omnem roberiam, et totum, etc., et dicit
“ quod non est inde culpabilis, et de bono et malo ponit se
“ super patriam.

“ Et Willelmus Grafton, Laurentius Jocelyn (cum decem aliis
“ juratoribus) dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictus
“ Robertus Olyver fuit cum predictis Roberto Verduno, Waltero
“ de la Pulle, et aliis de eorum comitiva, tempore quo fuerunt
“ ad guerram contra Dominum Regem; et similiter quod fuit
“ in vi et auxilio ad roberiandum aliquas de villatis supradictis,
“ sed non ad omnes ipsas villatas roberiandas.

Drogheda.

“ Ideo ipse recommittatur gaole pro judicio suo expectando,
“ et liberatur Maiori et Ballivis de Drogheda ex parte Urielis
“ custodiendus, et tanquam convictus, donec, etc.—Catalla ejus
“ nulla,—nullam habet liberam terram.

“ Postea, predictus Robertus Olyver, de gratia, etc. admittatur
“ ad finem faciendum cum Domino Rege pro secta pacis Domini
“ Regis sibi perdonanda de rectis predictis pro quadraginta
“ solidis per plegium Nicholai de Verduno, et Milonis
“ de Verduno similiter de viginti solidis, Hugonis Burgeys de
“ Drogheda de decem solidis, et Willelmi Slane de Drogheda
“ de decem solidis. Ita tamen quod stet recto, etc. Si
“ quis, etc.

3.—“ Placita de Corona, apud Drogheda ex parte Urielis,
“ coram Edmundo le Botiller, Custode terre Hibernie, die
“ Veneris proxima post a die Pasche in quindecim dies anno
“ sexto [regni Regis Edwardi Secundi, A.D. 1313].

“ Tota communitas liberetenentium, et aliorum totius comitatus
“ Loueth rectata, quod cum Robertus de Verduno, Walterus
“ de la Pulle, et alii de eorum confederatione, in Quadragesima
“ anno Regis[1] nunc quinto,[2] hostiliter se posuissent

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[1], [2] Edward II., A.D. 1311–12.

County of Louth, A.D. 1313.

Robert de Verdun. Walter de la Pulle.

“ ad guerram contra Dominum Regem in comitatu predicto,
“ homicidia, roberias, tam de die quam de nocte, in eodem
“ comitatu manifeste faciendo, dominicas terras ipsius Domini
“ Regis, quasi per conquestum sibi ipsis appropriando, et sacra-
“ mentum fidelitatis tam liberetenentium et betagiorum[1] ipsius
“ Domini Regis quam aliorum incolarum comitatus predicti et
“ similiter homagium capiendo, ipsa communitas predictum
“ Robertum, Walterum, et eorum complices et confederatos,
“ hujusmodi homicidia, roberias, et alia mala quamplurima
“ intolerabilia de die in diem facere perpendens, ipsos Robertum,
“ Walterum, et eorum complices et confederatos de hujusmodi
“ horrendis feloniis, et aliis diversis transgressionibus non
“ tolerabilibus faciendis non impedivit, sed quidam de eadem
“ communitate, quasi eorundem felonum fautores, et ipsos in
“ malitia sua predicta manutenentes, ipsos felones homicidia,
“ roberias, et alia mala supradicta gratis facere permiserunt, et
“ ipsos scienter receptaverunt, et dederunt eis cibum et potum,
“ et ipsis in maleficiis suis faciendis consilium et favorem
“ prestiterunt.

Fine of five hundred pounds.

Drogheda.

“Venit, et de gratia, etc. tota communitas comitatus pre-
“ dicti admittitur ad finem faciendum cum Domino Rege,
“ pro secta pacis Domini Regis sibi inde perdonanda, per
“ quingentas libras de tota communitate comitatus predicti,
“ exceptis tantum burgensibus, et omnibus aliis hominibus
“ ville de Drogheda ex parte Urielis, ad opus Domini Regis
“ levandas.

“Et sciendum, quod ceteri homines per totam communita-
“ tem predictam electi et triati sunt de communi assensu
“ ejusdem communitatis, et jurati ad assidendum finem pre-
“ dictum super predictam communitatem, ita quod quilibet
“ de communitate predicta, tam liberetenens quam de villata
“ secundum quod magis vel minus de rectis predictis fueri
“ culpabilis, et secundum ejus divitias, assideatur ad portionem
“ suam de fine predicto solvendam.

John Wogan, Justiciary.

“Et sciendum quod omnes illi, tam de comitatu predicto
“ quam aliunde, qui cum predictis Roberto de Verduno, Wal-
“ tero, et eorum confederatis, personaliter interfuerunt ad
“ predictas felonias, roberias, et alia mala facienda, qui se
“ nondum reddiderunt prisone Domini Regis, et similiter om-
“ nes illi, qui alias coram Johanne Wogan, Justiciario, etc.,
“ apud Dublin se reddiderunt prisone Domini Regis, ad vo-
“ luntatem ipsius Domini Regis, salvis eis vita et membris
“ tantum, contineri non debent sub fine predicto; sed omnes

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[1] Betaghs, a class of land cultivators.

County of Louth, A.D. 1313.

" illi, qui se reddiderunt prisone Domini Regis, ut predictum " est, erunt in eodem statu quoad voluntatem Domini Regis " expectandam, quousque Dominus Rex aliud de eis duxerit " ordinandum.

De Verdun. De la Pulle.

"Et omnes alii, qui cum predictis Roberto et Waltero per- " sonaliter interfuerunt, ad felonias, roberias, et alia mala " supradicta facienda, et qui se nondum reddiderunt, nec " pacem Domini Regis hucusque inde optinuerunt, habeantur " pro inimicis Domini Regis, quousque de rectis predictis de- " bito modo se acquietaverint, vel aliter Domino Regi pro " secta pacis sue eis inde perdonanda satisfecerunt.

"Nec intendat aliquis de communitate predicta perdona- " tionem secte pacis Domini Regis per predictum finem ad " presens habere de aliquibus transgressionibus seu feloniis " per ipsos factis contra pacem Domini Regis ante tempus " quo predicti Robertus, Walterus, et eorum complices se po- " suerunt ad guerram, ut predictum est; quia secta Domini " Regis quoad felonias per ipsos de communitate predicta " factas ante tempus predictum, si que fuerint, eidem Do- " mino Regi, non obstante fine predicto, omnino reservatur.

"Et similiter secta Domini Regis versus Nicholaum de " Verduno, militem, et omnes illos qui in comitiva sua contra " vexillum Domini Regis insurrexerunt, et interfecerunt " Nicholaum Avenel, Patricium de la Roche, et alios de exer- " citu Domini Regis in partibus Loueth, eidem Domino Regi " reservantur omnino, pro eo quod nullus illorum, qui ad in- " terfectionem predictam personaliter interfuit, vel ad inter- " fectionem illam consulens extiterit, seu consentiens, in fine " predicto quoad hoc debet comprehendi."

Avenel, De la Roche.

# APPENDIX IV.

## GRANT FROM RICHARD II. TO CITY OF DUBLIN, A.D. 1385–6.[1]

[*See* vol. i., p. xliv.]

Bridge, Dublin.

"Rex omnibus ad quos, etc. salutem: Sciatis quod nos, considerantes dampna et incommoda nociva que tam nobis quam civibus civitatis nostre Dublin et aliis ligeis nostris terre nostre Hibernie per defractionem et dejectionem magni pontis civitatis predicte jam tarde casualiter evenerunt, ac proinde ad reparacionem ejusdem pontis manus volentes apponere adjutrices, ut tenemur, ad instanciam Maioris, Ballivorum, et Communitatis dicte civitatis, de avisamento dilecti consanguinei et fidelis nostri, Philippi de Courtenay,[2] Locum nostrum tenentis in terra nostra Hibernie, et aliorum de Consilio nostro ejusdem terre, de gracia nostra speciali dedimus et concessimus eisdem Maiori, Ballivis, et civibus feriagium nostrum ejusdem civitatis ultra aquam de Anilyffy[3] ibidem:

Mayor and Bailiffs, Dublin.

"Habendum et tenendum eisdem Maiori, Ballivis, et civibus feriagium illud, unacum omnibus proficuis, consuetudinibus, et custumis ad hujusmodi feriagium spectantibus sive pertinentibus a data presencium usque ad finem quatuor annorum exnunc proxime sequencium plenarie complendorum.

"Et insuper eis concessimus quod ipsi per se et deputatos suos capere et recipere valeant pro feriagio suo ibidem custumas subscriptas, videlicet:

Tolls for ferry.

"De quolibet homine et muliere unum quadrantem;

"De quolibet bove, vacca, equo, equa, et onere equino, valorem duodecim denariorum attingente aut excedente, necnon quolibet carcasio bovis,—unum obolum.

---

[1] "De feriagio concesso: Pro Maiore et civibus civitatis Dublin."—Patent Roll, Ireland, ix. Richard II.

[2] Sir Philip de Courtenay, Viceroy, Ireland, A.D. 1383, 1386.

[3] River Liffey.

Tolls.

"De quolibet hujusmodi onere minoris valoris, et quolibet porco, multone, et carcasio eorundem,—unum quadrantem.

"Ac eciam de quibuslibet aliis rerum ibidem feriandis racionabile feriagium juxta quantitatem rerum et valorem eorundem juxta discrecionem Maioris et Ballivorum civitatis predicte qui pro tempore fuerint, absque aliquo nobis pro feriagio aut custumis et consuetudinibus predictis durante termino predicto reddendo:

Repairs and construction of bridge. Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.

"Ita semper quod omnia exitus et proficua feriagii custumarum et consuetudinum predictorum ultra racionabiles custus et reprisas ejusdem feriagii proveniencia circa reparacionem et constructionem pontis predicti per supervisum et testimonium dilecti nobis in Christo Abbatis[1] Domus Beate Marie, juxta Dublin, Edmundi Berle,[2] Nicholai Sergeant,[3] Roberti Burnell,[4] Nicholai Houth,[5] Johannis Birmyngham,[6] et Thome Maureward,[7] de anno in annum per tempus predictum fideliter expendantur.

Mayor and Bailiffs, Dublin.

"Volentesque et eisdem Maiori, Ballivis, et civibus insuper concedentes quod receptores exituum et proficuorum predictorum per ipsos de tempore in tempus deputandos et assignandos coram prefatis Abbate, Edmundo, Nicholao, Roberto, Nicholao, Johanne, et Thoma, sex, quinque, quatuor, aut tribus eorum, et non ad Scaccarium nostrum Hibernie, annuatim durante termino supradicto de eisdem respondeant et fidelem compotum reddant, ut est justum.

Annual accounts.

"In cujus, etc. Teste, prefato Locum tenente, apud Trym, ix. die Januarii [A.D. 1385–6].—Per petitionem, etc."

---

[1] Stephen Roche. *See* vol. i, p. xliv.

[2], [3], [4], [6] The persons here named held office as Mayors of Dublin as follows: Berle, A.D. 1375, 1384; Sergeant, A,D. 1374, 1377, 1378; Burnell, A.D. 1382; Birmyngham, A.D. 1386.

[5] Nicholas St. Laurence, Baron of Howth.

[7] Bailiff, Dublin, A.D. 1383; Mayor, A.D. 1386.

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| Page. | Line. | | |
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| xvii | (note) | *for* Clanlif | *read* Clunlif |
| xxxv | (margin) | ,, 1208 | ,, 1205 |
| 103 | 16 | ,, Hugane | ,, Hugone |
| 142 | (note) | ,, 1200 | ,, 1200–1 |
| 145 | 31 | ,, auctoritas | ,, auctoritate |
| 149 | 13 | ,, Sancte | ,, Sancti |
| 171 | 24 | ,, Episcopo | ,, Episcopi |
| 181 | 27 | ,, Gillephridun | ,, Gillephihin dimidiam |
| 198 | 30 | ,, monasterium | ,, monasterium de |
| 292 | 23 | ,, didit | ,, dedit |
| 295 | 34 | ,, ejus[1] | ,, ejus |
| 300 | (margin) | *omit* A.D. 1282–3. | |
| 327 | (note) | *for* Edward II. | ,, Edward III. |
| 390 | 28 | ,, acrarum | ,, acras |
| ,, | 31 | ,, possiderat | ,, possiderent |
| 448 | 31 | ,, Prepositi | ,, Prepositis |
| 532 | 23 | ,, Radulfus | ,, Ricardus |

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| c | (margin) | ,, Itehingham | ,, Itchingham |
| 5 | 26 | ,, fratris | ,, filii |
| ,, | 34 | ,, Ardachensi(Ms.) | ,, Achadensi |
| 7 | 15 | ,, Waterfordiensi (Ms.) | ,, de Weixford |
| ,, | 34 | ,, Hospitilariis | ,, Hospitalariis |
| 12 | 30 | ,, 1353 (Ms.) | ,, 1363 |
| 17 | 25–6 | ,, Castlelofty (Ms.) | ,, Castlelosty |
| 18 | 2 | ,, ,, | ,, ,, |
| 26 | 18 | ,, Ardachadensi (Ms.) | ,, Achadensi |
| ,, | 23 | ,, Thomas (Ms.) | ,, Robertus |
| 27 | 32 | ,, 112*d*. | ,, 112*a*. |
| 28 | 11 | ,, 1237 | ,, 1273 |

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[1] *See also* vol. i. pp. 534, 535.

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|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | 10 | *for* Connorensi(Ms.) | *read* Drumorensi |
| 45 | 16 | ,, qui | ,, que |
| 58 | (margin) | *omit* Parish of St. Michan. | |
| 62 | 24 | *for* unum | *read* unam |
| 63 | 25 | ,, ,, | ,, ,, |
| 65 | 7 | ,, auce | ,, aucas |
| 66 | (note) | ,, p. 566 | ,, vol. i. p. 566. |
| 68 | 9 | ,, ceri | ,, cere |
| 72 | 16 | ,, peccos | ,, peckes |
| 76 | (margin) | ,, 1541 | ,, 1540 |
| 78 | ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, |
| 88 | 11 | ,, Castlelofty | ,, Castlelosty |
| 104 | (note) | ,, ipsiu | ,, ipsius |
| 119 | 22 | ,, Lechinelys | ,, Lechmelys |
| ,, | ,, | ,, Muntermolinara (Ms. indistinct). | |
| 133 | 7 | ,, Præpositis, | *read* Præpositis |
| 154 | (note) | ,, sister | ,, daughter |
| 183 | (margin) | ,, Rathero | ,, Rathcro |
| 185 | 1 | ,, Carte | ,, Carta |
| 211 | 28 | ,, unum | ,, unam |
| 212 | 3 | ,, ,, | ,, ,, |
| 213 | 15 | ,, ,, | ,, ,, |
| 214 | ,, | ,, ,, | ,, ,, |
| 224 | 8 | ,, præter | ,, (præter |
| 232 | 30 | ,, Clarvæallis | ,, Clarævallis |
| 234 | 4 | ,, ordinis. Cisterciensis | ,, ordinis Cisterciensis |
| ,, | 17 | ,, Ostio | ,, ostio |
| 235 | *after* l. 11 | *insert* Limerick | |
| 258 | 27 | *for* Liucth | ,, Liueth |
| 326 | 3 | ,, xli. | ,, xl. |
| ,, | 4 | ,, l. | ,, l., tam |
| 339 | 26 | ,, MCCCCXI. | ,, MCCCXI. |
| 387 | 25 | ,, Willilmus | ,, Willelmus |
| 402 | (note, l. 7) | ,, xxxi$^{to}$ | ,, xxxi$^{mo}$ |
| 404 | 7 | ,, Fideli | ,, fideli |
| 409 | 11 | ,, Collyn | ,, Collyn, |
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" and assured His Majesty that whatever expense might be necessary for this
" purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

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1. The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

   Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

   This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. Lives of Edward the Confessor. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

   The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., probably written in 1245, on the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. Monumenta Franciscana. Vol. I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. II.—De Adventu Minorum; re-edited, with additions. Chronicle of the Grey Friars. The ancient English version of the Rule of St. Francis. Abbreviatio Statutorum, 1451, &c. *Edited by* Richard Howlett, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1858, 1882.

   The first volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It was the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed. The second volume contains materials found, since the first volume was published, among the MSS. of Sir Charles Isham, and in various libraries.

5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

   This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the schoolmen had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece; by William Stewart. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, 1858.

   This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true; and the chronicle reflects the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

   This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three parts, each having a separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, from the accession of Henry I. in 1100, to 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world. Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for which period his work is of some value.

8. Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis, by Thomas of Elmham, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* Charles Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

   This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis): Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. Haydon, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

   This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1858.

    The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry V to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest are given in an appendix.

11. Memorials of Henry the Fifth. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* Charles A. Cole, Esq. 1858.

    This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and early part of the 15th centuries. The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the 14th century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the 12th, 13th, and early part of the 14th centuries.

13. Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes. *Edited by* Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, not to be elsewhere obtained. Some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A Collection of Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, from the Accession of Edward III. to the Reign of Henry VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "Opus Tertium," "Opus Minus," &c., of Roger Bacon. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. Bartholomæi de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana; 449–1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. 1399–1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. Annales Cambriæ. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 447, and come down to 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout, though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V., VI., and VII. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1877.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the Topographia of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about 1188 and may be regarded rather as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history. Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ: and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh.

22. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

These letters and papers are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Depôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and other provinces of France acquired by Henry V. Here may be traced, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared for its final overthrow.

23. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to 1154, is justly the boast of England; no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1861–1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from them is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066–1200. Vol. III.; 1200–1327. *By* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862–1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which original portions are distinguished from mere compilations. If possible, the sources are indicated from which compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—1. Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana; Vol. I., 1272–1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica et Annales, 1259–1307. 3. Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica et Annales, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349: Vol. III., 1349–1411. 5. Johannis Amundesham, Monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut videtur, Annales; Vols. I. and II. 6. Registra quorundam Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, qui sæculo xv$^{\text{mo}}$ floruere; Vol. I., Registrum Abbatiæ Johannis Whethamstede, Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Albani, iterum susceptæ; Roberto Blakeney, Capellano, quondam adscriptum: Vol. II., Registra Johannis Whethamstede, Willelmi Albon, et Willelmi Walingforde, Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani, cum Appendice, continente quasdam Epistolas, a Johanne Whethamstede Conscriptas. 7. Ypodigma Neustriæ a Thoma Walsingham, quondam Monacho Monasterii S. Albani, conscriptum. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans, from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the 3rd volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I., from the Cotton. MS. Faustina B. IX. in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219–231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cotton MS. Claudius E. III., fols. 306–331: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291–1292, from MS Cotton. Claudius D. VI., also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: a short Chronicle Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the 4th volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blaneforde, both from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the Benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the 15th century from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum: with a Continuation, from the closing pages of Parker MS. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The 8th and 9th volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle, probably by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The 10th and 11th volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events during those periods.

The 12th volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V., and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V. The compiler has often substituted other authorities in place of those consulted in the preparation of his larger work.

29. CHRONICON ABBATIÆ EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMIÆ ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, A FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30 RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIÆ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355–1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3 It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Brittaniæ*, in 1747.

31. YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE FIRST. Years 20–21, 21–22, 30–31, 32–33, and 33–35 Edw. I.; and 11–12 Edw. III. *Edited and translated by* ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister

at-Law. Years 12–13 Edward III. *Edited and translated by* LUKE OWEN PIKE, Esq., M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1885.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of Cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of attention on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Réductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in 1450. Commencing with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ending with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The period embraced is less than two years.

33. HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II. together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre, and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. Annales Monastici. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V.:—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. From MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First. Vol. I.:—Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi. Vol. II.:—Epistolæ Cantuarienses; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I. Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. Vol. III., 1422–1431. *Edited by* Sir William Hardy, F.S.A. 1864–1879. Vol. IV. 1431–1443. *Edited by* Sir William Hardy, F.S.A., and Edward L. C. P. Hardy, Esq., F.S.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law. 1884.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Wavrin. Albina to 688. (Translation

the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by* Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471 after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865–1883.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. LE LIVERE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVERE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE. *Edited by* JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French. It is supposed that Peter of Ickham was the supposed author.

43. CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE, UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Manuscript Department of British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the "Historia Major." The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements, which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. CHRONICON SCOTORUM: A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the EARLIEST TIMES to 1135; and SUPPLEMENT, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are, the invasions of foreigners, and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum;" in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, or THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN. *Edited, with a Translation, by* JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not an eye-witness, must have derived his information from eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169–1192, known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. Munimenta Academica, or, Documents illustrative of Academical Life and Studies at Oxford (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Henry Anstey, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. Chronica Magistri Rogeri de Houedene. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868–1871.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work: it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. Willelmi Malmesbiriensis Monachi de Gestis Pontificum Anglorum Libri Quinque. *Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by* N. E. S. A. Hamilton, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, from the Archives of the City of Dublin, &c. 1172–1320. *Edited by* John T. Gilbert, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. The Annals of Loch Cé. A Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from 1014 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1871.

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on the island in Loch Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

55. Monumenta Juridica. The Black Book of the Admiralty, with Appendices. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871–1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy, and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Prynne ascribes to the Black Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognize its importance.

56. MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.:—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS. *Edited, from a MS. in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents, by* the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

These curious volumes are of a miscellaneous character, and were probably compiled under the immediate direction of Bekynton before he had attained to the Episcopate. They contain many of the Bishop's own letters, and several written by him in the King's name; also letters to himself while Royal Secretary, and others addressed to the King. This work elucidates some points in the history of the nation during the first half of the fifteenth century.

57. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI, CHRONICA MAJORA. Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067 to A.D. 1216. Vol. III. A.D. 1216 to A.D. 1239. Vol. IV. A.D. 1240 to A.D. 1247. Vol. V. A.D. 1248 to A.D. 1259. Vol. VI. Additamenta. Vol. VII. Index. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872–1884.

This work contains the "Chronica Majora" of Matthew Paris, one of the most valuable and frequently consulted of the ancient English Chronicles. It is published from its commencement, for the first time. The editions by Archbishop Parker, and William Wats, severally begin at the Norman Conquest.

58. MEMORIALE FRATRIS WALTERI DE COVENTRIA.—THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF WALTER OF COVENTRY. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1872–1873.

This work, now printed in full for the first time, has long been a *desideratum* by Historical Scholars. The first portion, however, is not of much importance, being only a compilation from earlier writers. The part relating to the first quarter of the thirteenth century is the most valuable and interesting.

59. THE ANGLO-LATIN SATIRICAL POETS AND EPIGRAMMATISTS OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY. Vols. I. and II. *Collected and edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). 1872.

The Poems contained in these volumes have long been known and appreciated as the best satires of the age in which their authors flourished, and were deservedly popular during the 13th and 14th centuries.

60. MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VII., FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 1873–1877.

These volumes are valuable as illustrating the acts and proceedings of Henry VII. on ascending the throne, and shadow out the policy he afterwards adopted.

61. HISTORICAL PAPERS AND LETTERS FROM THE NORTHERN REGISTERS. *Edited by* JAMES RAINE, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1873.

The documents in this volume illustrate, for the most part, the general history of the north of England, particularly in its relation to Scotland.

62. REGISTRUM PALATINUM DUNELMENSE. THE REGISTER OF RICHARD DE KELLAWE, LORD PALATINE AND BISHOP OF DURHAM; 1311–1316. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1873–1878.

Bishop Kellawe's Register contains the proceedings of his prelacy, both lay and ecclesiastical, and is the earliest Register of the Palatinate of Durham.

63. MEMORIALS OF SAINT DUNSTAN, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. *Edited, from various MSS., by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1874.

This volume contains several lives of Archbishop Dunstan, one of the most celebrated Primates of Canterbury. They open various points of Historical and Literary interest, without which our knowledge of the period would be more incomplete than it is at present.

64. Chronicon Angliæ, ab Anno Domini 1328 usque ad Annum 1388, Auctore Monacho quodam Sancti Albani. *Edited by* Edward Maunde Thompson Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Assistant-Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1874.

This chronicle gives a circumstantial history of the close of the reign of Edward III. which has hitherto been considered lost.

65. Thómas Saga Erkibyskups. A Life of Archbishop Thomas Becket, in Icelandic. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with English Translation, Notes, and Glossary by* M. Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A., Sub-Librarian of the University Library, Cambridge. 1875–1884.

This work is derived from the Life of Becket written by Benedict of Peterborough, and apparently supplies the missing portions in Benedict's biography.

66. Radulphi de Coggeshall Chronicon Anglicanum. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A. 1875.

This volume contains the "Chronicon Anglicanum," by Ralph of Coggeshall, the "Libellus de Expugnatione Terræ Sanctæ per Saladinum," usually ascribed to the same author, and other pieces of an interesting character.

67. Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI. *Edited by* the Rev. James Craigie Robertson, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. 1875–1883. Vol. VII. *Edited by* Joseph Brigstocke Sheppard, Esq., LL.D. 1885.

This Publication comprises all contemporary materials for the history of Archbishop Thomas Becket. The first volume contains the life of that celebrated man, and the miracles after his death, by William, a monk of Canterbury. The second, the life by Benedict of Peterborough; John of Salisbury; Alan of Tewkesbury; and Edward Grim. The third, the life by William Fitzstephen; and Herbert of Bosham. The fourth, Anonymous lives, Quadrilogus, &c. The fifth, sixth, and seventh, the Epistles, and known letters.

68. Radulfi de Diceto Decani Lundoniensis Opera Historica. The Historical Works of Master Ralph de Diceto, Dean of London. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, from the Original Manuscripts, by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1876.

The Historical Works of Ralph de Diceto are some of the most valuable materials for British History. The Abbreviationes Chronicorum extend from the Creation to 1147, and the Ymagines Historiarum to 1201.

69. Roll of the Proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland, for a Portion of the 16th Year of the Reign of Richard II. 1392–93. *Edited by* the Rev. James Graves, A.B. 1877.

This Roll throws considerable light on the History of Ireland at a period little known. It seems the only document of the kind extant.

70. Henrici de Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ Libri Quinque in Varios Tractatus Distincti. Ad Diversorum et Vetustissimorum Codicum Collationem Typis Vulgati. Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI. *Edited by* Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L. 1878–1883.

This is a new edition of Bracton's celebrated work, collated with MSS. in the British Museum; the Libraries of Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn; Bodleian Library, Oxford; the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; &c.

71. The Historians of the Church of York, and its Archbishops. Vol. I. *Edited by* James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1879.

This will form a complete "Corpus Historicum Eboracense," a work very much needed, and of great value to the Historical Inquirer.

72. Registrum Malmesburiense. The Register of Malmesbury Abbey; Preserved in the Public Record Office. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Preacher at the Rolls, and Rector of Toppesfield; and Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A. 1879, 1880.

This work illustrates many curious points of history, the growth of society, the distribution of land, the relations of landlord and tenant, national customs, &c.

73. Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury. Vols. I. and II. The Chronicle of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I., by Gervase, the Monk of Canterbury. *Edited by* William Stubbs, D.D.; Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London; Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford: &c. 1879, 1880.

The Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury are of great importance as regards the questions of Church and State, during the period in which he wrote. This work was printed by Twysden, in the "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores X.," more than two centuries ago. The present edition has received critical examination and illustration.

74. Henrici Archidiaconi Huntendunensis Historia Anglorum. The History of the English, by Henry, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, from A.D. 55 to A.D. 1154, in Eight Books. *Edited by* Thomas Arnold, Esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford. 1879.

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